ished 1785
...AND VILLAS
A GOSSIP
...urday February 28 1976
59,640
...ce ten pence

THE TIMES

Charlie Chaplin, the clown for all times, page 6

...awyers ask for DC10 crash settlements after £745,100 award

...er a £745,100 damages award in ... American court to the children ... British relatives of a couple ...ed in the DC10 air crash near ...is in 1974, lawyers for relatives ...many of the other 344 who died said they hoped the decision would mean that most of those cases would be settled out of court. Lloyd's of London, which covered much of the risk on the DC10, denied delaying settlements.

300 cases still outstanding

...eter Strafford
Stewart Tendler

...wyers for relatives of the ...ns of the DC10 aircraft ...outside Paris in 1974 in ...346 people were killed ...yesterday that they hoped ... would be out-of-court ...lements as a result of the ...ages awarded on Thursday ... jury in Los Angeles.

Jerry Sterns, the lawyer ... is handling about eighty ...e outstanding cases for the ...ives, said that the damages ...n came to a total of ...9,950 (£745,100) for Mr ... Mrs David Kween, were ...factory and fair. He thought ...lients would have settled ...ess than $1m (£493,460) if ...onnell Douglas, the air...'s builders, and the others ...ved had been prepared to ...o.

...til now, Mr Sterns said, ...onnell Douglas and the ...'s had been "adamant" ...had made offers that were ...w as to be insulting. But ...rday's decision, made in ...first test case to come ...e a court, had told them ... they were ill advised.

...Donnell Douglas is ex...ed to appeal against the ...e decision, partly on the ...nd that the case should ... been brought in Britain ...ad of in California.

...e case concerned Mr ...en, who was British, and ... American wife, they left ... small daughters, now ...g in Seattle. They were ...d in the case by Mr ...en's parents in London. ... the damages will be ...led between the four has ...e decided.

... the total, $879,450 ...3,970) was awarded for Mr ...n's death and $630,500 ...1,130) for that of his wife. ...ther $60,000 (£29,600) was ... in damages in a separate ...y Turkish Airlines, which ... the DC10.

...yers for the relatives ...ht the case in California ...se that was where the ... was designed and built. They were upheld in this decision by a ruling from Judge Pierson Hall.

About three hundred cases have still to be settled. The next one to come to court is due to begin on Tuesday, also before Judge Hall. It will concern a businessman from South Carolina who was killed, leaving a wife and several children.

Mr Sterns said yesterday that the defence strategy was being dictated by Lloyd's of London, who were ultimately liable for the insurance claims. He hoped that they would "come to their senses" now and agree to settle at a more reasonable level.

The defence lawyers feel that Kween claimants have benefited from the fact that the jury took American rather than British standards of living as their basis. Mr Denis Marshall, the solicitor representing London insurance interests, said yesterday that the case raised the question of which country's law should apply when "you have a European plane which crashes in Europe but is made in the United States."

Where out-of-court offers had been made the amounts had been higher than anything a British court would have awarded.

Mr Stephen Mitchell, the London solicitor representing 90 of the families involved in claims, said: "We have advised on a number of claims setting out figures which we said we would recover in front of a jury. In every case the defendants have come back with inferior offers which are regarded as only a fraction of what would be offered.

The normal situation after a crash, he added, would be to sue the airline concerned; then the airline would be protected under the Warsaw Convention, which limits payments. But in cases in which the manufacturer failed to do something he should have done, he can be sued and is not protected by the convention.

Mr Mitchell said that any defence fund put to one side would clearly bring interest. He was asked if Lloyd's might be playing for time and replied: "It could be a consideration in their decision-making."

If an award is made in an American court the plaintiffs do not receive interest. It is thus possible to set up a contingency fund from which interest can be used to finance the legal work.

Mr Mitchell added: "Now the question is, will the insurers here in London recognize their position is different ... and send their representatives and lawyers into meetings in which figures can be discussed in a more liberal attitude?"

Our Insurance Correspondent writes: Lloyd's of London issued a statement last night on behalf of the London insurance market saying that "every effort was made to effect out-of-court settlements of the claims arising from the DC10 crash.

"It is in underwriters' interests to settle claims quickly to meet their policy obligations and in order to save court costs and the effect of inflation on long-delayed awards. Early and generous settlement was offered in these cases, well in excess of British legal precedents, but many plaintiffs felt they would get higher awards in American courts."

Underwriters are privately incensed over suggestions that insurers generally have dragged their feet on settlement of the claims.

Mr John Hewitt, chairman of Lloyd's Aviation Underwriters' Association, said that the DC10 crash "will almost certainly become the biggest single loss in the history of civil aviation insurance. Insurers could face liability claims totalling between £25m and £50m."

Because of the international ramifications of direct insurance and reinsurance cover on the DC10 it is hard to say how much of the total claims will be payable ultimately in London, a Lloyd's official said.

Feeling of vengeance, page 2



Students march: Thousands of students marched from the Department of Education and Science at Waterloo to Hyde Park yesterday as part of a national protest against the restrictions on higher education spending announced in last week's White Paper and to underline their case for higher grants.

Police estimated that the students, seen here at Belvedere Road, numbered between 8,000 and 15,000, although an official of the National Union of Students, the organizers of the demonstration, said that as many as 25,000 had taken part.

At Hyde Park Mr Charles Clarke, president of the union, addressed the marchers, saying: "Mr Healey's economic steamroller must be turned back. It is crushing the life and humanity out of our society. Schools and colleges are being destroyed. Educational deprivation is increasing."

Marches also took place in Glasgow, Cardiff and Swindon.

Public house opening to midnight envisaged

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A private member's Bill to enable licensees of public houses and registered clubs to arrange for their premises to be open at varied hours between 10 am and midnight, and to allow children to enter parts of licensed premises during certain hours, received a second reading in the Commons yesterday.

The Bill, moved by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Conservative MP for Rushcliffe, seeks to carry out some of the recommendations of the Erroll committee on licensing in England and Wales.

Mr Clarke said it would enable magistrates to make an order relating to a bar where children could be admitted up to 8 pm with parents. He thought children should be introduced to alcohol in a "restrained family setting".

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, said the Government did not intend actively to oppose or support the Bill. However, any general reform of the licensing law was best effected by government legislation when ministers had finished considering the Erroll report. The Bill was likely to produce wide variations in permitted hours and extra work would be created for courts in dealing with applications.

Dr Summerskill said the crucial question was whether, with increasing alcoholism, particularly among young people, it was wise to relax licensing provisions.

MPs pointed out, however, that compulsive drinkers could obtain any drink they desired from supermarkets.

Mr Gordon Bagier, Labour MP for Sunderland, South, was not happy about children being admitted to bars. Did it mean children in prams or in nappies? "I hesitate to think about what would happen in working men's clubs in my area", he said.

Other Bills given a second reading were the Divorce (Scotland) Bill, designed to bring the law in Scotland into line with that in England and Wales, and the Motor-Cycle Crash-Helmets (Religious Exemption) Bill, which would allow Sikhs not to wear helmets.

Parliamentary report, page 3

Italian party leader defies Kremlin over right to differ

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Feb 27

Before astonished delegates to the twenty-fifth Soviet Communist Party Congress, the outspoken Italian party leader, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, implied that if his party joined the Government it would advocate Italy's remaining in the North Atlantic Alliance.

He said the party favoured "a foreign policy which within the framework of our country's international alliances will actively contribute to détente and firmly defend our sovereignty against any foreign interference in internal affairs". Although he did not spell out Nato, the implication was clear.

This was the main line in a lecture that must have repeatedly shocked the party stalwarts as rank heresy, even though Signor Berlinguer's delivery was mild. Unlike the French party chief, M Georges Marchais, who shares much the same ideas but has boycotted the congress, Signor Berlinguer did not directly criticize Soviet policies and actions.

He warmly praised his hosts for carrying out "the peace programme approved by your twenty-fourth congress, for liquidating the cold war and improving relations with the United States and other Western countries, including Italy, for consolidating détente and establishing relations based on peaceful coexistence".

Signor Berlinguer then said he believed that progress towards détente had created the most favourable conditions for asserting the right of all peoples freely to determine their own future.

While declaring himself in favour of friendship and solidarity between communist parties, he said the Italian party stood for "open and frank comparison of different experience and position.

"It is well known that different viewpoints exist even on important questions, and we hold that problems which arise must be discussed in a comradely climate within the inalienable norms of equality and respect for the autonomy of every party."

The positions of the Italian party were stronger today than they had ever been. It enjoyed the support of a third of the electorate. The present grave crisis in the country could be resolved only if the Communist Party was called to share power with popular and democratic forces of different political and ideological persuasions on a level of equality.

In case his hearers had not got the message Signor Berlinguer emphasized that his party was committed to building a socialist society that would mark the highest stage in the development of a democratic regime and would guarantee all individual and collective liberties, plus religious freedom and freedom for the arts and sciences.

He ended: "The working class can and must affirm an historic function within a pluralistic democratic society." He wished the Soviet Union all success in future efforts in the sixtieth year since the Revolution.

All told, it was a rough day at the congress for the hard-liners. In the morning Yugoslavia's Mr Stane Dolanc, although less emphatic, expressed views similar to those of Signor Berlinguer. He said that cooperation between the parties could be based only on principles of equality, independence and the responsibility of each movement to its own working class.

On this foundation the Yugoslav communists were developing substantial and productive relations with all communists and labour parties as well as with socialists, social democrats and other progressives.

At the same time, he said, Yugoslavia highly valued the Soviet union's contribution to peace and international détente.

On Angola, he said Yugoslavia had consistently given aid and support to the Popular movement (MPLA) and called

Continued on page 4, col 2

'Secret deal ended Herrema siege'

A secret deal with the Irish police ended the Herrema siege, Eddie Gallagher, the man said to have led the kidnap gang, said at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

But for the document, which he said had been signed by the Irish Republic's Police Commissioner, he and Marian Coyle would probably not have surrendered.

Mr Gallagher gave details of the deal when he cross-examined Dr. Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, the first time the men had spoken since the siege at Monasterevin.

Dr Herrema agreed that the document might have been given to him for safe keeping at the end of the siege, but said he had handed it to the police.

Asked by Mr Gallagher whether the document involved the time to be served in jail by Marian Coyle, Dr Herrema replied: "Both of you."

Mr Gallagher asked: "Do you remember details of the deal drawn up with the Department of Justice for our surrender?" Dr Herrema replied: "No, I cannot remember details because it was a big document. It was to do with the conditions under which you and Marian Coyle would surrender."

Mr Gallagher asked whether it was possible for the document to be handed back by the police and if Dr Herrema was prepared to apply at the court for its return. Dr Herrema said he did not see any difference in himself or the police having it.

Mr Gallagher said: "I think that when the time comes for honouring the agreement this document could be very well mislaid. I, for one, have never got on with the secret police in this country. I do not trust them. I trust you, Dr Herrema. It is very important to Miss Coyle and myself and I would like you to apply to get this document."

Dr Herrema said there was no pressure on him to hand over the document to the police. It was a question of what would be best.

Both Dr Herrema and Mr Gallagher asked for additional legal advice. Mr Justice Pringle, the president, said he would allow Mr Gallagher to return to the matter later.

Earlier, Mr Gallagher said he was proud of the shot which injured a detective sergeant who had tried to remove a pane of glass from the bathroom window of the siege house.

He said that the officer, Detective Sergeant Michael Egan, who had to have a finger amputated after the incident, had been guilty of "the torture of young republicans in co Mayo during investigations into the way an RUC man had been shot".

Dr Herrema several times agreed with Mr Gallagher, who has dismissed his lawyers, that he had not treated him particularly roughly during the period of captivity.

Tape recordings made by Dr Herrema, allegedly at the dictation of Mr Gallagher and Miss Coyle, were heard. In one of them, Dr Herrema said: "If you ask for proof that I am alive again, they (the abductors) threaten to cut off my foot and send it to you."

Dr Herrema said he did not believe that they would do it and Mr Gallagher had given him an assurance that it would not be done immediately.

Continued on page 2, col 1

Mr Prentice condemns Tomney rejection

By Our Political Staff

Mr Frank Tomney's rejection by his constituency Labour Party in Hammersmith, North, was "a further example of the ruthless and intolerant attitude" in several constituency parties, Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, said yesterday.

Mr Prentice, who has been rejected by his own party in Newham, North-East, said the Labour Party's national executive committee must take such matters seriously. "They must realize that this trend is going to be fatal to the Labour Party if it continues."

He said Mr Tomney, who was defeated on Thursday night at a meeting of the general management committee of his local party by 45 votes to 31, had worked hard in his constituency. "I know he will go on fighting just as I will and just as I hope others will if the same thing happens to them."

Mr Prentice added: "The more of these cases there are, the more MPs will be inclined to keep looking over their shoulders and be afraid to speak up on public issues. Cowardice will become a condition of survival and that can only be bad for the future of British politics."

Support for local parties trying to rid themselves of their MPs is given in several resolutions to the annual conference of the Labour Party Young Socialists in April.

A motion from the Young *Socialists' Stockport branch* congratulates the Newham, North-East, and Hammersmith, North, parties for their efforts "to replace right-wing MPs who have consistently and arrogantly ignored the views of the Labour movement".

It calls on Young Socialists "to take up the political fight against MPs and all other elected representatives who flout the decisions of those who elected them". It and three other resolutions call for automatic reselection of MPs.

Leading article, page 13

...lence on ...reenhill ...scussions

Nicholas Ashford
...ury, Feb 27

...d Greenhill, the British ...l envoy to Rhodesia, left ...his afternoon after a visit ...g less than two days dur...hich he has been assessing ...er Britain can help to ...e a settlement between ...n Smith, the Prime Mini...nd the African National ...il (ANC).

...l Greenhill and his two ...nts declined to make any ...nt on their talks except ... they had had "good dis...ns" with Mr Smith and ...shua Nkomo, the leader ...e internal wing of the ... and had been received ...cordially". However, ...urce close to the British ...tion said the discussions ...een "very gloomy".

...l Greenhill said he had ... to Salisbury to "listen ... learn". He would now ... on what he had heard ...ould then report to Mr ... Callaghan, the Foreign ...ary, who would decide ...ction to take.

...e has been no statement ...e Rhodesian Government ...s talks. Lord Greenhill ...o rounds of talks with ...ith and one session with ...como. It is understood ...r Smith made it clear ...s Government would not ... a settlement that would ... in an immediate hand...black rule. Mr Nkomo, ... other hand, emphasized ...ed for a quick transfer ...er.

...e the British mission was ...ding its visit there was ...her heightening of ten...between Rhodesia and ...bique with another two ...list insurgents being ...and the suspension of all ...affic between Rhodesia ...e Mozambique capital.

...suspension of rail traffic ...d the arrest early today ... Rhodesian railway em...; at Malvernia, just in...e Mozambique border.

Government spokesman ...ned today that a Briton, ...m McCarthy, had served ...Rhodesian Light Infantry ...bout six months. Mr ...hy has claimed in a ... newspaper that he, with ...Rhodesian troops, took ... a massacre of African ...s.

... spokesman said Mr ...hy's allegations were so ...us that they were not ... of comment. There was ...cepticism among circles ...concern themselves about ...its of Africans about the ...d massacre. It was felt ...ws of such an event, if ... true, would have already ...d widely.

Todd's farewell, page 5

Postal service cuts bring end to Sunday collections

By a Staff Reporter

The Post Office is to go ahead with three changes in its postal services designed to save nearly £10m in 1976-1977.

The measures will mean the withdrawal of Sunday collections and late restricted collection in London and the provinces, subject to review after a year and, the extension of Saturday half-day closing to all post offices.

The Post Office has decided not to withdraw at present the second delivery in rural areas, which was originally included in the arrangement.

The savings are in addition to £35m already achieved and are planned next year to boost efforts to make total savings of nearly £1m a week.

Sir William Ryland, chairman of the Post Office, said yesterday that the changes should be seen against a background of price stability. They were in keeping with his pledge not to increase the basic first and second-class letter rates before the end of July, and he hoped longer.

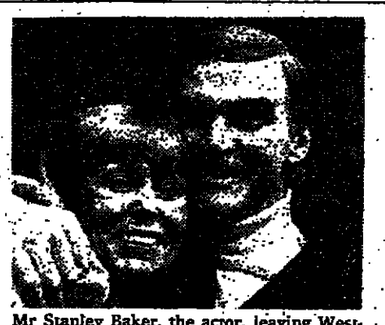
The withdrawal for a year of Sunday collections, which cost six times as much as weekday collections, would affect only 3 per cent of all letters and would save £8m in the year. The withdrawal of late restricted collections in urban areas was expected to save £1m and the Saturday afternoon closure of post offices about £500,000.

Minister's car is stoned

The car of Senhor Antonio Lopes Cardoso, the Portuguese Socialist Agriculture Minister, was stoned by a group of small landowners after an election meeting at Rio Major, a farming centre 60 miles from Lisbon. A Communist leader accused the conservative Centre Democrats and the centrist Popular Democrats of plotting to oust President Francisco da Costa Gomes as political tension grew despite the new power sharing agreement between the military and civilians Page 4

Sadat hopes pinned on Geneva conference

President Sadat of Egypt said yesterday that Dr Kissinger's step-by-step policy was dead and he urged the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference. The call for a return to the conference was the main theme of his speeches during flying visits to several Gulf states Page 4



Mr Stanley Baker, the actor, leaving Westminster Hospital yesterday with his wife Ellen. He had a cancer operation 12 days ago. His agent said he had had a chest infection for some time; he expected to be ready for work again in the summer

Lending rate cut again

Minimum Lending rate was cut yesterday for the fifth time in seven weeks by ¼ per cent to 9¼ per cent, its lowest level for 2½ years Page 17

US doctor in Moscow embassy cancer probe

The United States is sending a doctor to its Moscow Embassy to check whether cancer cases among the staff are caused by microwave radiation from Soviet surveillance devices. Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has acknowledged that the affair is one of great delicacy Page 5

Attica case dropped

Agreement was reached at a Buffalo court yesterday to drop all charges but one in *connexion with the prison revolt* at Attica, New York, in 1971, because of "deficiencies" in police investigation Page 4

Fire policy review

The Home Office and fire authorities are considering changes in the issue of certificates under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, because of limited resources have hampered implementation of the scheme Page 2

Leader page, 13
Letters: On pies bargaining from Mr C. J. Wood and others; industrial peace in small firms from Mr Anthony Grant, MP; car seat belts from Mr Jackie Stewart and others
Leading articles: Soviet economy; Constituency party pressure groups; Thailand's refugees
Features, pages 6-12
John Hennessy on why figure skating has taken on a showbusiness image; Philip Howard on what Lawrence of Arabia thought about Zionism and the Arabs; Edward Stairs on the anger in Africa over President Amin
Arts, page 9
Sheridan Morley talks to Dick Richards, director of *Farewell, My Lovely*; Michael Ratcliffe reviews "Omnibus"
Sport, pages 15 and 16
Football: Geoffrey Green previews today's Football League Cup final; Rugby Union: County championship prospects; Athletics: Prospects for international cross-country race; Racing: Prospects for three meetings
Business News, pages 17-21
Stock markets: The MLR cut had little effect on enquiries and the *FT* index lost five points to 405.2.
Personal investment and finance
Vera Di Palma looks at the assessment of additional earnings; John Drummond discusses cover for motorists going to Europe; Patricia Tisdall counts the cost of gardening

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Boys beaten: A house father at a Shrewsbury children's home was jailed for four years for harming and assaulting some of the boys 3

US election: Governor Wallace claims that all his old enemies have now come around to agreeing with him 5

Leyland chief: Sir Richard Dobson has been named the new non-executive chairman of British Leyland 17

Holidays in Turkey: Eight-page Special Report takes an overall look at attractions to tourists

Holidays: An overall drop of 14 per cent in expected package holiday bookings for next summer has prompted many tour operators to amalgamate some holidays to avoid losses 2

Trial not prejudiced: The Court of Appeal held that newspaper coverage of a preliminary hearing in a bomb plot case did not prejudice the defence 2

Mr Healey snubs Tory peace move

By Our Political Staff

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday poured scorn on attempts by the Conservative Party to make peace with the trade unions.

"It is an odd thing that the Conservatives should have chosen this of all weeks in the year for their annual ritual courtship of the trade unions", he said. "For they have just committed themselves again to slashing and immediate cuts in public expenditure which they at last confess would mean massive increases in unemployment."

He added: "I suggest that if she is serious about wanting a new relationship with the trade unions, Mrs Thatcher should start by settling the industrial troubles in her own party organization."

Mr Healey observed that it had been "a good week for Britain and a good week for the Labour movement".

Blast at British store in Paris

Paris, Feb 27.—An explosion wrecked the basement of the Paris branch of Marks and Spencer early today, a company spokesman said. No one was hurt but "the damage is considerable and the basement section of the shop will be closed for several weeks".

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosions, he said. The two other floors of the store on the Boulevard Haussmann were opened to shoppers as usual this morning.—Reuter.



"I'd planned to have enough. But these days I have to have some help."

When you've once known a reasonable standard, what can you do when you can scarcely pay the rent? Let alone have enough over for heat, clothes, light and food?

You can turn to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

To begin with, the DGAA will *understand*. Although they have 10 Residential and Nursing Homes, they know that people want to stay in their own homes for as long as they can cope, keeping their friends and the roots they have put down over the years.

So, the DGAA helps with allowances. They send clothes parcels. They remember Birthdays and Christmases. They help with a little extra when a crisis upsets a tiny budget.

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DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W8 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"

HOME NEWS

Appeal Court rules that defence in bomb-plot case was not prejudiced by newspaper report

Newspaper coverage of a preliminary legal issue in a Birmingham bomb-plot case did not prejudice the defence in the trial which followed, the Court of Appeal held yesterday.

A "trial before the trial" was held at Birmingham Crown Court last April when Martin Coughlan, an Irishman, charged with conspiracy to cause explosions, raised the special defence plea of *autrefois convict*—formerly convicted. He claimed he was being tried twice for the same offences, having already been convicted at Manchester of a similar conspiracy.

Mr Justice Forbes ruled against him. The jury, who had heard the plea, were discharged and given a warning that the matter should not be discussed outside court pending the main trial before a fresh jury.

A front-page article in *The Birmingham Post* on April 10 detailed the argument put forward in the preliminary hearing. Mr Coughlan, subsequently convicted and jailed, appealed on the ground that his trial was prejudiced because the jury might have read the report.

The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that the Crown Court judge had not erred in allowing the trial to go ahead despite the publicity.

Lord Justice Lawton, sitting with Mr Justice MacKenna and Mr Justice Mais, said: "Juries are capable of disregarding that which is not properly before them. Juries are expected to disregard what one accused says about another in his absence. If they can do that, which is far from easy, they can disregard what has been said in a newspaper."

The judge was giving the court's reasons for dismissing, earlier this month, an appeal by Mr Coughlan, aged 35, of Isis Grove, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham, against his conviction. The court had already reduced his jail sentence of 16 years to 14 years, concurrent with the 14 years he was given at Manchester. The Birmingham trial came after 20 IRA bombings aimed at damaging commercial property in the city between August, 1973, and August, 1974.

Mr Justice Forbes, after warning the first jury not to discuss the preliminary issue, had said: "Of course, I have no power to do anything about it, but one can only hope that the organ of the press will observe the principles here."

Lord Justice Lawton said: "We do not know why this newspaper acted in the way it did and no explanation was ever given to the judge. The potential damage was lessened to some extent by the way the proceedings were reported, not every reader would appreciate what a plea of *autrefois convict* meant and there was no mention of the Manchester case."

The judge continued: "That which takes place in open court almost inevitably becomes the gossip of the market place. No amount of judicial exhortation will stop gossip, but that is no reason why judges should not try and newspapers should not help them.

"We would have thought it right to take the appropriate action if we had been satisfied that this untoward piece of reporting had resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

The court refused Mr Coughlan leave to appeal to the House of Lords on the issue of whether or not a judge can direct the press not to report proceedings.

Grandfather describes feeling of vengeance

The grandfather of two young London sisters who were awarded £750,000 damages by an American court for the loss of their parents in the DC10 airliner crash near Paris, in which 346 people died, spoke yesterday of his "feeling of vengeance" when he heard of the award.

"I do not think satisfaction describes it", Mr Cecil Kween, aged 54, a newsagent, of Edgware, London, said. "A feeling of vengeance, that is the only word I can think of. I lost my son and my daughter-in-law. Money cannot make up for that."

The settlement was for the death of Mr David Kween, and his wife.

Mr Cecil Kween said it had not yet been decided what would happen to the money. He was not really surprised by the amount of the damages. "That is what my lawyers were going for."

Mrs Mary Hope, whose husband, Mr Francis Hope, Paris correspondent of *The Observer*, was killed in the crash, described the settlement as being "on the low side of OK". Mrs Hope, a leading campaigner in the fight for adequate settlements of the claims of relatives, said that she did not know the full details of the settlement, but added: "It is never enough, obviously."

It would be unforgivable for the other families who lost relatives to have to drag their cases through the courts, Mr Robert Wheal, whose wife Wendy, a photographic model, died in the crash, said. "That process could last 20 years", he added in a statement through his solicitors. The way was open if the defendants and their insurers, Lloyd's, wanted a quick settlement.

Mr Ronald Freeman, chairman of Bury St Edmunds Rugby Club, which lost 18 players and supporters in the crash, said the award "is obviously good news for the dependants in Bury".



Mr and Mrs Cecil Kween with a photograph of their granddaughters.

Mr Freeman, a trustee of a £120,000 fund for the dependants, about half of which has been distributed, added: "Speed is vital in settling outstanding claims."

The parents of eight single men who were killed have received £300 each out of the £60,000 paid out of the £120,000 fund. Mrs Jean Tilbrook, of Troston, near Bury St Edmunds, mother of Michael Tilbrook, who played for the club for 17 years, said that amount was "not good enough".

Fire protection pol being reviewed

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

With half of about 50,000 hotels and boarding houses still to obtain certificates under the Fire Precautions Act 1971, the Home Office and fire authorities are considering a change of approach to other types of premises.

The delay, after three and a half years' work, indicates that the system of certificates is less easy to work than was at first thought.

Mr G. T. Rudd, an assistant secretary at the Home Office, told the national fire protection conference yesterday in London it was abundantly clear "that the use of certification can be justified only in the case of the more important fire risks and it behoves us to consider what alternative methods of approach are available under the 1971 Act".

It must be accepted that there was a strong case for the designation of hotel and boarding houses, he said. But statistics are being studied to indicate how best the Act can be applied to other premises in future.

The Home Office has announced the designation of places of work from January 1 next year. The implication is that certification will be confined mainly to premises where 20 or more peop employed, or 10 else on the ground floor.

A planning subcc the Central Fire Advisory Councils created to establish order of priorities table for future desi possible. It will a the area within ea use where certifica be appropriate and plementary action taken under section Act.

Mr Rudd said t provided power to lations covering h same range of pre could be dealt with cation. Section 12 h been activated, bu theoretically be app classes of use within of the Act.

Widespread certif the short term was by the fire authoriti resources. Throug country there were whole-time fire preve cers. Their existin ment already provi with a full workload ahead.

In the public se choices might have b between, for example cautions and other equipment in the ma

Dr Herrema 'not treated unduly harshly'

Continued from page 1

Mr Gallagher asked: "Would you agree we were trying to spare any mental anguish we could and were not being unduly harsh?" Dr Herrema replied: "I agree that under the circumstances you were not so unduly harsh. You had a role and I accepted this, but do not forget the circumstances we were in. We cannot forget this."

Dr Herrema said he was used often as an intermediary to speak to the police. "Eddie Gallagher had a gun in my neck or back when I was shouting and on the last day he also pressed my feet," he said. "I think he was afraid that I would jump out of the window."

Dr Herrema said that Mr Gallagher threatened his family if he gave evidence at the present trial. The warning was shortly before the siege ended.

He said Mr Gallagher "was very afraid and expected to get a lot of years. He indicated that I had to be careful and not give evidence because his organization was big and would find my family. He said: 'We will find your wife and children'."

Dr Herrema identified the three guns he had thrown from the council house bedroom window to signal the end of the siege. He described one, a Smith and Wesson long-barrel revolver, as a "cowboy gun" which he said had been used by Miss Coyle.

The text of two of the tapes which Mr Gallagher and Miss Coyle had allegedly dictated to Dr Herrema during detention to be sent to the authorities were read by Mr Noel Macdonald, for the prosecution.

In the first the abductors said they were called the Irish Liberation Organization and they had carried out various bombing missions in England over the past three years.

The trial continues on Monday.

MP says Scots will not vote for separation

The people of Scotland should be given an opportunity to choose at the next general election whether they want to go their own way, Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, told the Glasgow Fabian Society yesterday.

He said the Government should say it had done its best, "our White Paper is friendless, but for a very few loyalists; if the Scots want to go their own way, we would regret it, but they must choose at the next general election".

If the issue was put starkly, Scottish electors would revert from the Scottish National Party (SNP) to older and more rational allegiances, "since at the end of the day, the Scots know which side our bread is buttered on".

Mr Dalyell wondered how a Chancellor in his right mind could allow costly proposals for assemblies in Edinburgh and Cardiff "to go merrily on their way, after the recent public expenditure cuts".

Courts overflow

The Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, London, are so full that from next week one divorce court will be sitting in the Bloomsbury County Court in Marylebone Road.

Mr Short gi a warning o Scottish bre

By Our Political Staf

Scotland will be in in four years if th ment's devolution pro not approved, Mr Sh President of the Co Leader of the H Commons, says in an to be broadcast Independent Radio N

Mr Short, who is the responsible for the d plans, says he is fir vinced that if the Commons throws legislation, it will inevi to the break-up of th Kingdom. Developmer follow the pattern of of this century, wh sensible proposal for tion to Ireland was re Parliament and they with an independent Ireland.

"It will end up as night follows day independent Scotland Parliament devolves sensibly to a Scottish before the end of this he says.

Mr Short thinks Government could "p get its White Paper through the House of

Minehunter in co

HMS Brereton, a hulled minehunt th holde below the wate the engine room in a with a Danish fishing Cyrano, berthed safel day at Hartlepool aft brought 21 miles, lashe Royal Navy auxiliary ship, Kinloss.

Mr Heath's fall

Sir William Armstron of the Civil Service, w heart of the Heath ment's struggle with th in 1973-74. Mr William law recalls that he more of a minister tha servant. In *The Sunda* tomorrow Hugo You Stephen Fay continue construction of the fal Heath.

Stiffer sentences for IRA members planned

From Our Correspondent
Dublin

Mr Cooney, the Irish Minister for Justice, said last night that he intends to introduce a Bill to provide for stiffer penalties for IRA membership. The measure is being prepared.

There was speculation in Dublin last night that the maximum period would be raised from two years to five. Most of those sentenced in the past few years by the Special Criminal Court have been jailed for a year.

Mr Cooney said that anyone belonging to the IRA must be made aware that it was a serious crime.

Next Friday, Mr Cosgrave, the Irish Prime Minister, and other ministers will meet Mr Wilson for talks on border security.

Crowd fired on: At least one person was seriously injured last night when gunmen fired on a crowd outside a public house at Dundonald, co Down (the Press Association reports).

Rioting youths in east Belfast set a bus alight and hijacked several vehicles.

An electricity inspector lost both legs yesterday when a booby-trapped bomb, believed to have been intended for security forces, exploded in an unoccupied house in south Belfast owned by Queen's University. The man, who had gone to the house to read the meter, was critically ill last night.

The wife and 16-month son of a bank official were held at gunpoint for more than an hour yesterday in their home in Newry, co Down, while gunmen raided a Northern Bank branch in Warrenpoint.

Disruption over Concorde jobs

A meeting of staff workers in the Commercial Aircraft Division at Filton, near Bristol, voted yesterday to support a union call for disruptive action. They were protesting against redundancy notices received yesterday by 780 workers, many of them involved in building Concorde, at four British Aircraft Corporation plants.

The disruptive action at Filton will not last more than two hours at a time.

Mr Heath gives a warning about Labour leftists

By Our Political Staff

Labour Cabinet ministers who stuck to their principles ran the risk of being pushed out like Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, and Mr Frank Tomney, Mr Edward Heath said at Bradford yesterday.

Complaining of the attitude of many Labour politicians to private enterprise, he said: "Some, though far from all, Cabinet ministers are more sensible. But at the end of the day they depend for their support on left-wing activists.

"If Denis Healey had to choose between the survival of private enterprise and the retention of his Labour seat in the House of Commons, he would have his knife at the throat of industry before you could say Anthony Wedgwood Benn."

Too few Labour politicians understood private industry.

"The socialists want to prove that the age of private industry is dead and so, for them, the more bankruptcies the better."

Mr Heath complained that journalists had been taken in by the "newspeak" of government announcements.

"Newspeak announces that unemployment is 'beginning to level off'. This actually means that it is still rising", he said. "Newspeak says that industrial production is 'flattening out'. This really means that it is still falling.

"Newspeak says that inflation is 'better'. All this means is that the steady rise in prices has at last stopped breaking every postwar record. What newspeak does not tell you is that prices are still rising twice as fast as during the last year of the Conservative government.

"Newspeak says that public spending is being 'cut'. All that is being cut is the increase, and that is only in the year after next. Even then public spending will still go on actually increasing."

Police praised for arresting armed farmer

From Our Correspondent
Preston

An unarmed police inspector was shot down by a mentally ill farmer after trying repeatedly to persuade him to give up his gun, it was stated at Preston Crown Court yesterday. Detective Chief Inspector Anthony McClure was wounded in both legs by William Leigh, aged 46.

Afterwards other policemen approached Mr Leigh, three of them armed, and he was arrested. Their tactics were praised by Mr Justice Caulfield.

He said the public "will be relieved to know that when the police have guns they hardly use them".

Mr Leigh, a bachelor, of Moss Farm, Leyland, was found guilty of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life and wounding Mr McClure with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

He was said to be suffering from paranoid schizophrenia, a condition which caused delusions of persecution. He was sent to Broadmoor without limit of time.

Consulate to close

The United States Consulate General's office in Liverpool is to close on May 28 for reasons of economy.

Group to press for support of aged in voluntary homes

A pressure group, representing voluntary bodies which run old people's homes, was formed at a meeting in London yesterday.

It announced its intention of urging ministers and local authorities to continue financial support for the elderly in voluntary homes.

Concern was expressed at the meeting about the plans of several local authorities, including East Sussex, Avon, Dorset and certain London boroughs, to reduce costs by ceasing to take up places in non-statutory homes. Local authorities spend £11m each year on maintaining nearly 14,000 elderly people in voluntary homes.

The group decided to seek meetings with the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of the Environment, the Supplementary Benefits Commission and local authority associations.

Judges urged to mix more with people

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Judges and senior lawyers ought to have meetings with people such as housewives, trade union officials, lay magistrates and young radicals, so that each can get to know the other's thinking, Mr Peter Archer, QC, the Solicitor General, proposed last night.

"Each side might emerge wiser and more tolerant", he said, speaking to the Merthyr Tydfil Trades and Labour Council. "It has been deliberate policy in this country to ensure, so far as possible, that a judge is not thought of as one of the lads in the local", he added. "For this there are many good reasons.

"But life does not consist in a perpetual choice between a working man's club and an ivory tower. And the windows of an ivory tower have a distorting effect, whether you are looking in or out."

Mr Archer was speaking on the theme of inequalities in the law. He pointed out that the poorer sections of the community did not have the same degree of access to the law and to justice as did the rich.

"Even when the law affords attention to the needs of the less privileged, their rights are shadows in the absence of advice about how to assert them. Fallen nuts are available alike for the squirrel and the rabbit. The difference is that the rabbit does not know what to do with them."

Mr Archer pointed out that, despite legal aid, most of the population were likely, if they became involved in litigation, to have to meet their own costs, which meant in turn that most people in their right mind were unlikely to seek redress of their grievances in a court of law.

For the average family, an encounter with the law was many times more likely to be in an administrative tribunal than in the High Court.

Minister acts to resolve dispute over land Act

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

The Government has intervened to resolve the first serious local dispute about the implementation of the Community Land Act.

It has been forced upon the Department of the Environment because Greater Manchester council has been unable to agree with the 10 districts in the area on the land aquisition and management scheme needed to operate the legislation.

Mr Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, who has always urged counties and districts to agree among themselves on the schemes, announced yesterday that he had decided to make the acquisition and management scheme in this case.

Most local authorities have succeeded in agreeing their schemes between the county and districts, who are the prime agents in the land proposals, but the Greater Manchester authorities have been unable to agree their scheme with less than six weeks to go before the Act's implementation day on April 6.

The minister has decided to invoke his reserve powers under the Act to do the job for them. His scheme will contain as much as possible of any agreement already reached.

Originally authorities were required to reach agreement and submit their schemes by December 31, 1975, but that was extended to February this year. The legislation has been delayed somewhat, and Mr Silkin can agree to further extensions.

It is expected that few authorities, perhaps six county areas, will fail to agree. The chief difference is over the division of powers between the two tiers, both of which wish to play an important part. It is understood that most of the disagreements have occurred in the big city areas of the metropolitan authorities.

Queen Mother falls victim to influenza outbreak

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is suffering from influenza and will remain at Clarence House, her London home, it was learnt yesterday.

She has cancelled a visit to the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, next Tuesday. On Thursday she cancelled a private visit to the control tower at London Airport.

The Queen Mother, aged 75, has been in good health since recovering from an operation in 1966. Occasional colds have caused her to cancel a few engagements during the past 10 years.

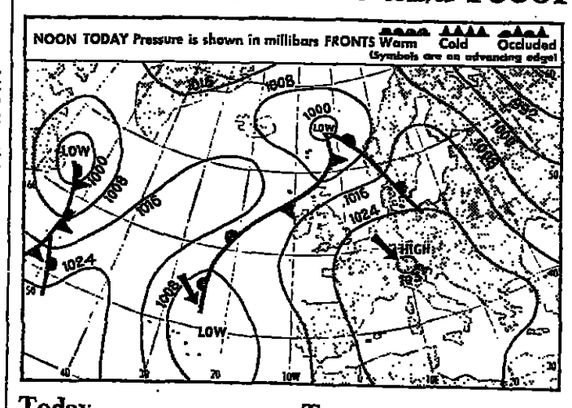
The Royal College of General Practitioners said yesterday that the influenza epidemic might start to decline soon. Figures from its research unit showed a slight increase in the number of cases in the week ended last Tuesday, from 521 to 547 for each 100,000, but there appeared to be a sharp decline in the South-east and the rate in the rest of the country was rising less rapidly.

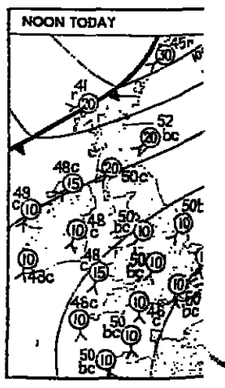
The college said a decline could be expected in the next fortnight.

The Department of Health and Social Security said that the "yellow warning" alert to London hospitals, operating since February 5, was lifted yesterday.

It restricted the admission of non-urgent cases to hold beds for influenza victims.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.50 am Sun sets: 5.38 pm
Moon rises: 5.46 am Moon sets: 4.27 pm
New Moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 6.8 pm to 6.18 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.40 am, 6.8m (21.7ft); 1.9 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Avonmouth, 6.24 am, 12.6m (41.2ft); 6.43 pm, 12.5m (41.0ft). Dover, 10.19 am, 6.1m (19.9ft); 10.37 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Hull, 5.21 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 5.28 pm, 6.8m (22.4ft). Liverpool, 10.24 am, 8.8m (28.9ft); 10.49 pm, 8.7m (28.4ft).

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.48 am Sun sets: 5.39 pm
Moon rises: 6.9 am Moon sets: 5.33 pm
New moon: 11.25 pm.
Lighting up: 6.9 pm to 6.16 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.25 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 1.51 pm, 7.1m 23.3ft). Avonmouth, 7.2 am, 13.0m (42.7ft); 7.18 pm, 12.8m (42.1ft). Dover, 10.54 am, 6.3m (20.6ft); 11.11 pm, 6.6m (21.5ft). Hull, 6.0 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 6.4 pm, 7.0m (23.0ft). Liverpool, 11.1 am, 9.1m (29.8ft); 11.23 pm, 8.8m (29.0ft).

burgh, Dundee, Aberdeen Firth: Dry, some bright c intervals; wind SW, light erate; max temp 12°C (5 NE, NW Scotland, Cloudy, occasional rain b more persistent later; bi wind SW, fresh; max ten (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow a day: Dry and mild over and Wales at first; outbr rain spreading slowly S parts followed by brighter weather.

Sea passages: S. Nort Strait of Dover, English (E), St George's Channel: SW, moderate; sea slight

Yesterday

London: Temp. max 6 a pm, 10°C (50°F); min 6 a am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity 67 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, a mean sea level, 6 pm, millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Pressure will remain high over S Britain while a trough of low pressure approaches N Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Dry, probably some sunny spells; a few early fog patches; wind S, light; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

W Midlands, central N England: Dry, rather cloudy, sunny intervals developing; wind S, light; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Channel Isles: Dry, sunny spells; wind S, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Mainly dry; rather cloudy, probably sunny intervals developing; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 10°C to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, mainly dry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE England, Borders, Edin-

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	15	59	Cologne	c	9	48	Lisbon	r	11	52
Algiers	c	19	66	Copenhgn	r	7	45	Locarno	s	13	55
Amsterdm	c	9	48	Dublin	c	10	50	London	c	10	50
Athens	s	16	61	Edinburgh	c	11	52	Luxembrg	c	10	50
Barcelona	s	13	55	Funchal	c	16	61	Paris	s	10	50
Belfast	c	10	50	Geneva	c	6	43	Reykjavik	r	0	32
Berlin	s	10	50	Gibraltar	f	11	52	Rome	s	12	54
Biarritz	s	16	61	Guernsey	c	7	45	Rotterdam	c	9	48
Birmingham	c	9	48	Helsinki	f	0	32	Malaga	f	18	64
Bristol	c	9	48	Innsbruck	s	12	54	Malta	c	21	70
Brussels	c	9	48	Istanbul	s	7	45	Manchestr	c	9	48
Budapest	s	11	52	Jersey	c	7	45	Tel Aviv	f	17	63
Cardiff	c	8	46	L Palmas	s	21	70	Moscow	sn	-1	30
								Munich	c	3	37
								Naples	s	15	59
								New York	s	17	63
								Nice	s	15	59
								Oslo	s	0	32
								Paris	s	10	50
								Reykjavik	r	0	32
								Rome	s	12	54
								Rotterdam	c	9	48
								Stockholm	s	5	41
								Tel Aviv	f	17	63
								Venice	r	11	52
								Vienna	s	10	50
								Warsaw	r	7	45
								Zurich	c	4	39

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 45 Lembourg, Lfr 20; Madeira, Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Esc 20; Spain, Pes 35; Sk Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50 Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din

Tour firms merge holidays as bookings fall short

By John Carter

Package holiday bookings for next summer have fallen short of the expectations of most tour companies by an overall 14 per cent, despite recent claims of booming sales. Because of that, many operators have agreed to amalgamate some holidays.

Bookings to many resorts on the Spanish mainland are particularly down, despite the recent devaluation of the peseta. Amalgamations have been made in that area, as well as to Italy and Greece, after a meeting between members of the Tour Operators' Study Group. One member said: "It was rather like a bring-and-buy sale. I believe, however, that most operators who did merge, were able to avoid changing departure dates or airports. Possibly the public may not even notice the changes.

"In many cases, the amalgamations were not because of poor sales but because companies were unable to get enough hotel rooms to match up to the number of aircraft seats on offer." Corfu, he said, was one destination where that applied. That fits in with travel trade speculation, but Corfu may prove to be a difficult destination next summer, with the sort of overbooking that has recently been experienced in Spain.

Another member said: "Things are not as bad as I thought they would be. Bookings are very good for certain parts of Europe: Greece, and the Greek Islands, as well as Italy. The Canary Islands are selling well, but Spain has taken a bit of a knock. The Benidorm area is mainly suffering. But they had so many problems out there last year it could have put off the regulars."

This week and next are regarded as crucial for bookings, tipping the balance in respect of amalgamation. Many companies are hoping to improve their booking figure and save holidays for which they have sold around 60 per cent to 65 per cent of capacity.

Surgeon's warning on transplant decisions

A woman patient, considered as a kidney donor after being pronounced dead, survived to walk from the hospital where transplant surgeons had refused her body, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Victor Brookes, a surgeon at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, said at a meeting of the Birmingham area health authority that the middle-aged woman had stopped breathing after a major cancer operation three years ago. "Checks by experts showed no brain activity", he said.

He was speaking during a discussion in which it was agreed that medical staff should be warned that no organs should be removed without express permission from relatives.

Hospital staff maintained support systems, and the woman eventually recovered, Mr Brookes said. She eventually left the hospital, and he had last seen her at an outpatient clinic about three months ago.

Anti-cigarette coupon Bill

A Bill to make it illegal to promote the sale of cigarettes by offering gifts for coupons is to be introduced in the Commons next month by Mr Laurence Pavitt, Labour MP for Brent, South (our Political Correspondent writes).

Chrysler fined over safety

Chrysler UK Ltd was fined a total of £500 by magistrates at Rugby yesterday after a factory inspector found a fire escape door at the Ryton plant nailed shut, and returned the next day to find three more breaches of safety regulations.

£6 rise ends dispute in building trade

By Our Labour Editor

The biggest outstanding pay dispute in the private sector was settled yesterday when building employers agreed to pay the £6 TUC-Government "norm" increase to a million workers in the construction industry.

Under the deal, the increases will be paid as a supplement to earnings from June 28, and will last for a year. The agreement will lift minimum earnings for craftsmen to £52 a week, and for labourers to £45.20.

Despite the decision in the building industry, average earnings for construction workers are now running at about £65 a week.

The agreement follows the wage restraint guidelines laid down by the TUC and the Government, but the union's acceptance of the incomes policy is expected to come under severe attack at the conference of the main building union, the Union of Construction and Allied Trade Technicians.

هكذا من الاصل

Warning to fathers who batter babies

Fathers who batter their babies deserve sympathy and understanding but fathers who batter it should go straight to prison, Lord Justice Lawton said in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday. He added: "Fathers who batter not with the children all day and do not have to suffer the strain crying and misbehaviour."

The judge said the Court of Criminal Appeal had long experience of baby-battering cases, and continued: "Babies tend to get on people's nerves by young parents who are usually inadequate and living in cramped conditions." The pent-up frustrations of such fathers were well known to the court.

The court halved a two-year prison sentence on a father who broke the ribs and a leg of his baby aged 18 months, in a fit of anger.

David Green, aged 24, a factory worker, of St Bernard's Road, Newcastle, Staffordshire, was sentenced to imprisonment at Stoke Crown Court on September 9 for inflicting grievous bodily harm on his son. David Green's previous excellent character fully into account when sentencing him.

House father is jailed for four years

From Our Correspondent
Shrewsbury

Boys at a county council home in Shrewsbury, Salop, were beat sometimes naked over a chair and table late at night and beaten by the home's senior house father with a horse whip, belt and fishing rod, it was stated at Shrewsbury Crown Court yesterday.

The beatings involved nine boys aged between 10 and 14 over a period of nearly two years. Mr Michael Rush, for the prosecution, said. The police were told when a man living near Besford House children's community home in Trinity Street heard the screams of a boy of 10 and, through a lighted window, saw him being slapped repeatedly.

Stephen Hodgson, aged 28, the house father, who was dismissed by Salop social services department when the offences were discovered, was jailed for four years.

Mr Hodgson, of Gorsedale Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, pleaded guilty to 23 charges, 19 of causing bodily harm and four of common assault. His pleas of not guilty to five charges alleging indecency were accepted by the court, and a further charge of causing actual bodily harm, which he denied, was ordered to remain on the file. That charge alleged he forced a boy to stand near an electric fire.

Mr Rush said the superintendent was the only person authorized to administer corporal punishment and the last recorded incident of corporal punishment at the home was in 1967.

Often the boy about to be beaten was made to stand for hours against a wall with his hands above his head. At other times a boy would be awakened and taken to Mr Hodgson's room.

Mr Raymond Leake, who lived near the home, was awakened by a boy's screams. Through a window at the home he saw a boy slapped eight or nine times as he bent over a chair. He went to the home and outside saw a boy who told him he had absconded and was frightened to return because Mr Hodgson would "work him over". Mr Leake took the boy to Shrewsbury police station.

In a statement Mr Hodgson said: "I realize that with a number of these boys I have gone too far. This was because I was overworked and agitated as I seemed to be getting nowhere. I was drinking more owing to pressure of work. The most important thing to me was those kids. It was my life".

Mr Elfion Roberts, QC, for the defence, said Mr Hodgson had a strict upbringing and had come to believe in the need for discipline.

In brief

£800,000 for Cazalet estate

The 1,500-acre Fairlawne Estate at Shipbourne, Kent, where the late Captain Peter Cazalet, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's horse trainer, trained more than 1,100 National Hunt winners, has been sold for about £800,000.

The buyer is the James Family Trust, and Mr Geoffrey James, a director of Compass Securities, will take over the estate in April.

Life jail for Ulster killers

Four men described by Lord Justice Jones as "young desperados", who shot dead a woman and wounded four men in New Lodge Road, Belfast, were sentenced at Belfast City Commission yesterday to life imprisonment.

James Hunsdale Harris, aged 20, Robert Jarvis Brooks Clarke, aged 24, both of Oregon Street; James White, aged 24, of Palmer Street, and Edward Pollock, aged 24, of Leopold Street, all pleaded guilty to the murder of Mrs Margaret O'Neill, aged 56, of Maralan Street last June.

Inquiry on land deal completed

After more than a year's investigation, Sussex police have completed their report on the £7m Bewbush land deal. A file on the case will be submitted on Monday to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who will decide whether any charges are to be preferred.

The 617-acre estate, belonging to Mr Lionel Brooks, was sold to Keatfold Ltd for £3,250,000 in October, 1972, through the Horsham branch of Weller Eggar, the estate agents. Four months later half the estate was resold through the same agents to Crawley council for £7m.

Nurse in film case found dead

Mrs Betty Allridge, aged 43, a hospital nursing sister in Cornwall, who was said to have shown an obscene film to other members of the staff at St Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin, was found dead early yesterday in her car.

Mrs Alldridge, of Broomfield Drive, Bodmin, resigned over the incident but later claimed that her resignation had been handed in under duress. She appealed for reinstatement and an appeal committee recommended that she be demoted to staff nurse.

College heads back petition

The heads of 26 Oxford colleges are backing a petition calling for amendments to the Bill in the Commons compelling local authorities to introduce comprehensive education.

The signatories include Lord Blake, Provost of Queen's College, Lord Franks, Provost of Worcester College, and Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Master of University College.

Girl must return to Rhodesia

Thobekile Suluma, aged 10, a Rhodesian girl, lost the last round of a seven-week fight yesterday for permission to remain in Britain. Immigration officials have ordered that she should be flown back to Bulawayo.

Immigration officers were not satisfied that Dr Jashalamajasha Dlanina, of Fortis Green, Finchley, London, could properly be regarded as her guardian, and that a long-term course of education at a fee-paying school was intended.

Property prices drop

Prices of older terrace houses fell in the quarter that ended in November, last year, according to a survey by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. It suggests that the decline may be attributed to the cutback in local authority lending.

Minister says Scottish divorce rate will rise after changes in law

House of Commons

Mr Iain MacCormick (Argyll, Scot Nat), moving the second reading of the Divorce (Scotland) (No 2) Bill, said he had received correspondence from people who lived in the depths of misery, in their view in the depths of deprivation, because of the strictures of the divorce law in Scotland.

The Bill did not seek to break up marriages. Its aim was to make provision for those people whose marriages had already broken up and who were in a position where they were no longer married in any meaningful sense of the word.

The Bill provided that the sole ground upon which a divorce might be granted in future was that the marriage had broken up irretrievably. Irretrievability was to be inferred from five fact situations—adultery, cruelty, desertion, after two years' separation where both spouses consented to the divorce, and after five years' separation where one spouse unilaterally sought a divorce.

It did not always follow that divorce would be granted on proof of the facts. Public policy required the retention of certain defences, such as the offence of connivance.

It must not be thought the Bill introduced divorce by consent. At present in Scotland about 95 per cent of divorces were undefended and if both parties wanted a divorce they could obtain one.

The prevailing law on marriage provided an easy escape from the bonds of matrimony—desertion for three years or for those who wanted a speedier escape the commission of adultery. For those who were not prepared to resort to such expedients there was no such relief.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North, Lab) said in the last four or five years there had been a great change in the climate of opinion in Scotland in regard to divorce. There was widespread support in the country for the changes proposed in this Bill.

Mr Thomas Galbraith (Glasgow, Hillhead, C) said the Bill was a bit of a sham. The only real change it introduced was that those who were unwillingly held to a marriage would be able to get out of it after five years of living apart.

The essence of the change was to remove the structure of contract as the support of marriage and regard marriage as a willing human relationship depending for its permanence not on contractual obligation as in the past but on personal volition. By itself that was insufficient. Human nature was essentially frail and if the structure of contract was to be removed something else must be put in its place as a support.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) said that last year, in England, more women than men resorted to the five-year clause to obtain a divorce.

The Finer Committee had argued the need for the reform of the Scottish divorce law because the present state of the law left women in a weak position to enforce their rights on this subject was an ass and had to be changed.

Sir John Gilmour (East Fife, C) said that if they gave the impression that they were cheapening marriage and bringing it into disrepute by passing the Bill they would be doing a great disservice to the background of the family which was the background of civilization.

Mr Harry Ewing, Under-Secretary, Scottish Office (Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth, Lab), said the Government had broad sympathy with the principles embodied in the Bill and hoped the House would give it a second reading.

In all the breakdowns of marriage that occurred it was true that the husband and wife could adjust themselves to the new situation. The damage was done to the children. In any reform of the divorce law they must bear this in mind.

The suggestion that family centres should be set up to help marriages which were floundering had a great deal of merit.

The Government recognized and respected the views of those who felt that any relaxation of the divorce law represented a weakening of the marriage bond. But they felt the present law, with its continuing emphasis on the guilty and the non-guilty parties, might not reflect the views of the majority of people in Scotland.

There was no doubt that when the Bill became law the divorce rate in Scotland would increase and this would lead to a corresponding increase in legal aid costs in these years. It was impossible to quantify what these increases were likely to be.

There were persuasive arguments for transferring actions from the High Court to sheriff courts, but this would increase their workloads at a time when the Government did not want to place additional work on them. They were confident that three months after the Bill became an Act its provisions would be operative in Scotland, and there would be no difficulties.

No one in this House (he said) takes great pleasure from passing this legislation. Being politicians, we are all realists and we know the difficulties that are facing many people throughout Scotland because of the particular shape and form of our present divorce laws. Being realists, we accept that these laws have to be brought up to date.

I hope this new legislation will not bring about a decline in social standards in Scotland because this is the one thing we must avoid at all costs.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Edinburgh, Pentlands, C), said the Bill marked the end of a long struggle to enable the House to give due consideration to the merits of divorce law reform in Scotland. Many people throughout Scotland would be able to bring together the tattered remnants of future lives they wished to build, free of all artificial series of legal controls which had borne little contact with the realities of their lives for many years.

The Bill was read a second time.

Special audit of Bexley accounts is ruled out

Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Lab) in the adjournment debate raised the need for an extraordinary audit of the accounts of the Borough of Bexley. He said there was grave concern in the borough about the state of local government in that area.

The reputation of local government in Bexley was almost at rock bottom. In November last year the district auditor found he was unable to sign the report of the council. The auditor said he was unable to complete the audit of accounts because the accounts were not in balance. In January the district auditor confirmed his continuing inability to certificate the council's accounts.

The leadership of the local authority were failing to discharge their proper responsibilities.

There had been an attempt to deny full information to the people of the borough.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab), said the assets of Bexley were secure and there was no cause to worry about payment of interest or capital. If the question arose about whether members or officers were to blame it might fairly be said that responsibility must rest with the elected members.

There was no suggestion of fraud. What appeared to be wrong was that the work of the treasurer's department was woefully in arrears. An extraordinary audit would be justified in cases which indicated fraud, loss or deficiency, unlawful expenditure and the like. Failure by a local authority to produce accounts promptly did not give rise to an extraordinary audit.

Local authorities had a duty under the 1972 Local Government Act to keep accounts, but the Secretary of State for the Environment had no power to force Bexley or any other borough or authority in the country to do so.

Move to make licensing hours more flexible

Mr Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe, C), moving the second reading of the Licensing (Amendment) (No 2) Bill, said it constituted only two modest steps. It introduced the possibility of extended and flexible hours of opening for licensed premises and some family provision on licensed premises.

He recognized the sincerity of opponents of this measure, but was not persuaded that the absolute embargo on the opening of bars and licensed premises in the afternoon and late at night was a valuable contribution to restraint in the use of alcohol.

It should be possible for a licensee, if he so wished, to apply for an additional hours order entitling him to open outside the present permitted hours but with 10 am and midnight as an absolute outer limit on anything that might be applied for.

The Bill allowed the appropriate authority to approve a children's accommodation order in parts of premises specifically adapted for the needs of families. Justices had an unfettered discretion. It was contemplated that children would be allowed in those adapted parts of premises with adults only until 8 pm.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under Secretary, Home Office (Halifax, Lab), said the Bill raised important but controversial issues.

The Government did not intend actively to oppose or support the Bill. Any general reform of the licensing law, however, would be best effected by Government legislation when their consideration of the Erroll Committee's report was complete.

The Bill did not seek to give effect to all the Erroll Committee's recommendations, but allowed additions to be made to permitted hours on application to licensing authorities. This was a more cautious approach than the Erroll report. It was likely to produce wide variations in permitted hours of drinking and extra work would be created for the courts in dealing with applications.

Licensees would hardly be able to refrain from applying for additional hours orders if a trade competitor had obtained them.

The crucial point was whether in the present climate of increasing alcoholism, particularly among young people, of drunkenness offences and offences of drinking and driving, it was appropriate to relax the licensing laws.

Last week the Advisory Committee on Alcoholism set up by the Secretary of State for Social Services made known its views. In general they were opposed to any extension of the licencing laws which would lead to increased consumption.

The Government would like MPs to make up their own minds as to the correct balance to strike between a limited relaxation of licensing laws on the one hand and the risk of an increase in alcoholism, drunkenness and drinking and driving on the other.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C), chairman of the National Council on Alcoholism, said the case against the Bill was unanswerable.

There could be no doubt of the growing menace of excessive drinking in society.

This wretched little Bill would open the door to the familiarization of the young with alcohol. He had just received a telegram from the National Association of Licensed Hotel Managers saying that Britain's 14,500 pub managers opposed the Bill.

Mr David Weitzman (Hackney, North and Stoke Newington, Lab) said alcoholism was a decisive factor in creating misery and distress. Anything which tended to increase the dangers of consumption of alcohol should not be permitted.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Bill and the Motor-Cycle Crash-Helmets (Religious Exemption) Bill were read a second time.

House adjourned, 4.32 pm.

MPs deplore article in 'The Times'

Our Political Staff

Seven Labour MPs have tabled an early-day motion deploring the action of *The Times* in publishing an article purporting to give the view of the Army on the role of the troops in Ulster".

The motion is signed by Mr Arthur Lee Williams, chairman of the Labour backbench defence group, and supported by other MPs on the moderate wing of the Labour Party.

The MPs say that the military and civil authorities in Northern Ireland are carrying out their extremely demanding task with distinction and find it "a matter of great regret that publicity was given to this misleading and potentially divisive article".

Some of the signatories, Mr James Wellbeloved, a vice-chairman of the defence group, said yesterday that they believed the Army should be treated fairly.

He, unlike some of his colleagues, does not think the troops should be kept in Northern Ireland, but said that if the Army was going to be retained there, "it should not be subject to unfair and unfavourable criticism from sections of the responsible press".

What was happening seemed to be approaching the level of harassment.

Union's plea for the Old Vic

On the eve of the final performance by the National Theatre company at the Old Vic, Equity, the actors' union, yesterday launched an appeal to ensure the continuance of the theatre.

The union said: "Now that the National Theatre is moving to the South Bank, the Old Vic must not close its doors; it must be free, as the late Lord Olivier has said, to pursue its own course.

Church to produce a new prayer book

The General Synod of the Church of England in London decided overwhelmingly yesterday to go ahead with work on a new prayer book, a modern English alternative to the 1662 version.

Publication is planned for 1978.

J. L. Ensor, of Chipping Sodbury, Avon, a member of the Prayer Book Society, said she was speaking on behalf of hundreds of people all over the country who longed for the prayer book services handed down from 1662. "Many people now never have the chance of hearing prayer book services", she said. "There are those who are victims because from conscience they will not turn from using the 1662 Book of Common Prayer, the only really legal prayer book of the church."

The Dean of Worcester, the Very Rev Thomas Baker, said: "Some of the most inspiring and magnificent musical settings which have been placed at the service of the church, from William Byrd to Michael Tippett, may well be lost. I fear that the publication of this new book, which, on other grounds I largely welcome, may be an advance of that philistinism which marks modern liturgical revision."

The Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev John Habgood, said that publishers were confident of the 1662 version's future. All the indications were that the new version would be highly successful commercially.

Inquiry into injection death

From Our Correspondent
Wakefield

Wakefield area health authority said yesterday that an inquiry would be held into a hospital error which led to a patient's death.

Mrs Margaret Lunn, aged 31, of Gordon Street, Wakefield, died four days after being injected with a toxic solution instead of a harmless dye during X-ray tests at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. At a Wakefield inquest on Wednesday a verdict of accidental death was returned on Mrs Lunn, who was admitted to the hospital with suspected brain haemorrhage after complaining of headaches.

The jury was told that a doctor who asked for the dye was given in error a syringe containing an antiseptic solution, Mrs Lunn collapsed and was on a respirator until her death.

Mr Stephen Beaumont, chairman of the authority, said certain procedures had been altered.



Members of the London Symphony Orchestra football team who play La Scala-Milan tomorrow at Battersea arriving at the Albert Hall yesterday.

Man said kicked to death

Our Correspondent

Mr Mirsh, a zoo keeper, was alleged to have kicked with a stray kitten because considered it vermin and responsible for the death of a and an owl, was cleared Trafield Magistrates' Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday of a of unlawfully killing the kitten under the Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

It was alleged to have told police: "I killed it by ring its neck with my foot. vermin and it killed one of my ostrels."

Leslie Waring, for the prosecution, told magistrates that Mr Mirsh, aged 50, of the Zes Verulamium Zoo, St Albans, on behalf of St Albans District Council.

Mr Mirsh told the court: "I saw the kitten in the aviary and killed it. I killed it by stamping its neck three or four times with the heel of my Wellington boot. I did not see any thing in it and I think I killed it in the most humane way.

Arrests cleared

Scotland Yard investigation into the use of student cards at North London Polytechnic disclosed no criminal offences, the Director of Public Prosecutions said.

Decisions 'closer to people involved'; a risk to some groups' budgets; but how far will new powers go?

Arts devolution will raise local prestige

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Support for the arts for the next year will be announced soon by Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts. Since last November Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been reviewing the subject.

Meanwhile the Arts Council has acted to devolve administrative and financial responsibility to the 16 regional arts associations in England and Wales. They have spent some £2m of Arts Council money this year and with devolution the amount will increase.

"I have been asking them what practical differences the council's proposals will make and whether they expect to get more local authority support. One of the conclusions is that the greater recognition conferred on them by devolution will give the associations more prestige."

Mr Robert Smith, director of the East Midlands Arts Association, said, the effects would be more indirect than direct.

"Policies and decisions covering the whole of a particular field will be made closer to and by the people directly concerned", he said. He wanted more public involvement and interest.

Mr Ian Watson, director of the south-west association, believed the Arts Council's community arts arrangement had been damaging. It was "quite inappropriate" that the council should have taken over and subsidized existing clients.

The south-west association has for several years financed three resident professional theatre companies, working in rural areas. Now that support has to end because of the economic climate. Many arts centres on their circuit of booking organizations face financial difficulty.

On Merseyside community arts activities have been more than doubling each year. Mr Peter Bevan, the director, and Mr David Dougan, director of Northern Arts, said that taking on big-nationally-known organizations would unbalance their budgets. The Liverpool Philharmonic, for example, receives two and a half times the £82,000 grant which the Merseyside association receives.

Miss Jennifer Wilson, Mid-Pennines director, wondered how far the council intended to devolve responsibilities. "Our central government funding is channelled through North West Arts and the Arts Council strenuously resists special project applications."

Lincolnshire and Humberside emphasized the 20-year experience gained by the associations. Mr Clive Fox, the director, is sure greater devolution would help strengthen the association's role in arts administration and patronage.

Yorkshire also welcomed the council's decision to devolve. Until now, Mr Michael Dawson, the director, said there had been confusion amoog local arts-sponsoring bodies and the public generally about who was responsible for what.

The present rule of thumb was that associations were concerned with projects of regional significance.

Mr Raphael Gonley, North West Arts director, said cash was not the only obstacle. The Arts Council had already asked associations to consider "housing the arts" applications in their regions. Local experts were better able to assess need for that.

Law Report February 27 1976 — Court of Appeal

No interim injunction to stop use of new factory

Potters-Ballotini Ltd v Weston-Baker and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Scarman and Sir John Pennycuick.

The Court of Appeal, in accordance with the principles laid down by the House of Lords in *American Cyanamid Co v Ethicon Ltd* (*The Times*, February 6, 1975; [1975] AC 396), refused to grant an interlocutory injunction where there were serious issues of fact and of law to be determined at the trial and where the effect of granting such an injunction on the defendants' business might be catastrophic, notwithstanding the fact that if the plaintiffs succeeded at the trial they might not be able to recover proper compensation by way of damages from the defendants for the alleged breach of their rights.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by plaintiffs, Potters-Ballotini Ltd of Barnsley, from Mr Justice Nield's dismissal on February 13 of their application for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants, Mr Cecil Thomas Weston-Baker, of Tonbridge, Mr Arnold Cramphorn, of Worsbrough Dale, Barnsley, Mr Gordon Boylin, of Barnsley, J. W. Boylin & Co Ltd, of Barnsley, the Bishop Auckland Glass Co Ltd, of Vincent Square, Westminster, and British Benzol Carbonising Ltd, of Manchester, from using or assisting others to use all or any of the knowledge acquired by the first four defendants in the course of their employment by or dealings with the plaintiffs or their associated companies concerning any trade secrets, technical or other confidential information relating to the production and marketing of Ballotini. A speedy trial of the action had been ordered.

Mr Andrew Leggatt, QC, and Mr Mark Potter for the plaintiffs, Potters; Mr Julian Sandys for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Ballotini denoted tiny glass beads, which were useful for marking white lines on roads because they showed up well. Other glass beads, infinitely small, were used in cleaning the blades of jet engines. The principal company supplying Ballotini was an American corporation. Potters Industries Inc, which had subsidiaries in many countries.

The plaintiffs, Potters-Ballotini, were the English subsidiary, the only company making Ballotini in England. It had two key men, Mr Weston-Baker, who about 1969 became joint general manager of Potters, and Mr Cramphorn, who had been Potters's works manager at their factory at Barnsley. The contracting work was done by Boylins, who got to know about making Ballotini. Mr Weston-Baker and Mr Cramphorn had service agreements providing (clause 2 (h)) that the employee during or after the termination of the employment would not divulge the company's secrets or other information relating to its affairs and (c) should not for one year after the end of the employment use "the knowledge or know-how" relating to methods of production of Ballotini.

Some time in 1974 Mr Weston-Baker, Mr Cramphorn and Mr Boylin formed a plan for setting up a rival plant for making Ballotini. They kept it all quiet until late in October, 1975, when it was said that there was a new factory in Bishop Auckland. The new plant incorporated many features of the Barnsley plant. There was no doubt that the men had used a great deal of the knowledge which they had acquired at Potters.

On December 4, 1975, Potters issued a writ and applied for an interim injunction. The defendants at first said that they would not begin production until March 1. On February 2 they started production with 14 men. Mr Justice Nield refused to grant an interim injunction but ordered a speedy trial.

The evidence showed that there had been a deliberate copying of the Potters's plant at Barnsley so as to make the plant at Bishop Auckland. It had been kept quiet in order to prevent Potters discovering about the new factory. On the evidence there was resort to evasions to put Potters off guard.

All that sounded sinister. But it might not be so in law when one remembered that Potters had no patent or copyright in any sketch, design or drawing used in making the plant. Those were statutory provisions in relation to industrial property. Potters had sought to rely upon information given in confidence.

There was a broad principle of equity that he who had obtained information in confidence should not take unfair advantage of it: *Seager v Copydex Ltd* ([1967] 1 WLR 923, 931).

Both Mr Weston-Baker and Mr Cramphorn had left Potters's employment. If the obligation as to confidence had lasted for a year it was over by March, 1976. It was arguable that the ordinary common law or equitable obligation was replaced by the contractual clauses.

There was also the question to what extent the information acquired was truly confidential. A man might have quite a range of knowledge or expertise of his own which he was entitled to use for his own benefit even if it had been acquired in his employment: *Stephenson Jordan & Harrison Ltd v MacDonald & Evans* ((1931) 69 RPC 10, 23). There would be difficulty in determining what features of the plant were confidential.

The injunction sought was in the most general terms. The party affected by an injunction ought to know with certainty what he was allowed to do.

There was the problem of the "spring board" doctrine, well summarized by Mr Justice Megarry in *Coco v A. N. Clark (Engineers) Ltd* ([1969] RPC 41, 48). It was said that a servant ought not to be allowed to save the time of working out the plans for a new enterprise himself without payment.

It seemed to be a case which came straight and plainly within the views expressed by the House of Lords in the *Cyanamid* case. The effect of an injunction on the [illegible] appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring, said that on the basis of Potters's affidavits they had a prima facie case. But there was a serious defence to be considered. There were serious questions of fact and law to be decided.

As to the balance of convenience, Lord Diplock in *Cyanamid* was at pains to emphasize that ultimately it depended on the facts of the particular case. Here if Potters succeeded at the trial without having obtained an interim injunction they might be unable to recover proper compensation by way of damages. But if the defendants remained in business there was a greater chance of their being able to pay damages.

There was weight in the contention that it would be catastrophic if the defendants were now put out of business. On a balance of convenience more would be at risk for the defendants if an injunc[illegible]

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK, also concurring, said that recoverability of compensation was not conclusive as to the balance of convenience.

Solicitors: Allison & Humphreys George & George, High Wycombe.

Immigrant's security limited

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Ex-parte Subramanian

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered February 25]

The interim security of an immigrant under section 14 (1) of the Immigration Act, 1971, against deportation while his appeal is pending from a refusal to extend his leave to remain in the United Kingdom, does not apply to an immigrant whose leave has expired.

The Divisional Court refused an application by Kunaseelan Subramaniam, a citizen of Sri Lanka, for an order of certiorari to quash a decision of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal upholding an adjudicator's dismissal of his appeal against an order of deportation made against him by the Home Secretary.

Section 41 (1) provides: "... a person who has a limited leave under this Act to enter or remain in the United Kingdom may appeal to an adjudicator against any variation of the leave (whether as regards duration or conditions), or against any refusal to vary it; and a variation shall not take effect so long as an appeal is pending under this subsection against the variation, nor shall an appellant be required to leave the United Kingdom by reason of the expiration of his leave so long as his appeal is pending under this subsection against a refusal to enlarge or remove the limit on the duration of the leave."

Mr K. S. Nathan for the applicant; Mr Harry Woolf for the tribunal.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the applicant arrived in the United Kingdom from Sri Lanka in 1970, with leave to remain for 12 months. He wished to pursue a course of studies, and so in 1971 he applied to the Home Secretary for an extension of time. The Home Secretary refused the application, but, on appeal to an adjudicator, he was allowed a further three years to enable him to complete the course. That period expired in September, 1973. After failing his final examinations, he applied for permission to remain and resit them in June, 1974. The Home Secretary refused the application and ordered him to leave by June 30.

On June 19, however, the company by whom the applicant was employed as part of his training, applied to the Home Secretary for a work permit for him. The application was refused. An appeal was lodged, but it was withdrawn on November 26.

On November 19, however, the applicant had again applied for an extension of his leave on the ground that he had become a full-time student; and renewed the application in December.

The Home Secretary decided in January, 1975, to make a deportation order against the applicant under section 3(5) (a) of the Act, whereby "a person who is not a patrial shall be liable to deportation from the United Kingdom—(a) if, having only a limited leave to enter or remain, he does not observe a condition attached to the leave or remains beyond the time limited by the leave. . . ."

The applicant's appeals against the notice of intention to deport having been dismissed by an adjudicator and the tribunal, the Home Secretary made an order for deportation in September.

Mr Nathan contended that the applications for extension of time in November and December, 1974, had never been refused, but if they were to be refused, the applicant could appeal against the refusal and he could not, under section 14(1), be ejected from the United Kingdom until the appeal was determined. In other words, the section gave a right of appeal as well as interim security while the appeal was pending.

On the other hand, Mr Woolf said that the section only gave a right of appeal and the associated security to someone with a limited leave under the Act at the time. It did not apply to a person who had had the right to remain in the country in the past but did not any longer have it. That contention was right, and it was of assistance in construing the second half of the subsection.

The second part, as contended by Mr Woolf, did not prevent the Home Secretary, after he had begun deportation proceedings, from pursuing them because of an application made subsequently for leave to remain.

As the applicant did not have a right to stay after June, 1974, the Home Secretary had the right to make the deportation order which was upheld by the tribunal.

Solicitors: Mrs N. Paranahetty: Treasury Solicitor.

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WEST EUROPE

Portuguese Socialist minister's car is stoned after election meeting in farming area

Lisbon, Feb 27.—Portugal's main parties today prepared for elections against a background of rising political tension, in spite of the new power-sharing agreement between military and civilians.

Conservative small landowners stoned the car of Senhor Antonio Lopes Cardoso, the Socialist Agriculture Minister, in the farming centre of Rio Maior, 60 miles from Lisbon, last night.

Senhor Octavio Pato, one of the leading figures of the Communist Party, denounced what he alleged was a plot to oust President Francisco da Costa Gomes. He attacked the conservative Centre Democrats (CDS) and the centrist Popular Democrats (PPD) as fascists and accused them of trying to turn the poll into an electoral farce.

The political squabbling began immediately after the armed forces and the five main political parties signed a power-sharing agreement last night, signalling the return to civilian rule after two years of military-led revolution. At the ceremony President Costa Gomes set April 25 as the date for the election of Portugal's first freely chosen legislature in 50 years.

Expressing the left's bitterness over the reduction of the military's role under the pact, the pro-communist Lisbon evening newspaper *Diario de Lisboa* today described it as a stop-gap agreement that could serve as a cover for an advance by the right.

Senhor Pato had been one of the communists' main negotiators of the agreement, but he left the signing of the document to a lower party member after saying the final text did not meet with his full approval. Addressing a communist bus-drivers' meeting at exactly the same time as the siguing ceremony in the presidential palace, he said the right was trying to set the military aside.

The pact relegates the officers who organized the April, 1974, revolution and ended nearly half-a-century of right-wing dictatorship to a merely consultative role.

The attack on Senhor Lopes Cardoso by conservative farmers was the second on a Socialist Party electoral meeting this month. Last weekend Socialists clashed with communist farmworkers in southern Portugal.

The landowners have criticized the Agriculture Minister for pushing through a controversial land reform under which over 2,500,000 acres have been seized by communist backed farmworkers.

No one was injured in last night's incidents which occurred after the minister addressed a rowdy electoral meeting in Rio Maior.

Renewed left-wing militancy and labour unrest also threatened to overshadow the election campaign, steelworkers and other communist unions held a two-hour token national strike yesterday and a mass of pay claims are expected after the three-month suspension of all wage negotiations ends on Monday.

Referring to the uncertain political climate, President Costa Gomes last night justified the military's continued presence on the political scene, even in a limited capacity, saying the lack of democracy over the past 50 years had engendered too many rivalries and misunderstandings.

The communists stepped up their pressure against the Government's economic programme today with plans for weekend rallies across Portugal. Newspapers were filled with advertisements for rallies, meetings and resolutions by communist-dominated unions.

Political sources said the union activity was matched in several Army units by renewed left-wing efforts to organize soldiers, although the abortive left-wing military revolt of November 25 seriously eroded communist and extreme left-wing influence in the armed forces.

The sources said there was a recrudescence of activity in some units in the north of the banned "Soldiers united will overcome" group that had undermined military discipline in the days before the November revolt.—Reuter and UPI.

Spanish ex-minister asks to be tried

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 27

A former minister under General Franco, who is now the country's foremost Christian Democratic leader, has asked to be tried for belonging to an illegal organization.

Professor Joaquin Ruiz-Jimenez went to the political court in Madrid earlier this week and told magistrates that he should be charged and fined for belonging to an illegal organization, as a communist leader was last week.

The professor spoke at the same meeting at Madrid University last feek as Señor Simon Sanchez Montero, a member of the Madrid executive committee of the Spanish Communist Party, and Señor Pablo Castellano of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party. Only Señor Montero was penalized for being a member of the outlawed Communist Party. He was fined £7,460 without trial, and is now in Carabanchel prison.

The National Movement is still the only legal political organization. The Government has made it clear that while it will probably allow political parties, it will not tolerate the Communist Party.

Professor Ruiz-Jiminez, a lawyer, told the magistrates he was the leader of the Democratic Left, a Christian Democratic party. It is thought unlikely that any charges will be brought against him because of the embarrassment this would cause the government, given its intention to eventually allow political parties.

In Barcelona a 40-year-old worker is seriously ill after being injured yesterday in clashes between police and striking construction workers. Dozens of other demonstrators were injured

Agreement was reached early today after 13 hours of talks between construction industry employers and trade union representatives for a new minimum monthly wage for an unskilled worker of £140.

The Democratic Spanish Union (UDE) a political association approved by the National Movement, held a national assembly today and said the association intended to become a political party. UDE is a centre-right Christian Democratic group

Sir John Rodgers, chairman of the Anglo-Spanish Parliamentary Group, addressed the assembly. Sir John, who attended as an observer, said: "We all recognize the difficulties and dangers that face Spain in this transitory period, when you are starting a steady but difficult march towards a pluralistic, democratic parliamentary system of government".

OVERSEAS

Mr Sadat says step-by-step policy is dead and urges reconvening of Geneva conferenc

Bahrain, Feb 27.—President Sadat of Egypt said today that the American inspired step-by-step policy was dead, and he appealed for an urgent reconvening of the Geneva peace conference to settle the Palestinian question and other stumbling blocks towards peace in the Middle East.

The call for a return to the Geneva conference table was the dominant theme in Mr Sadat's remarks as he paid flying visits today to the Gulf states of Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and Qatar in a tour designed to bolster Egypt's sagging prestige and gain financial support in the Arab world.

The President was spending the night in Donha, the capital of Qatar, before winding up his week-long tour with a visit to Kuwait, according to a Doha radio report.

At a news conference in Abu Dhabi and again in an interview given in Bahrain, Mr Sadat said that the step-by-step policy used by Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, to negotiate last year's Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Sinai was "now over and new solutions must be found".

The solution, he said, "must be in the presence of the Palestinians. . . . That is, we must reconvene the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all parties, including the Palestinians".

This was the only peaceful alternative left to solving the Middle East crisis because "the Palestinian cause, not the cause of Sinai and Golan, is the heart of the Arab cause", he stated.

"The Geneva conference should discuss a final settlement to this cause because there is no room now for the step-by-step solution". Mr Sadat told reporters in Bahrain.

Six months ago, Mr Sadat's words would have been cause for great surprise and concern in the Arab world, where the Egyptian leader helped to champion Dr Kissinger's approach to peace despite strong criticism from Syria, Iraq and other Arab neighbours. But ever since he signed last year's disengagement pact with Israel, Egypt's prestige among the Arabs has been waning, while Syria's has been rising.

Syria's flat rejection of any form of peace negotiations with Israel that do not include Palestinian representation brought into question the step-by-step approach, and Mr Sadat appears finally to be recognizing this.

Echoing Syria's recent rejection of Israeli proposals for negotiations to end the state of war in the Middle East, Mr Sadat said that only a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the settlement of the Palestinian question could bring about such an agreement.

"I emphasize that Egypt did not get out of the battle. If Israel wants this, it will have to withdraw from occupied territories and recognize the legitimate ambitions of the Palestinian people. Only then will we be ready to end the state of war", he added.

A joint communiqué issued by Egypt and the United Arab Emirates said Shaikh Zayed bin-Sultan, the emirates' ruler, has decided to give Egypt a "direct and immediate cash grant to meet its urgent requirements".

However, it did not divulge the amount of this grant. It said Shaikh Zayed appealed to other Arab rulers to "cooperate collectively to shore up Egypt's economy in this critical phase" in view of the "pan-Arab burdens shouldered by Egypt".

A similar call was made by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia in a joint communiqué issued yesterday.

Beirut: Mr Zuheir Mohsen, a Palestinian guerrilla leader, said today that the chances of reconvening the Geneva peace conference were nil since Syria, Jordan and the Liberation Organizatior to boycott it.

Mr Mohsen, the he Palestine Liberation tion's military section "Syria and the PLO, Jordan, are not pla attend the Geneva cc and, therefore, it will reconvened, despite made by Anwar Sadat clowning of Egyptian tion media."

Damascus: King Hu Jordan spent today in talks with President further cooperation bet two countries. The tw conferred for about fi after the King flew Amman on a previo announced visit.

In their talks the tw referred to the "ste gress" in the coordina integration of the two c Government sources sa also reviewed the late tion in the Middle E dealt with "methods fronting the conspiracy the Palestinian cause.

Both Jordan and S nounced last week in statements that they want to participate future sessions of th Israeli peace talks in G UPI.

UN Geneva strike in tougher phase

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 27

Attitudes toughened as the United Nations strike at the Palais des Nations completed its third day. On returning from talks with the administration, the staff committee president, Mrs Maria Schwab, grimly told a mass meeting in the cafeteria: "I have the impression they are trying to play with us like children."

She said that until yesterday staffs of the six specialized agencies in Geneva had believed they had received satisfactory assurances regarding wage increases; but now the position seemed to be reversed, with the Palais administration arguing that it was prepared to negotiate rises but could only do so in concert with the agencies.

The Palais director-general, Signor Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, told a press conference that he and the heads of the six agencies agreed "negotiations must be resumed in a multilateral framework to establish new pay scales" on the basis of the recent independent survey. This found that United Nations levels were 16 per cent below the "best prevailing Geneva rates for equivalent work".

He emphasized that he had no authority to discuss salary scales for the Palais alone. He objected to the strikers' action in depriving the United Nations complex of light, heat, air-conditioning and telephones. He could not admit that, by doing so, they had any right to prevent work by those among the staff of 3,200 who opposed the strike.

The cafeteria meeting decided to maintain the pickets. Another strike leader, Mr Constantine Volkov, said: "We propose to continue negotiations over the weekend to see what action can be taken."

With normal services suspended, there may be infiltration of the Palais complex by undesirable elements. At the cafeteria mass meeting, 2,400 francs (about £480) was stolen from a man's pocket. It was his month's salary.

No subservience to Moscow, French say

Continued from page 1

for the urgent withdrawal of "the South African aggressors and other foreign mercenaries".

Tomorrow should see the conclusion of the "debate" on Mr Brezhnev's central committee report, which is certain to be approved unanimously by the delegates after his summing up. The next item on the agenda is the report on Tuesday by Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, on the economy and the Five-Year Plan.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: M Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, has been disconcerted by Mr Brezhnev's criticism at the Moscow congress of the opportunism of some brother parties, and of their tendency to compromise with the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

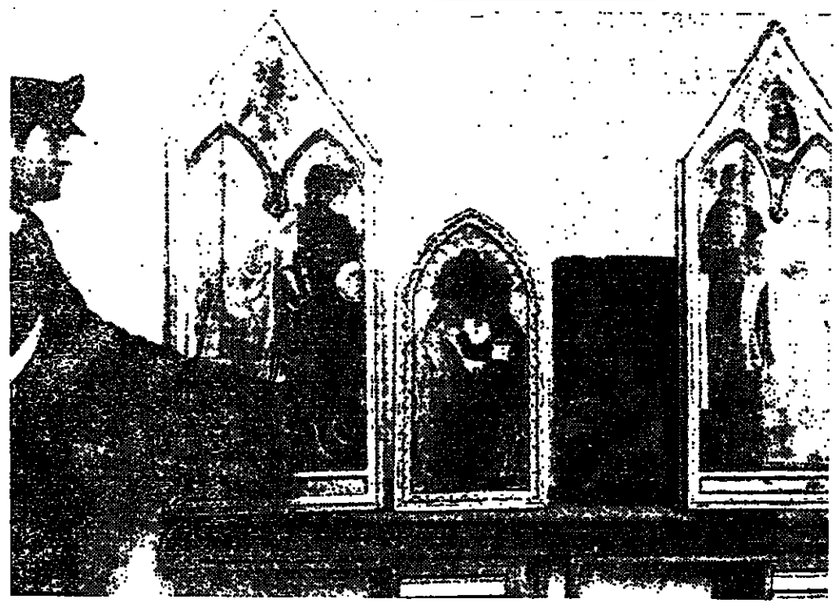
He declared yesterday on Europe No 1 radio station: "We are told that one does not cut up socialism into national slices (a reference to the speech by Mr Macherov, the first secretary of the party in Byelorussia). I say that one does not build socialism by reciting in a dogmatic manner a quotation 15 to 20 years old."

He said the French party congress had just defined, clarified and enriched the strategy of the political party line. "This line lays down the democratic way we propose to Frenchmen to lead them to socialism.

"We have taken into account the principles of a universal character without which one does not create socialism. But we have also taken into account national characteristics and traditions to buil da socialism with the colours of France. These decisions cannot be questioned by anyone.

"I did not go to the twenty-fifth congress (in Moscow) because there is a divergence between our two parties on the problems of socialist democracy and on the assessment of the foreign policy of France.

Leading article, page 13



Fifteenth and sixteenth century paintings that had been stolen from a collection in Matelica last year and were recovered in Milan this week.

'Agreement' on Cyprus talks

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Feb 27

A source close to the Turkish Cypriot administration disclosed in Ankara today that a secret agreement on the future of the Cyprus talks had been reached at the recent intercommunal conference in Vienna between the Greek and Turkish negotiators and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

According to this agreement, Mr Glafkos Clerides the Greek Cypriot representative, would be the first to submit his proposals—mainly on territorial issues—to Mr Rauf Denktash—his Cypriot Turkish counterpart.

Mr Denktash would then have 10 days in which to offer counter-proposals. This exchange would have to be be completed within six weeks after the end of the last Vienna talks, that is, before April 3.

Observers in Ankara say that the proposals of Mr Clerides would thus be known before March 24, when Mr Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is due to visit Washington.

This would undoubtedly influence Turkey's relations with the United States where Congress seeks "progress" in the Cyprus affair before totally lifting the arms embargo imposed on Turkey more than a year ago.

Observers believe that an unofficial meeting could take place in Paris soon between Mr Denktash and Mr Clerides.

The two Cypriot negotiators have been invited to present their views at a meeting of the Council of Europe's political commission in Paris on Tuesday week.

Mr Clerides and Mr Denktash would both welcome such a meeting, sources said, but feared that Archbishop Makarios would oppose Mr Clerides's presence at the Paris meeting. If Mr Clerides failed to go to Paris, Mr Denktash would also abstain, and would be represented by one of his aides.

Mario Modiano writes from Athens: The territorial question, the key issue in the Cyprus problem, was broached during the Vienna talks last week and maps were unrolled on the negotiating table, according to an authoritative source.

However, the negotiators were apparently not ready or not willing to delve into the substance beyond reiterating positions adopted in the earlier phases.

Mr Clerides, who is in Athens to brief the Greek Government, is hopeful. The main achievement in Vienna, he said, was that within six weeks the two sides would submit proposals in writing to be discussed at the next Vienna round in May.

He said: "This procedure offers the hope that at the next phase there will be no excuse for failing to deal with the territorial and other aspects of the issue."

It would be dangerous at this stage to say that agreement was in sight as there had been no concrete progress on the substance of the issue.

Mr Clerides rejected President Ford's suggestion that the problem of Cyprus could only be solved by a four-party conference that would bring into the negotiations Greece and Turkey.

He said: "The two communities must first find a solution to their differences, then if needed there can be a four-party, five-party, or 10-party conference. It would be quite dangerous to start with a four-party conference."

There was hope that issues of a humanitarian nature, such as those of the missing and the trapped Greeks in Turkish-held areas, could be settled in Nicosia.

A group of about 40 relatives of Greek servicemen listed missing after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, staged a silent march to foreign embassies in Athens today. They carried placards demanding international help to trace the men.

Two home-made bombs exploded outside two American premises in Athens early today. One explosion destroyed the entrance of the American Express offices. The other, a few hundred yards away, caused no damage to the premises of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Charges i US jail revolt cas dropped

From Our Own Corresp New York, Feb 27

Agreement has been to drop all but one remaining charges bro connexion with the revolt at Attica, New 1971. This action was by the special state pr who said there had be grant deficiencies" in vestigation of the beha the state police, who p the uprising with a hai lets.

Altogether 43 peop killed during the revol them during the recap the prison by the polic then, almost all of the brought have been aga soners, in spite of mu cism of the violent me the police.

In his statement, n court in Buffalo yester Alfred Scotti, the speci prosecutor, said that th cutors at the time ha to take action on the cies in the police inves and this meant that th to accumulate eviden been missed.

"The amply demo lack of fairness and e dedness by the state conduct of the Attica u tion compels, in the j of justice, the dismi these pending indictme said.

The one indictment Mr Scotti said should dropped concerned a prisoner, now at large, accused of killing prisoner during the up

Altogether indictmen been brought against 6 prisoners. Two of the been convicted, and one serving a 20-year sente murder. Eight other pleaded guilty to charges. The indictme dropped concerned cha kidnapping, assault, and reckless discharge of gun, brought against trooper.

Arrested Briton in Zambia prison ordeal

Lusaka, Feb 27.—Dr Lionel Cliffe, aged 39, the detained British university lecturer, has been moved to a maximum security prison in Zambia where, his wife said, he had been interrogated almost continuously for 36 hours.

Mrs Doris Cliffe said today that her husband had been questioned in Kabwe Prison with breaks of 20 minutes every four hours.

She said her husband was shaken and could scarcely speak when she saw him after the interrogation. Mrs Cliffe added that he had not been physically ill-treated.—Reuter.

Policeman drowned in tragedy reconstruction

Greymouth, New Zealand, Feb 27.—A policeman drowned in the Grey river near here last night while trying to reconstruct the drowning of a housewife 19 days ago.—Reuter.

Briton jailed in Israel for drug smuggling attempt

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Feb 27

A Briton and an American who were arrested at sea off the Sinai coast in January while trying to smuggle 540 kilograms (some 1,200lb) of hashish from Lebanon to Egypt were jailed in Beersheba today. Both pleaded guilty.

Robert Michael Rohan, aged 26, of Hindhead, in Surrey, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with a second year suspended. John Grady Mills, aged 27, from California, received 18 months and a similar suspended sentence. Mr Rohan had admitted that he was the ringleader. The two men were also fined £2,000.

The district court at Beersheba was told that they were in a yacht with an Arab crew which was ordered to stop by a naval patrol while off the Bardawil Lagoon on January 7. The order was ignored and a patrol boat gave chase. Shots were fired, one killing an Egyptian seaman.

The yacht was owned by a British businessman, Mr John Swinnerton, who was not aware what it was being used for, it was stated. The court ordered that it should be returned to him after repairs.

Mr Rohan is expected to serve his sentence in a prison in central Israel. He may be free in August if he gets full remission.

Israel's Police Ministry has denied accusations made at a press conference in Jerusalem on Wednesday that Arabs had been tortured while under interrogation. The allegations were made by a detainee, recently released after nearly two years without trial, and the wife of a man still in administrative detention.

Tel Aviv, Feb 27.—A military court sentenced five Arab guerrillas to 25 years jail each for a raid aimed at taking over a house in the town of Tiberias and killing all the inhabitants, the Israeli command said today.

Angola ar Zaire to hold talks

Brazzaville, Feb 27 dent Nero of Angola ar Brazzaville today for a meeting with President of Zaire tomorrow or S

Officially the leader Popular Movement (M on a purely "friendly" Congo for talks with P Ngouabi, one of the staunchest supporters. Yugoslav news agency quoting an Angolan said today that Mr Ne meet President Mobutu an end to the climate trust and hostility" the two countries.

Yesterday there were in Zaire that an "im decision" was pendin Nguza Karl I Bond, th Foreign Minister, left Ababa in the middle of ganization of African ministerial council me Agence France Presse.

Havana, Feb 27.—A meeting is taking place between senior MPLA and representatives o than 20 United States many of them black ments, sources said in

The talks are belie cover the situation in plans for its future, a sible support from the can groups.

Mitterrand visit to Algeria angers French Government

From Our Overseas Correspondent
Paris, Feb 27

M François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, returned today from an official three-day visit to Algeria where the Government gave him a hero's welcome. The lesson it was meant to serve on the French Government, with whom relations have been under increasing strain, is clear.

Leaders of the Government parties have expressed shocked indignation that the Socialist leader should have allowed himself to be so manoeuvred by the Algerians.

"M Mitterrand appears to endorse the criticism of France without even taking the trouble to inform himself from the responsible leaders of his country of the reasons for the French attitude," M Roger Chinaud, the chairman of the Independent Republican parliamentary party declared yesterday.

M Neuwirth, the spokesman of the Gaullist UDR, said the Socialist leader was on the decline. "After long playing leading parts," he told a press conference, "he is now willing to act as an extra in a play put on by others. It's a pity."

The criticism of M Chirac, the Prime Minister, was more sober. Relations between France and Algeria were not relations between political parties, but between states, he said. "M Mitterrand seems to have wanted to learn from the Algerians about these relations. I imagine that as soon as he is back he will be anxious to learn from the President of the Republic, the Foreign Minister or the Prime Minister about the French standpoint. That would be logical."

It would be logical, but it is not natural in the present state of non-relations between the Government and the Opposition, which President Giscard d'Estaing has tried unsuccessfully to improve, by inviting Opposition leaders to discuss national issues with him.

On his return to Paris, M Mitterrand expressed surprise at the attacks on him.

Referring to the disappointment of the Algerian Government over undertakings it regarded as unfulfilled, he remarked: "Should one criticize the French Government? At any rate, it seems that choices were made, and a policy mapped out which is not being followed today."

Before leaving Algiers, M Mitterrand held a press conference lasting an hour and a half, which was broadcast on Algerian television. "The Socialist Party", he said, "intends to defend the interests of France and Frenchmen. We consider that in the front rank of French interests is cooperation with Algeria."

He wondered whether M Chinaud's criticism meant a change in the policy of three French presidents or whether it was inspired by a domestic political manoeuvre, with racist overtones.

Fifth death from suspected food poisoning on air flight

Frankfurt, Feb 27.—A 69-year-old West German woman has died from suspected food poisoning after flying home from a holiday in the Canary Islands on a Spanish charter airliner, health officials here said today.

Her death brought to five the number of people who have died after eating what was suspected to be salmonella-infected food on board flights of Spantax Airline.

The woman, who died on Monday, returned from Las Palmas to Frankfurt eight days ago.

The Spanish authorities have blamed the poisoning on mayonnaise prepared in Las Palmas and served on board the Spantax flights. In Madrid, a Spantax spokesman said the company would pay all medical bills for the tourists affected by the outbreak.

A representative of the World Health Organization arrived in Las Palmas today to investigate the outbreak. He told reporters: "It's not an epidemic but an accident."

A five-year-old Finnish boy died from suspected food poisoning in Las Palmas last week, a 65-year-old man died in Finland yesterday, and two West Germans died last week, the day after returning home from the Canary Islands on a Spantax flight.—Reuter.

Mussolini's hats stolen in raid on tomb

Predappio, Italy, Feb 27.—Thieves raided the tomb of Benito Mussolini early today, smashed window cases and stole his military hats, police said.

It was one of the most serious attacks on the chapel where Mussolini, killed by partisans in 1945, was buried in 1958.

His widow, Rachele, who lives near the cemetery, has often complained of vandals smearing, damaging or littering the tomb which each year attracts thousands of visitors, many former followers of Mussolini's Fascist Party.—AP.

Inter-German accords on postal services

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Feb 27

Four inter-German agreements on postal and telecommunication services were initialled in East Berlin today, after more than three years of negotiations.

The improvements provided by the agreements include a shortening of delivery times; certificates of disinfection for used clothes and shoes in gift parcels to East Germany will no longer be required; and the East German authorities will have to give an explanation if they confiscate or refuse a parcel.

Morocco sees growing risk of war on Sahara issue

Rabat, Feb 27.—Moroccan Government sources said in Rabat today that, after losing the diplomatic battle, Algeria and the Polisario Front have no recourse left but war over the Western Sahara issue.

The sources said the Polisario Front, a Sahara independence movement, and supporting Algerian forces had retreated from Western Sahara to Algeria.

They said the Western Sahara issue had been "definitively" settled in accordance with United Nations principles. The determination of Morocco and Mauritania to retain possession of the territory was "unshakable". Morocco did not want war with Algeria but the risk had grown.

Algeria does not recognize the Madrid accord of last November under which Spain agreed to transfer the territory to Morocco and Mauritania tomorrow. The Spanish completed their withdrawal from Western Sahara yesterday.

The danger of an international conflict is said in official circles in Rabat to have hastened Spain's withdrawal, two days ahead of schedule. The withdrawal was hailed in Moroccan newspapers as marking the final liberation of the Sahara after 91 years of colonial rule.

Mr Ahmed Alaoui, former Information Minister, said today in the pro-Government daily *Le Matin* that Algeria had no right to denounce the Madrid accord "because Algeria has no title or mandate to accept or reject the accord."—Reuter.

Lockheed affair witness in Japan taken ill

Tokyo, Feb 27.—Mr Yoshio Kodama, a key figure in Tokyo in the Lockheed bribery scandal was taken to hospital today but was allowed to go home after two hours.

Mr Kodama cited ill health for not appearing before a parliamentary commission investigating allegations that the Lockheed Aircraft Company had paid millions of dollars in bribes and undercover payments to Japanese officials.

Lockheed officials had testified before a United States Senate subcommittee that Mr Kodama had been a secret Lockheed consultant and received several million dollars from the company. Mr Kodama is 65 and has had cerebral thrombosis in 1974.—Reuter.

M Chirac to visit Chad

Paris, Feb 27.—M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, will visit Chad next Friday, just six months after relations between the two countries came close to breaking point over Mme Françoise Claustre, the French archaeologist, kidnapped by Toubou rebels.

M Chirac, who was invited by President Malloum, is expected to ask the Chad Government to make new efforts to secure her release.

Argentine action urged over jailed Brit

Buenos Aires, Feb 27.—The English-language *Buenos Aires Herald* today urged President Isabel Perón's administration to resolve the case of a British businessman and his Argentine wife, who have been jailed for the past three months.

The case involves Mr Richard Whitecross, the local representative of the Oxford University Press, and his wife, Christina, who were arrested on November 24 last year under a state of siege law. Although no charges have been brought against the couple, held at the Villa Devoto maximum security prison here, police sources have said they were arrested for harbouring illegal Chilean refugees.

The newspaper said: "The case of Whitecross is just one . . . and the reasons for his being held are not clear. While his is one of the more publicized cases, there are understood to be which security and c tional and legal rights should be solved as s possible."

The 1974 state of sie allows authorities to anyone indefinitely charges. British Embass cials said last week th couple might be free expelled in March, but an embassy source said was "nothing new i case".—AP.

هكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

US doctor to check radiation cases in Moscow Embassy

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 27

A doctor is being sent to the American Embassy in Moscow to check whether two instances of cancer among the staff are being caused by the increased microwave radiation from Soviet electronic surveillance devices.

The State Department officially professes that the doctor is being sent as a holiday relief for the staff doctor there, but according to sources here, it is clear that he will be available for the new complaints.

Of some concern here is a complaint of bleeding eyes and extreme nausea by Mr Walter Stoessel, the ambassador, whose top floor Moscow office is most exposed to intense Soviet radiation. There is no indication whether any of the illnesses, including apparently two cases of lymphatic cancer, are linked to the radiation.

Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has acknowledged that the affair is one of great delicacy, making him and President Ford vulnerable to complaints of being soft from Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican challenger.

Soviet diplomats here have been uncommonly free in talking to the American press and presenting their version—that the Soviet Union is merely trying to jam ultra-sophisticated American listening devices which, in one case, are believed have monitored car radio telephone conversations of Mr Brezhnev, the party leader, and his colleagues.

The Americans have already disclosed that the Soviet Embassy here eavesdrops, by microwave interception, on American long-distance telephone calls.

In a largely overlooked passage of the Rockefeller Commission report into the Central Intelligence Agency last year Americans were warned:

"The communist countries also appear to have developed electronic collection of intelligence to an extraordinary degree of technology and sophistication for use in the United States and elsewhere . . . Americans have a right to be uneasy, if not seriously disturbed, at the real possibility that their personal and business activities which they discuss freely over the telephone could be recorded and analysed by agents of foreign powers".

Obviously, if the Russians can do it here, the Americans must be assumed to be doing it there. One problem reported in Moscow, however, is that every time Soviet-American inspections are made there is no radiation to record since the Russians turn the microwave jammers off.

Equally disturbing to Americans is a report today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has given up—because it takes too much effort—trying to keep track of "undercover" foreign spies in the United States.

The New York Times reports that the FBI does maintain watch on all known communist-block spies, such as diplomats and journalists. But it has abandoned frontier controls against the "illegals", such as a check for Cyrillic handwriting traits in visa applications, which once caught out a Russian.

The FBI refused to comment. However, it is well known that it was a falling-out with Mr J. Edgar Hoover, the former head of the FBI, over counter-intelligence inside the United States which led first the White House, and then the Central Intelligence Agency, to the abuses disclosed in the past year.

The FBI is supposed to have sole jurisdiction over domestic counter-intelligence but the CIA men, restive at inaction, have often acted on their own.



Mr and Mrs Todd with their daughter, Judith, and son-in-law, Mr Richard Acton.

Mr Todd returns to detention

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left Heathrow Airport last night on his way back to the detention under which he has been living on his ranch for four years.

Mr Todd and his wife have been staying with their daughter and her family in London for three weeks after being unexpectedly allowed by the Rhodesian Government to make the visit.

Mr Todd would not talk about the rapidly changing political and military situation in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Government's condition for allowing him to leave was that he would not talk about, or get involved with politics.

Neither Mr Todd nor his wife had considered not returning to Rhodesia. Mr Todd is now allowed to move around his 17,500-acre ranch, although he is not allowed to receive telephone calls, cannot drive outside the estate, and has to make arrangements to see visitors.

'Let us talk of shoes, not children in buses'

Governor Wallace says all his old enemies now agree with him

From Patrick Brogan
Boston, Feb 27

Governor George Wallace has not changed. He says so himself. Indeed he boasts that his former enemies, liberals "pointy heads, as I call them, who couldn't ride a bicycle straight", all now agree with him.

His message is very straightforward and millions of Americans believe it. "The great middle class is being driven out of existence", he says. "You cannot solve problems caused by bureaucrats, judges, by throwing money at them.

"If you read the *Congressional Record* you will find pages and pages of the asinine, stupid idea of shifting little children around when they ought to be talking about the shoe industry."

Massachusetts's shoe industry, once prosperous, is now in deep depression with companies moving to other parts of the country. A local federal judge has ordered that Boston's school children must be moved by bus to achieve racial integration, and these are the bases of Mr Wallace's campaign.

"These are the things governments ought to pay attention to", he said, "instead of the loud noise-making theoreticians. I am tired and sick of criminals and thugs and federal judges running this country."

Mr Wallace addressed a crowd of about 700 in a country club 40 miles west of Boston last night. It was a friendly crowd, mostly working class people who had driven into the night to hear something different.

They laughed at his jokes, and Mr Wallace tells jokes very well, and they cheered his attacks on their enemies—judges, liberal newspapers, pointy heads and "briefcase carrying bureaucrats with peanut butter sandwiches in them."

A small and noisy band was playing bluegrass music to enliven things, and large numbers of Secret Service men were protecting the Governor against a second assassination attempt. But on this occasion at least there was none of the savage uplift of an excited crowd roaring its approval of an idolized demagogue. If anything, the crowd was rather apathetic.

The political climate in Massachusetts is particularly suitable for demagoguery now, with severe unemployment, a serious racial problem and the emotional issue of busing. Perhaps it is fortunate that Mr Wallace no longer sways the crowds as once he did.

It may be that he no longer wants to, it may be that his afflictions preclude it. He is permanently incapacitated and speaks from a wheelchair, leaning forward across the lectern which is protected by a low screen of bulletproof glass.

It gives a conversational effect to his speech. It took him 10 minutes or so last night to warm up, feeling his way into the crowd, measuring its responses to his arguments.

Not for Mr Wallace the prepared script, distributed in advance to an idle press, followed closely whatever the audience reaction. He speaks without notes, embroidering lines which win applause, dropping those which do not, one of the few remaining orators in America.

He and Senator Jackson are probably going to carve up the conservative Democratic vote between them, while Mr Morris Udall, Mr Fred Harris and Senator Birch Bayh fight for the liberal vote from entrenched positions. All of which is bad news for yesterday's frontrunner, Mr Jimmy Carter.

Massachusetts is, of course, a much more important state than New Hampshire, where Mr Carter won the Democratic primary. Many people here are still undecided and there are so many candidates that the polls are no real help.

At the moment the frontrunners are Jackson, Udall and Wallace, although no one would guess in what order, probably followed by Carter, Harris Schapp and Shriver.

US Presidential Elections 1976

Albanians jailed for anti-Tito propaganda acts

Belgrade, Feb 27.—A court in Pristina, Kosovo province, today sentenced 12 Yugoslavs of Albanian origin to up to nine years in jail for spreading anti-state propaganda. The trial, which took place behind closed doors, started on February 18.

The 12 were found guilty of daubing pro-Albanian and anti-Tito slogans and distributing hostile leaflets at Pristina University in December, 1974. The sentences range from one and a half to nine years, according to legal sources.—Reuter.

Torrent of abuse for chief 'capitalist roader'

From David Bonavia
Peking, Feb 27

The political campaign against Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, who has been China's effective head of Government for over a year, broke out today in a torrent of abuse at Peking University, where hundreds of wall posters suddenly named him as chief target.

Only one day after Mr Richard Nixon, the former American President, left Peking for a tour of southern China students began reviling Mr Teng by name. For the past two weeks he has been attacked in the press and on wall posters for allegedly revisionist policies, but his name has been mentioned only fleetingly in provincial centres.

For the second time in 10 years Mr Teng is accused of being an opponent of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's policies and the leader of "capitalist roaders" in China. "When we knock him off his horse we will kick him hard," one poster said today.

Yesterday, it was clearly indicated in the Peking press that Mrs Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's wife, is a leading force behind the present attacks on Mr Teng, who was ousted as the secretary-general of the Communist Party in the Cultural Revolution which Mrs Chiang Ching helped to direct.

Mr Teng is accused of having links with the Taiwan regime and of having belittled Chairman Mao's concept of the class struggle, as well as Chiang Ching's revolutionary opera and ballet. "I cannot listen to that stuff," he is alleged to have said.

Children aged between 10 and 12 are being brought to Peking University by busloads to hear lectures from the teachers about Mr Teng's alleged bad deeds. Busloads of adults are also being brought in to study the accusations levelled against him.

Peking university sources, however, report that students there seem dazed by the quick development of the campaign against Mr Teng, who still apparently holds top posts in the Government, the party and the army.

According to the official press, the campaign against the "rightists", a euphemism for Mr Teng and his strong faction in the party's Central Committee, has spread to industrial workers in Shanghai.

Hearst defence drops lie detector plan

San Francisco, Feb 27.—The defence in the Patricia Hearst bank robbery trial today dropped plans to introduce as evidence lie detector tests performed on the newspaper heiress, and prepared to wind up its case.

Mr Lee Bailey, for the defence, said he was dropping the tests because federal courts had a history of refusing to admit them as evidence.

The tests were administered secretly to Miss Hearst, who is 22 in January, shortly before her trial began. They are said to show, among other things, that she did not connive in her kidnapping in 1974 by the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Mr Bailey also announced that the defence would wind up its case on Monday.—Reuter.

President Amin sends 'peace' plea to Kenya

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 27

A second message from President Amin of Uganda, believed to contain a plea for the early return of normal relations with Kenya, has been received in Nairobi. It is being studied by President Kenyatta and his government.

Kenyan dockers have refused to end their boycott of Ugandan traffic, introduced earlier this week in protest against President Amin's recent claims that Western Kenya is really part of Uganda, because the boundary was changed by Britain in 1902 without the consent of the people.

An earlier message from President Amin, emphasizing that he has no claims on Kenya or on Sudan (where large areas were also once administered from Uganda), has not been accepted in Nairobi as a suitable apology.

Officials would not disclose the contents of the latest message. They revealed that it was only 18in long compared with the 8ft 3in of the earlier one which was sent by telex.

In addition to the dockers' boycott, road transport to and from Uganda has been stopped in Western Kenya. No official announcement has been made of this and the Government says it has taken no such action. But nothing has been done to head off unofficial action by people in Western Kenya.

The break in road transport is seriously inconveniencing Uganda as it has stopped deliveries of petrol, milk and other essential supplies which usually come daily from Kenya.

Background to border issue, page 12

Cambodians say US bombers killed 15

Bangkok, Feb 27.—Phnom Penh radio said today that American bombers killed at least 15 people and injured 40 yesterday in two raids on the Cambodian town of Siem Reap.

American military and embassy spokesmen in Bangkok issued a joint statement saying the report was "ridiculous and completely without truth".

A Thai spokesman said his air force was "absolutely not" involved in the alleged incident. "We had nothing to do with it", he said. "We don't even know whether it's true."

The Cambodian broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said American F111 bombers badly damaged the centre of the city and its hospital. It said the aircraft flew towards the Thai border, about 80 miles to the west, after the raids.

Siem Reap, about 150 miles north-west of Phnom Penh, is near Angkor Wat, the almost perfectly preserved ruins of the past Khmer civilization.

There are no United States military aircraft in Thailand. The last F111s stationed here left last June. The closest known F111 base to Cambodia is in South Korea.

Some observers speculated that the aircraft might have been Vietnamese. They recalled that there had been frontier incidents between Cambodians and Vietnamese in the past six months.

In Washington the State Department described the report of the bombing as ridiculous.—UPI, Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Charges in US jail revolt case dropped

Angola talks: Zaire to hold talks

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

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NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

HUGHES, MARY LOUISE nee MANN, widow of Griffith William Hughes, late of 24 Elm Road, Lingwood, Norwich and formerly of Newport, Gwent, who died on 23rd September, 1976. (Estate about £12,000). Would EDWARD MANN, the brother of the above deceased or his next of kin, or the issue of GWENDOLINE MANN deceased, the sister of the above deceased thought to live in or near Chartham, Kent, contact the undersigned at Regence RC W., Messrs. Mills and Reeve, Solicitors, 5-7 Redwell Street, Norwich, NR2 4TJ.

JACKSON, MARGARET ELIZABETH, deceased, Tavorita, 28 Canterbury Road, Herne Bay, Kent, died 27th October, 1975 at the above named place. Any person interested should state the particulars of his claim and contact our senior partner, Mr. Mosheim, who is sole Executor and Trustee of the Estate.

LETTS, DAISY HENRIETTA, 27 Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, London, N.W.5, died 30 October, 1975. Particulars to Letts & Co., 5 Bartlett's Tyler Hill Road, Blean, Kent, before 7 May, 1976.

BRIGGS, JOHN HENRY PRIESTLEY, of Thume, Ockham Road North, West Horsley, Leatherhead died on 2nd February, 1976. Particulars to McKenna & Co., 12 Whitehall, London, SW1A 2DZ, before 30th April 1976.

MORGAN, REV. ALFRED THOMAS, of Townend, Cookabridge, Lewes, East Sussex, died 12 February, 1976; particulars to Adams & Remers, Solicitors, 213 High Street, Lewes, Sussex, before 30th April, 1976.

PARADISE, ISIDORE HERBERT, of 30 Springfield Road, N.W.8., died on 12th March, 1975. Particulars to Asher Fishman & Co., Solicitors of 26-28 City Road, Finsbury Square, London, EC1Y 2AT, before 1st May, 1976.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948 and in the Matter of J. M. TURNER (CHEMISTS) Limited.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at 1, Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ, on Tuesday 23rd March 1976, at 11.30 a.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an Account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 20th day of February 1976.

BRIAN MILLS,
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 BROOK JAMES PRINTS Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 34 Bentinck Street, London W.1. on Thursday the 11th day of March 1976, at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 25th day of February 1976.

By Order of the Board.
N. PEARCE,
Director.

In the Matter of W. C. CARTER & SON (CROSHAM) Limited and in the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948

By Order of the High Court dated 20th day of September 1974, Mr. MICHAEL GORDON VICTOR RADFORD, Chartered Accountants of 12 Portland Street, Southampton, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company, with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1976.

LEGAL NOTICES

MURPHY, SIR DERMOD ART, C.M.G., O.B.E., deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, section 27. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of Sir Dermod Art Murphy, late of 7 Radnor Mews, London, W.2, who died on the 21st day of October, 1975, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or interests to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the executors before the 29th day of April, 1976, and Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the Executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and interests of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not as respects the property so distributed be liable to any person or persons of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 19th day of February, 1976. Ellis, Wood, Bickerseth & Hazel, 2a Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 1SD. Solicitors to the Executors.

K. B. ADVERTISING Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation) and The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th April, 1976 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, Brian Mills of Messrs. Booth White & Company of 1, Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1976.

BRIAN MILLS.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 MAXWELL BLOOM Limited

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 34 Bentinck Street London W1M 6JE, on Monday, the 15th day of March 1976, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 24th day of February 1976.

By Order of the Board.
M. BLOOM,
Director.

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THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

Next month the National Film Theatre is presenting a nearly complete retrospective of the work of Charles Chaplin ranging from his first film *Making a Living*, released in January 1914, to *A Countess From Hong Kong*, made in Britain in 1966. Only one major feature is missing: *A Woman of Paris*, which Chaplin directed in 1923, but in which he did not star. This film, which inspired Ernst Lubitsch and a school of sophisticated social comedy in American cinema, has not been seen since its first release; but there are now plans to reissue it.

by David Robinson

The clown for all times





Left: Archety
Chaplin trar
in *Modern Tin*
1

Far left:
early exan

"Chaplinit
a poste
from 1

Sir Charles Chaplin was at Denham Studios last week, supervising the recording of a sound track for his legendary silent feature film *A Woman of Paris*. Nearing his 87th birthday he has assumed the right to take things easier than in the old days. His part in composing the themes for the 90-minute score was completed some weeks ago (did it take long? "Nor long . . . inspiration mostly"). Now he is content to leave the arranging and conducting to others—though he follows every moment of the recording sessions with the same intense concentration that disconcerted more casual collaborators in his earliest days in film studios.

That he is still working makes his career unparalleled—miraculous even—in terms of longevity alone. Chaplin made his name before the First World War, before D. W. Griffith began *Birth of a Nation*, long before radio or television. Only the very oldest can even remember that there once was a time before the face and figure of his creation became the most familiar human image in the world.

His autobiography recalls a childhood passed in wretched London streets and working-class privation that had not changed since Dickens—who died only 19 years before Chaplin was born, and in whose work he later discovered close affinities. As a rising young legitimate actor he sat beside Lewis Waller at Irving's funeral; and both on stage and in films he worked with actors of Irving's generation. He arrived in America just when Woodrow Wilson had defeated Teddy Roosevelt for the presidency; and he stayed long enough to experience the persecutions and paranoia of the era of Joseph McCarthy and the young Richard Nixon—who was one of those upholders of the nation's morals who led the campaign to hound Chaplin out of the country he had made his home. Chaplin survived, and survives.

The enduring, timeless and universal magic of Chaplin's creation is much more, though, than a matter of longevity. Unasked, Fate decided that the world at large would identify some universal symbol of humanity in the funny little clown that Charlie Chaplin invented one morning in 1914. When Chaplin arrived in America in 1913 as the star of one of Fred Karno's music hall sketch companies, he was known as a talented, resourceful, versatile, attractive, ordinarily ambitious young comedian. These qualities and no more landed him a job with the Keystone Film Company; these qualities and no more were apparent in his first film, in which he appeared as a flirtatious, larcenous and aggressive layabout in a broken silk hat, frock coat and drooping moustache.

Yet for his second film appearance—a still less pretentious affair in which he plays a fool who keeps getting in the way of a cameraman filming a kiddicar race—he had put together the costume he was to retain almost without modification for the next 22 years. Chaplin has insisted that there was no prior plan to it:

On the way to the wardrobe I thought I would dress in baggy pants, big shoes, a cane and a derby hat. I wanted everything a contradiction: the pants baggy, the coat tight, the hat small and the shoes large. I was undecided whether to look old or young, but remembering (Mack) Sennett had expected a much older man, I added a small moustache. . . .

The vaudeville stage and the slapstick screen were thickly populated with comedy character costumes devised with no more nor less deliberation, but this one worked a miracle: "I had no idea of the character. But the moment I was dressed, the clothes and the make-up made me feel the person he was. I began to know him, and by the time I walked on the stage he was fully born. . . ."

Out of the scores of slapstick stars of 1914 the public instantly decided that this one was different. Chaplin had barely been in pictures eighteen months when *Motion Picture Magazine*, complaining that "The world has Chaplinitis . . . Any form of expressing Chaplin is what the public wants", went on to declare: "Once in every century or so a man is born who is able to colour and influence his world . . . a little Englishman, quiet, unassuming, but surcharged with dynamite, is influencing the world right now."

It was not only America. A few months later Chaplin told a reporter:

One important reason why the Mutual pays me £134,000 a year isn't because I can amuse the American public alone, but because the same stuff that makes Americans laugh, also makes the Chinaman on the Yang Tse rock himself out of his seat, causes the Japanese audience in Tokio or Kioto to laugh vociferously, splits the visage of the Turk in Constantinople, and gets the money that the Russian Moujik used to spend on vodka. In short, what we have discovered is, the one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin—the sort of stuff that makes everybody laugh.

The "once in a century" declaration of *Motion Picture Magazine* is all the more extraordinary since up to that point in 1915 Chaplin had made none of the films in which today we perceive the deepening of the Tramp's emotional range and the beginnings of Chaplin's mature art. This enormous impact had been effected by a series of one-reel knockabout shorts so unpretentious and so closely akin to comic strips that it seemed quite natural for Charlie to be adopted as the front-page character on *Comic Cuts*.

In these unsophisticated films Charlie is surrounded by all the bizarre fauna of the Keystone world—fat men, thin men, dwarfs, giants, men with crossed eyes, silk hats or appalling whiskers, lugubrious clergymen, fierce viragos and the inevitable desperate hordes of Kops. The dust roads, parks and clapboard houses of still-rural Hollywood and the tumble-down bungalows that served for film studios provide the setting. The business is the childish mischief of the comic strip—stealing umbrellas, sausages or kisses indiscriminately; flirting with pretty girls or, alternatively, hurling bricks at them; discountenancing rivals or policemen with a mallet on the head, a kick in the pants or a ducking in the lake of Westlake Park. Cruelty was comic, so were bottoms, bad breath, dyspepsia, drunkenness, getting into the wrong bed or losing pants. Chaplin learned at Keystone that disdain for the ordinary taboos of polite taste which he happily never lost.

It was all venerable stuff descended from clowns immemorial, and the stock-in-trade of squinty Ford Sterling, burly, whiskered Mack Swain, Ben Turpin of the dramatically misaligned eyes, or any of the other Keystone stars. But Chaplin from the start brought a new quality. His years in the music-hall had perfected a movement and pantomime of incomparable precision, an acute observation, a faultless instinct for *mise-en-scène*. The hilarity of Chaplin did not lie, like the others, in flailing limbs and the frenzy of grimace, but in the gravity in which he would be seen to think out some malicious project of revenge; the coyness of his flirtations, when he would draw up his knees and stretch his clasped hands between them and nestle his cheek on his own shoulder; the hurt dignity and ineffable daintiness with which he would flick from his disastrous clothes the insulting debris of a scuffle in the mud.

Whatever were the skills and qualities that made the character so human and familiar, the public chose to elevate the clown that Chaplin had invented so casually into a symbol of all embattled, resilient mankind. He did not realise himself what had happened at first. Only when he took a holiday between contracts early in 1916 did he encounter the full adulation. "I kept thinking the world had gone crazy!" was his first reaction. "If a few slapstick comedies could arouse such excitement, was there not something bogus about all celebrity?"

Given this lead and growing creative independence—as his own writer, director and ultimately producer—Chaplin broadened and deepened the character, discovering its poignancy and his ability to provoke tears as well as laughter, in heady combination. His invention proved phenomenal. In two years between 1916 and 1918 he made 14 films, which included *Easy Street*, *The Immigrant*, *A Dog's Life* and *Shoulder Arms*—each one a near-perfect masterwork. The line of pathos which he first mooted in *The Tramp*, made in mid 1915, was brought to its lyrical apogee in *The Kid*, *The Gold Rush* and *City Lights*. He discovered that his comedy was more potent for audiences when its roots were nearest tragedy: *The Gold Rush* was in part inspired for instance by the Donner Party disaster, a horrific saga of privation and cannibalism in the Arctic. A cruel edge of satire showed itself when he dealt with hypocrisy, intolerance, the abuses of social institutions or the injustice and humiliations of poverty.

With *Modern Times*, Chaplin's work took a new turn. This was the last film in which The Tramp appeared, at least in that familiar guise. Now, however, instead of the huge angry husbands, mountainous matrons, chilly lakes, incompetent cops and other hazards of the world where Keystone Comedy lived, he faced the worries of a new, more complex universe—industrial regimentation, strikes, riots, demonstrations, police brutality, drugs, urban pollution, the inhuman rigidity of bureaucratic social institutions.

It was often his fondest admirers who were least forgiving of what they saw as a change in Chaplin. They accused him of overstepping his limits, of forgetting he was a clown and wanting to be a seer, of meddling where he was not concerned. In retrospect it seems quite unjust. Chaplin never went outside the true role of the clown, which is to hold a distorting mirror up to nature. His grand, humane, simplistic idealism could never pretend to be philosophy; the impassioned speech at the end of *The Great Dictator* ("We have lost the way . . . Greed has poisoned men's souls") is raised above banality and platitude not by any pretensious to originality or profundity but simply by its intense seriousness and belief.

Of course it was sentimental—that is Chaplin's way, and the way that is most readily comprehensible to the audience he understands. Of course you cannot unseat dictators with custard pies or wash away McCarthyism with a fire hose (*A King in New York*). Chaplin never supposed he could; but he earnestly hoped "that laughter may help to check the bad behaviour in the world . . . I'm the clown and what can I do that is more effective than to laugh at those fellows who are putting humanity to the goose-step?" Later he said that he would not have made *The Great Dictator* if he had known then the full horror of Nazism. We would be poorer without it. Like *Shoulder Arms* 20 years before, Chaplin's comic mirror could reflect aspects of history which might elude more scrupulous documentation.

Even when his films were most precisely linked to their own times, they had that quality of timelessness which has become more apparent with the years. A Chaplin film, whether it is a 1914 Keystone short, or *A Countess from Hong Kong* or his latest remarkable marriage of a 1923 film and a sound-track composed in 1976 is neither old-fashioned nor modern. With his own world, Chaplin has created his own coordinates of time.

He learnt his techniques at Keystone in the unsophisticated days of 1914; yet even then adapted it to his own conservative style. The beginning and end of his film technique has been simply to provide the best theatre for his mime and *mise-en-scène*. Had films existed in the nineteenth century, you feel, they might have been made just so.

Characters and sentiments too reach back to the nineteenth century. When he speaks (in *The Kid* or *Modern Times*) of poverty and vagrancy and shows the orphanage men snatching children from slum homes, you sense bitter memories of the long ago reality of his hard, formative boyhood in and out of homes and workhouses. His characters are all rooted in people he knew (even his funny walk, he used to say, was copied from a familiar Lambeth vagrant of the Nineties). His plots are the stuff of the farces and melodramas of the Victorian theatre in which his career began.

The roots in memory are nowhere more touchingly apparent than in *Limelight*, his last American film, made in 1952. Structured as a crystal-pure Victorian melodrama, it is unique in the cinema as a projection of first-hand remembrances of a world that had vanished half a century before—the world of the music hall and South London streets, of his own wastrel father and sick mother, of inebriety and ha'porths of beef dripping.

Earlier films had drawn to an extent upon his own life (the garret in *The Kid*, he said, was a recreation of the room in Pownall Terrace, Lambeth, where he lived with his mother as a child); but *Limelight* was all memory. It might have made a tidy, testamentary rounding-off to his career; but five years later he was to commit to film another autobiographical reflection. Some of Chaplin's most adulatory critics have regretted that the film was made at all. Rather one should regret that the film *needed* to be made. *A King in New York* was Chaplin's bitter response to the persecution he had suffered in America. He admitted, "I was disappointed in the picture. I meant it to be so up to date and modern, but perhaps I didn't quite understand it." It is not mentioned in his autobiography.

Eighteen years on, the National Film Theatre revival admits a degree of reappraisal. It is true the difficulty of working for the first time in Europe, away from his own studios and familiar collaborators, and of creating America with English actors and London locations, shows all too clearly; that the satire on current fads like rock-and-roll, television, wide-screen and movies of sex and violence now looks quaintly dated and naive; that anger and bitterness often erode the comedy and the writing.

Yet there is something admirable in the sheer ferocity. Snatches of a sentimental pop ballad (sung by Chaplin himself) are forever heard wailing out of radios and loudspeakers: the only words that can be distinguished are "When I think of that million dollars . . . there are tears in my eyes". A horrible gag about plastic surgery, demanded to make the face of the exiled European monarch acceptable to his new American sponsors, affords an eerie metaphor.

The film comes fully into its own with the second half, when the focus shifts to the tragedy of the child Rupert MacAbee (played by Chaplin's 10-year-old son Michael; the name was remembered from that of a Scottish mine-owner friend of vaudeville days). Society inflicts on Rupert a fate more subtle and more cruel than The Kid's, and this time inescapable. He is first seen as a precocious brat haranguing anyone in earshot with the principles and idealism of his radical parents. Later he appears as a tr
from school, a waif since
parents have been impris
for contempt of the House
mittee on UnAmerican A
ties. King Shahdov shelters
until, like The Kid, Rupe
taken away by the sh
Shahdov finds himself i
cated as a result of his fr
ship and called before
Committee.

Later, about to
America, he calls at Ru
school and learns that the
has redeemed himself by
ing the names his parents
held from the Committee.
child is now brought in, t
formed, no longer harang
only able to cry, childlike,
still have our bad days",
the headmaster cheerfully
other film maker per
would have had the audaci
the narrative ingenuity
harrow his audience by sho
all the brutality and pare
of those days concentrate
break such a small and def
less spirit.

The film is singular ar
Chaplin's works in that
Chaplin-Shahdov figure i
longer central to the tra
but stands as an obse
apart. At the end he is see
the plane bound for Eu
and the solace of domest
with his beautiful queen.

This, after all, was somet
like Chaplin's own auto
raphy. After all the fade
of The Tramp setting off a
the endless road of his des
with a defiant little flip
hop of optimistic resigna
Chaplin achieved his own b
end. After a turbulent pri
life he has enjoyed thirty y
of devoted domesticity. A
the bitterness of the pa
with America he has
world-wide resurgence of
thusiasm for his old films
persistent nerviness a
sentimentality on his g
scale is apparently confine
British critics). Most impor
for his own pride and sati
tion is that he can still
the years and frailty, to
at work.

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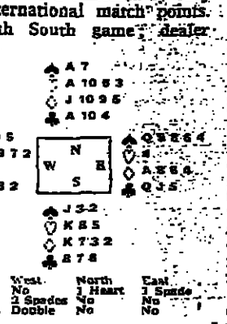
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Bridge

Bidding by numbers

many clubs where the ence of duplicate is pro- mced players attempt some- at unsuccessfully, to model ir bidding on the masters. a result, the "weak" No mp has become popular, and is combined with five-card jor suit openings and Stay- n whenever the responder find an excuse for taking partner out of No trumps. bidding produces a succes- of small penalties some of ch are worthwhile; but the of several hundreds comes n a weak preemptive open- has been doubled. Except n there is a misfit from ch they cannot escape, part- do not respond on fewer eight points and they e no attempt to steal a ract when they are uncer- whether the hand belongs hem.

ow far bidding has pro- ised in 17 years can be seen n a deal in the World mpionship of 1959 when y defeated America by only international match points. orth South game; dealer th.

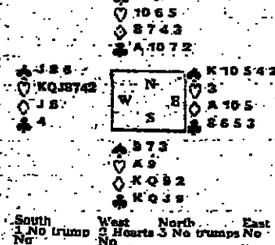


	West	North	East
	2 Spades	3 Heart	Spade
arts	Double	No	No

eclarer lost 800 through a hardy attempt to rob East t part score. At the other table the Italians who were North South did not open four card majors but principally employed an artificial One Club which could be either 12/16 or 21/26 points when they were unable to bid a strong No trump. North opened One Club and the poverty of his hand was revealed when he passed West's One Heart which was made. South, rather surprisingly, did not attempt to deny the opponents a part score by bidding One No trump.

In competitive situations the initiative lies with the responder who has an appreciable advantage when he knows the number of points to expect in his partner's hand. In the next deal South was limited to 15 points, but his partner with 10 and with no long suit was not persuaded to forgo a game contract.

North South game; dealer South.



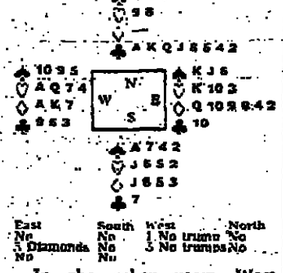
South	West	North	East
No	No trump	No	No

North could raise to game without a qualm because West would have passed if he held a solid suit on the lead. The interference bid of Two Hearts may appear to have given North some encouragement, but it was perhaps West's only hope of keeping his opponents out of game by persuading North either to double or to bid Two No trumps. The ♡K was led and allowed to win; a second heart was played and declarer could now lead diamonds twice from dummy and make game.

The defence was poor because West had been informed that declarer had 15 points and should therefore have been able to count 7 points in his partner's hand. These could help defeat the contract if they were the ♠K and ♢A. West should have led the ♠6 after the ♡K; when East won the ♠Q and returned the ♠2, West could see that his only chance of breaking the contract was by jettisoning his ♠J. The declarer would then have been held to seven tricks.

Bold bidding according to the point count regardless of protection in the opponents' suit is not always successful, although the contract cannot be doubled. In the final of the world championship last year between Italy and North America the declarer was made to look slightly ridiculous on a deal where he attempted game in No trumps with two unguarded suits, and his opponents collected the first nine tricks.

North South game; dealer East.



East	South	West	North
No	No	1 Heart	2 Clubs
3 Hearts	No	No	3 Spades
No	4 Clubs	No	No
No			

It is a little difficult to see why East felt obliged to support his partner on three trumps or why North drew a red herring across the trail by bidding Three Spades. Presumably South knew that his partner's second bid was merely an attempt to deny West a part score; but this does not explain why East did not show his six-card diamond suit in which he could have taken 10 tricks.

Edward Mayer

Chess

On losing a queen

Left: Archery Chaplin trump in Modern Times. Far left: Archery ... early crossbow ... of "Citizens" ... a peas...

when I sawgh my fers awaye
Me thynketh, I couthe no lenger playe

Thus Geoffrey Chaucer in his *The Boke of the Duchesse* ...ten in 1369, and all of us ... we are a large and distin- ...ished band) who have ever ... our Queen must sympathize ... the father of English ... cry at his distress in seeing ... or Fortune capturing his ...en (Fers). In fact even from ... he happened to him, for if ... read farther in *The Boke* ... discover that he is check- ...d in the middle of the ... by "a poure errant" (a pawn). I suspect Chaucer ...ving been a weak chess ...r but a keen ratings expert ... two often go together— ... he adds that if only he had ...n the mathematical ...es as well as Pythagoras ...uld have played better and ...able to keep his Queen.

...u may wonder why ...cer refers to the Queen ... this seemingly outlandish Fers. The answer goes ... to the origin of chess. It ...posed to have been inven- ...n north-west India some ... in the sixth century AD. ... it was a war game called *...anga* (the four arms) and ...ajah or King had on his ...hand side his minister or ...ellor. When the game ... to Persia this minister ...nown as Farzin, a wise ...nd this was transmuted to ...Vizier) by the Arabs. From ...o the medieval Fierz or ...is not a long step. Indeed, ...ussians, most conservative ...ions, still call the Queen ...

...s interesting to note ..., that by the fourteenth ...y the Fers had lost all ...ion with vizier or coun- ...since Chaucer's allegory ... it clear it was a woman ...d rank whose loss he was ...ing. The "Duchesse" in ...n was Blanche, Duchess ...caster, who in 1359 mar- ...ohn of Gaunt, a son of ...d III and Chaucer's ... Blanche died ten years ...f the plague and hence ...r's poem.

...e dating of the Isle of ...hessmen is correct, and ...uthorities agree, then the ...as a Queen as early as ...elfth century AD. By ...r's time the Fers had ... a really powerful piece ...l the force of the modern ...He would not have been ...pset at losing the piece ... was part of the game of ...nga or when the Per- ...ad later the Arabs were ... the game since then it ...move in most limited ..., only one square diagon- ...d was the weakest piece ...board.

...ly, once it had become ...hed as a real Queen it ...en much greater powers. ...genious speculation has ...vished on the reason for ...nge from minister to ... Fréret, in a piece *Origine du jeu des* ... which he read to the ...ie Française in 1719, ... it was a case of confu- ...*vierge* (fers) with *vierge*. ...y a natural transition, ... the Virgin Mary, Queen ...en, an idea that would ...ar so fanciful in French ...*me* is in fact the name ...hess Queen in that lan- ...Compare the ballade that ... Villon wrote at the ...of his mother in prayer ... Lady in the fifteenth ... in which he starts *Dame* (Queen of heaven). ...are, too, the even more ...ballade he wrote *Des ...lu Temps jadis*. In this ...he asks where are all the famous women of the past and, in the penultimate stanza, he mentions Joan of Arc:

"Et Jeanne, la bonne Lorraine,"
"Qu'Anglais brûlèrent à Rouen;"
"Où sont-ils, Vierge souveraine?"
"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan"
(and Joan, the good maid of Lorraine,
Whom the English burnt at Rouen;
Where are they, Sovereign Virgin?
But where are the snows of yester-year)

I have seen a suggestion of Dr Silbermann's in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* that may stem from this very poem. He thinks the Fers became a Queen under the influence of the story of Joan of Arc.

All these possibilities are attractive, but I believe the simple reason was that the Queen sat next to the King in medieval times and since the piece was on the right-hand of the King on the board, it was natural to assume that this mystifying Fers was the King's consort.

The ideal game to illustrate my theme would be that won by Joan of Arc against, say, Talbot or the Earl of Warwick. But I have consulted Shakespeare, and neither he nor Schiller mention that *la bonne Lorraine* played chess. Hence, instead, I give a game from a Zonal Tournament at Wraza in Bulgaria last year with the Queen playing a dominating role.

White: Gheorghiu. Black: Letzelter QGD Semi-Tarrasch Defence.

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	4	Kt-B3	P-B4
2	P-QB4	P-K3	5	BPxP	KtxP
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6	P-K3	

More restrained than what used to be the normal line here: 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, PxP; 8 PxP, B-Kt5 ch; 9 B-Q2, BxB ch; 10 QxB, which is rather in White's favour.

6		B-K2	9	O-O	O-O
7	B-Q3	PxP	10	P-QRSB-Q2	
8	PxP	Kt-QB3			

Better here was 10 .., B-B3.

11	R-K1	R-B1	13	PxKt	Kt-R4
12	B-B3	KtxKt			

Again he should have played B-B3.

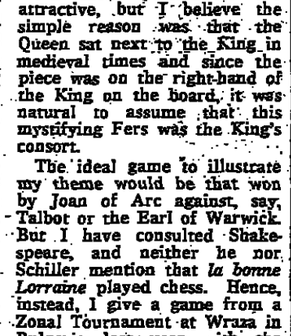
14	Q-Q2	P-KKt3	17	O-Kt3	B-B1
15	B-R6	P-Kt	18	BxB	KxB
16	Kt-K5	B-QB5			

A better defence would have been put up by 18 .., RxB. The capture with the King aids White's attack.

19	Q-B4	P-B4	21	R-K3	R-K2
20	Q-R6 ch	K-Kt2			

Not seeing the full force of White's attack; otherwise he would have played the better 21 .., R-B2 which keeps his K3 protected.

Position after Black's 21st move



23 KtxP R-Kt2

For now, if 22 .., PxKt; 23 QxP ch, R-Kt 2; White wins by 24 QxP ch.

25	Kt-B4	B-Q4	25 RxP:
24	QR-K1	Q-B1	

This exchange sacrifice deprives Black's defence of its only active piece and underlines his mistake on the 21st move.

25		BxR	29	KtxP	R-B3
26	QxB ch	K-R2	30	Q-K5 ch	R-B5
27	Kt-K5	RxP	31	QxR ch	resigns
28	KtxB	RxB			

Black is mate in two moves.

Harry Golombek

The Times humorous story competition

There is a month to go before the closing date of the Jonathan Cape/Times Saturday Review Humorous Story Competition.

- A prize of £500 is offered for the best original and previously unpublished story, maximum length 4,000 words, submitted by March 31.
- £200 goes to the runner-up.
- The winning stories will be published in *The Times* Saturday Review, and it is hoped that these and other entries will form the basis of an anthology to be published by Cape later this year.
- Scripts must be typed in double spacing on one side of the paper and sent to
- *The Times* Humorous Story Competition, Times Newspapers Limited, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.
- Pseudonyms may be used, although actual names and addresses must also be supplied. Stories submitted will in no circumstances be returned to competitors and it is therefore important to ensure that a copy is retained by the author.
- Entries arriving after the end of March will not be considered.
- Material must be free for possible publication by *The Times* and for inclusion in a Cape anthology.
- It is hoped that the prize-winners will be announced by midsummer.

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VOLVO. New and used; good selection late models.—Tamplins of Twickenham, 90 York St., Twickenham. 01-891 1211.

CITROEN CX PALLAS with variable-power steering. See it and try this new model now at Normans, 01-584 6421, 01-622 0322.

NEW DAIMLER SOVEREIGN, auto. Regency Red Biscuit. Immed. delivery.—Berkeley Sq. Garages. Tel. 01-499 8241.

1974 (Nov.) Ds 23 Safari White Jersey. 1 owner, 18,000 approx. genuine miles. £4,395. Continental Car Centre. 959 8821.

VOLVO. New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by S. G. Smith, Dulwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0033.

MERCEDES-BENZ.—If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, Chris Nurse at Goodlife Garage (Croydon) Ltd. 01-681 2881.

FOR PEUGEOT IN LONDON. Sales, service and parts.—D.P. Automobiles, 99-109 Drummond St., N.W.1. 01-387 5611, 5821, 3625.

WANTED

BRISTOL 411 series 2 or later, or Bentley S11 or S111. J. Mallinet, Continental wanted, low mileage, good condition—genuine, repeat genuine private buyer. No dealers or garages need reply.—Please telephone 01-588 1051 (office hours).

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY WANTED

ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow, March 1972. Regal Red. Beige upholstery. 31,000 miles. Refrigeration. Beautifully maintained. Would take car in part exchange. Furrows Limited, Benbow House, Caton Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Telephone 0743 3631.

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY WANTED

ROLLS OR BENTLEY
Private Buyer
Would welcome opportunity to offer for a one owner 2-door Bentley Park Ward up to 50,000 miles in sound condition. — Please telephone 0344821 256.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GIRL 24, Sec. experienced, seeking interesting post with responsibility involving people. Anything from art to agriculture—common sense, initiative, enjoys a challenge and has sense of humour. Box 2975 S, The Times

BACHELOR, 27, experienced cook, excellent references, U.K. abroad. 01-[illegible]

FLAT SHARING

FREE ROOM & BOARD offered in pleasant family house, Chiswick, W.4, in return for minimal grandmother care during holiday periods. Intelligent, caring person essential, graduate preferred. Box 2501 S, The Times.

OXFORD CIRCUS. 2 girls share flat £12 weekly each. Professor Jex. 636 [illegible]

S.W.1. Bed & [illegible] terre Monday-Friday. Use of kitchen and bathroom. £18 p.w. Suit quiet professional person. 246 [illegible]

BEST SELECTION of flats, rooms, bedsits. Kings Bureau straight. 584 5434.

GIRL P.G. designer, 25, seeks own room. S.W.10, W.11, W.14 area. £10 p.w. —Tel. 048 [illegible]

S.W.10. 3rd person, own room. £14 p.w. 373 3033

S.W.6. 3rd girl. Own room. £15.50 excl. 381 0900.

3RD girl Earl Wilfesden. Own room. £11.50 weekly inc. Ring Mary, 953 4501 eves.

RENTALS

NORTH WEST LONDON
THE ACKNOWLEDGE EXPERTS FOR VIEWED AND RECOMMENDED FLATS AND HOUSES
GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
Heath Street, Hampstead Village, N.W.3. Telephone 01-435 2292

AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialist. 2 weeks min. 240-2150. All best locations. 229 0055

SUPERB luxury flats 1 and 2 bedrooms, modern furniture. Service. Everything you have dreamed of: from £45 to £75 p.w. —01-385 8143 (after 6 p.m.).

FLATLAND, 70 Buckingham Palace Rd., SW1. Central London, short lets (weeks). Flats £30-£150. Flatlets £18+. Also long let flats £40+. Tel. 01-834 [illegible] 8524.

WRITER'S charming period house to let for 3-6 months. Fully furnished 2 beds, dining, recept., C.H., etc. Prin. garden. Quiet Barnsbury, N.1. Close West End. £40 p.w. 607 0240.

A HOUSE IN RICHMOND.—Sleeps 8. Visitors only. £30 p.w. 01-948 3603.

ANY ACCOMMODATION to let? All areas & prices required. Bedsits, sharing, etc. Executive Flatshares. 235 6188.

WE OFFER A SPEEDY, reliable and economic service to selected landlords and tenants. Good quality flats, rooms and houses to let and required.—London Flats 373 5002.

MARSH & PARSONS offer well furnished flats/houses on short/long leases with prompt and efficient service.—Ring 937 6091.

NORWOOD 2 bed s/c attractively furnished flat, c.h., £55 p.w. References required. Only 30mins Victoria. 761 2147.

WHY LEAVE your property empty? We have many waiting applicants looking to spend £50 to £250 p.w. in central areas for long/short lets.—Landway Securities. 235 0026.

BARNES. Small s/c furnished flat, suit young professional married couple. £24 p.w. 748 6727.

CHELSEA. Luxury serviced maisonette. 2+ double bedrooms, etc. From £75 p.w. 352 6676.

RENTALS

WOKING
Central heated, oak beamed furnished house, 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, snack-room, w.c., fitted kitchen with washing machine, dryer etc. Mature garden.
Long let pref'erred—£55 p.w. Just 50 mins. to London.
Telephone Woking (04862) 65662

LARGE FAMILY HOUSE IN PRIVATE SQUARE OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS
Open plan country style kitchen, superb 1st floor drawing room, master bedroom (with 4 poster bed), dressing room and bathroom, 2 double bedrooms and bathroom, childs room, maids room and cloakroom, garden. Short or long let. £250 p.w. Tel.: 01-727 2042

WEST END WIGMORE STREET
Luxury first-floor furnished flat to let from 1st March: one large double and one small single bedroom, large reception dining room, large kitchen, central heating
£70 per week inclusive
Ring PJB, 01-935 4264 (9 to 6 weekdays)

CHELTENHAM RACES.—1-bedroomed furnished house sleeps 8; to let 8 miles from race course. £150. Telephone Hughes, 01-242 6041.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend & Co. 491 2404.

PINNER, MIDDLESEX.—Pleasantly situated 3-bedroomed detached house to let, fully furnished £40 p.w. incl.—01-866 0757.

GOOD TENANTS deserve good flats and houses. We try harder to bring them together. Reliable service. I.A.L. 589 5247-8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE FLAT in square, colour T.V., £42.—01-584 4940.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £120 p.w. Local lets required. Collins, Farr & Lewis. 629 6351.

S-BED HOUSE, £130 p.w. C.H. 2 baths.—Estd. 229 2291.

COUPLE with impeccable references need unfurnished flat, London, up to £7.50 p. & p.—Telephone 01-874 8241.

COMPANY REQUIRES vacant house to rent. See Property Wanted.

CHELSEA. Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bed rooms, from £70 p.w. 253 Kings Road, S.W.3. Tel.: 352 9682.

AVAILABLE NOW, quality flats/houses to let. LAL 589 5247-8.

WANTED NOW. Central/Suburban houses/flats for overseas firms. £70-£150 p.w. Birch & Co., 499 0117 (all weekend).

REGENT'S PARK Pied-à-terre. Small room in Nash house overlooking large garden for domesticated male graduate. Garage negotiable. £65 per month. Telephone 387 5878 eves.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE, Frognal. Attractive small recently furnished maisonette, near Heath, shops and transport. To let to suitable tenant for up to 2½ years. 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, small study, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c., c.h. £55 weekly, including rates. 435 1688.

HAMPTON & SONS. Large selection of furnished flats and houses in central London and inner suburbs always available.—01-493 8222.

FURNISHED PROPERTIES in Central London and South West areas. All properties inspected to provide a fast efficient service to landlord and tenant.—K.A.L., Knightsbridge Office, 581 2577, Fulham Office 351 3551 (this is a new number).

RENTALS

HAMMERSMITH/ CHISWICK BORDER
SELF CONTAINED FULLY FURNISHED LUXURY BRAND NEW FLAT
Fitted kitchen with dishwasher, washing machine etc., 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Close tube and buses. Only £100 p.w. Telephone 01-748 1790 (not Saturday, call Monday).

ARE YOU A HUNTER? Ferrier & Davies, one of London's least pompous agents, will get you a furnished flat or house in 24 hours—almost. If you are a Grade A (perfect) Tenant.—584 3535.

ACADEMIC visitors tourists, attractive furnished flats Hampstead. From £20-£65 p.w. 01-455 4814.

SERVICES

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE
Earn money by writing articles or stories. Correspondence coaching of the highest quality. Free book. London School of Journalism (T), 19 Hertford Street, London, W.1.
01-499 8250
Accredited by the C.A.C.C.

DATELINE COMPUTER DATING.—Meet your perfect partner. Ring 01-937 9503 (24 hrs.) or write Dateline (T), 23 Abingdon Rd., W.8.

YOUR LONDON OFFICE £1.50. Prestige address, tel. answering, Telex, Desk Space.—Mayfair 39 Baker St., W.1. 01-486 8555.

A & O LEVEL EXAMS. Oxbridge, Marsden Tutors. 01-935 6050.

IBM ELECTRONIC typesetting, litho-printing, art work, design. Red Tape Services, 2 Princes St., London W.1. 01-493 5834.

AT HOME IN LONDON LTD., for London's finest furnished flats and houses.—Tel. on Monday 01-581 [illegible].

WANTED, superior flats and houses in most increasing demand from Executives and Diplomats. Please phone Willett, 730 8435.

JONATHAN DAVID & CO. deal exclusively in company, embassy and overseas rentals, from £50-£300.—486 6181.

SATURDAYS, signed. Open Monday to Friday for details of your furnished properties, James & Lacoste, 734 0611.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. We have the largest selection of flats in central London. Call us Monday to Friday 9-5.30. 629 6351.

HUNTER & CO., 55 Aldworth St., W.C.1, specialists in furnished houses and flats, all areas in central London.—837 7365.

SCOTT GILROY. For the best in furnished flats/houses in London. Short/long lets, £55 to £400 p.w. 584 7887 or 997 1060.

LANDLORDS. Specialist in Embassy and International Co. lettings require central flats/houses. Plaza 243 [illegible] 4372 Mon.

MAN'S BARBER SHOP at Selfridges for expert cutting and hair care. Instant service at 27 Barkeley Sq., London, W.1. 01-629 1464.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS? Consult Talbot-Rice, 584 1619.

A & O LEVELS. 16 Experienced Tutors in all subjects. Founded 1961.—Talbot-Rice, 584 1619.

CORDON BLEU cook for deep freeze in your home. 727 2563 or 229 5896.

"O" "A" and college level maths, expert tuition. Tel.: 289 5553.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

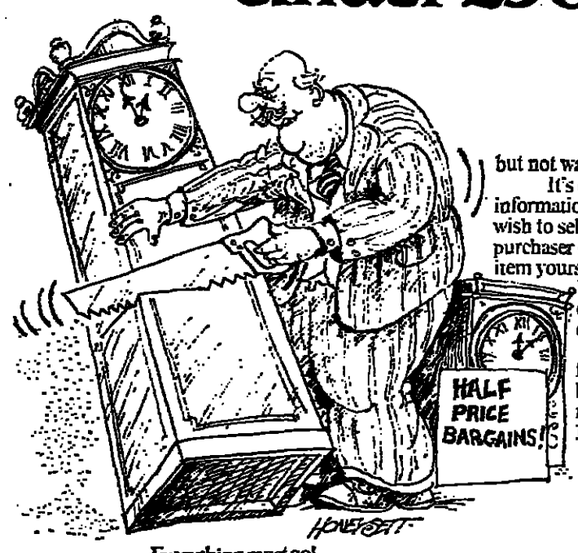
WELSH SPRINGER Spaniel puppies ready now. £35.—Atwell 2861.

ALSATIAN BITCH, 5 months old puppy, black and gold. Pedigree. Offers?—01-761 3415, after 6 p.m.

STANDARD wire-haired Dachshund puppies pedigree, home-reared. Ready mid-March. Ring Oxford 340094.

(continued on page 24)

Under £50 Sale.



Everything must go!

There are probably many things in your home which you'd like to dispose of and Times readers would like to obtain. There are innumerable items from:—

Clocks to carpets,
Pianos to Porcelain,
Hatstands to heirlooms.

Or just general bric-a-brac. Whatever it is, as private advertisers you now have the opportunity to dispose of any item valued at under £50 through The Times Personal Columns For Sale category. The cost is only £1 per line—half our normal price, and our normal money saving five insertions for the price of four still applies.

This scheme is exclusive to private advertisers and is only available on the basis of one item valued at under £50 per advertisement. The price of the item must be mentioned in your advertisement.

Points to watch to make your advertisements more successful.

You want replies to your advertisement, but not wasted replies, how can you aid this?

It's easy, by giving as much relevant information as possible about the item you wish to sell. Put yourself in the position of a purchaser once again, why did you buy the item yourself? Was it the shape or the colour? Was it something unique which captured your imagination and compelled you to buy?

To create a menial picture for purchasers, use the check list below to help make your advertisement more successful:—

1. (a) Type of article
(b) Make
(c) Size/shape
(d) Material
(e) Weight
(f) Colour
(g) Age/condition
(h) Cost when new

2. State the cost. Readers are more likely to reply if they know the price.

3. Save money with our series plan of five insertions for the price of four. When you have sold the item, ring us to cancel future insertions and you will only be charged for the advertisements published. Remember the fifth insertion is free of charge.

4. Give your address and telephone number, the quicker the buyer can contact you, the sooner the item is sold.

Write your advertisement in the area below (minimum size two lines) allowing 28 characters, including word spaces per line. If a box number is required allow for an extra 11 characters, plus £1.50 box number charge. Then cut out the coupon and return it with a cheque or postal order, made out to Times Newspapers Ltd, to: The Post Section ASA Dept, 4th Floor, The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

THE TIMES

Place your advertisement here (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name of Sender _____

Address _____

Telephone No: _____

No. of Insertions Required _____

ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 7

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
LA SCALA MILAN
Wed. 7.30 La Cenerentola in the presence of H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. Patrons are requested to be seated by 7.15 pm. Fri. 7.00 La Cenerentola; Thur. 7.30 Simon Boccanegra. 60 Amphitheatre seats for sale from 10 am on day of performance.

COCHRANE THEATRE. 242 7040
Workshop Seasons. Three Programmes Of New Ballets. Seats 80p

COLISEUM 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 4.30 Twilight of the Gods: Tue. & Fri. 7.30 Tosca: Wed. 7 Der Rosenkavalier: Thur 7.30 Idomeneo.

SADLER'S WELLS TH. Rosebury Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672 (Recorded Bkg. Info.) 278 8916. Until March 20. Eve. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30.
D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT and SULLIVAN. Today: The Pirates of Penzance. Monday, Tues & Wed: The Gondoliers. Seats 80p-£2.50.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0
VIRGINIA MCKENNA JOSS ACKLAND
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
" BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 Awards. Seats available for Matinee today

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tues. at 2.30. Sat 5.30 & 8.30
HAPPY AS A SANDBAG
" THE WONDERFUL HIT MUSICAL " All the fun of the Fairs " Super, hilarious, delightful. " D. Exp

ALBERY. 836 3878. Evenings 8. SATURDAYS at 5 and 8.15
" Best performance by an Actress " — Evening Standard Award.
DOROTHY TUTIN TIMOTHY WEST
DEREK JACOBI JOHN TURNER
A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY
" AN ECSTATIC EVENING ". Sun Tel.

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Inf 836 5332. Royal Shakespeare Company
Evenings 7.30. Matinees 2.0.
Today (Mat.) March 2, 5, 9 (mat.
HENRY IV PART 2
HENRY IV PART 2: Tonight. March 2 (mat. & eve) & 5 (eve) HENRY V March 1 & 3 HENRY IV PART 1. (Sc. also at ROUND HOUSE—see R.

APOLLO THEATRE. 437 2663
Last 5 Weeks—must end March 13
RONALD PICKUP in LEONARD SACHS
The Award-Winning Comedies by ALAN AYCKBOURN
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR 1975
Evening Standard Drama Award
TABLE MANNERS Today 2.30. Tu. Th. 8.15: LIVING TOGETHER Thr. 2.30, Wed. 5.0, Fri. 8.15: ROUND & ROUND THE GARDEN Mon., Wed. 8.15.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB. 836 2132
4 first imp. matchbill 130. Tues-Sun 8
E. A. WHITEHEAD'S
OLD FLAMES
" AN ELECTRIFYING EVENT " Tms.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Evenings 8.0
Wed. 3 Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
Michael DENISON. Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
Best musical 76 & probably 77. S. Tms.

COMEDY. 930 2578. Booking Now:
ADAM FAITH
in CITY SUGAR
by Stephen Pallakoff
Prevs. from March 1. Opens March 4

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 6877
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. Thur. Sat 2.30.
MUST END MARCH 13
DANNY LA RUE
" Blazes a glamorous trail. " E News.
in QUEEN DANNIELLA
" Big, flashy comedy. " Sunday Mirror.

CRITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Thur. Sat 5.00
Last 3 Weeks. ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD
" Tom Stoppard's superb comedy. " FT.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed & Sat. 3.00.
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A SHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR. " News of the World. " HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT. " S. Express.

THEATRES

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0 Fri., Sat., 6.15 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR
" Breathtakingly beautiful. "—S. Tel. " The nudity is stunning. "—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon. to Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
LESLIE PHILLIPS
ROY KINNEAR
" Two of the funniest men on the British Stage. Laughs coming thick & fast. "
ROGER'S LAST STAND
OVER 100 PERFORMANCES

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Mon., Tues. Wed., Fri. 8: Thurs. & Sat. 6 & 8.30
THE LADY OR THE TIGER
" A JOYOUSLY GOOD SHOW. " Punch
" A PIECE FOR CONNOISSEURS " ENCHANTING MUSIC. A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. " Robson

GARRICK. 01-836 4601. Eves. 8.15
Mat. Wed. 5.0. Sat. 5.40 & 8.40
RICHARD BRIERS " Marvellous fun. "
ABSENT FRIENDS
" ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY. "—Harold Hobson

GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592
Last perfs. today 3.0 & 7.30
JUDI DENCH IAN McKELLEN
ANNA CALDER-MARSHALL in
TO TRUE TO BE GOOD
By Bernard Shaw

GLOBE. 437 1592. Booking Now!
TONY BRITTON & JAN
PETER BLYTHE, JILL MELFORD
THE CHAIRMAN
A Comedy by PHILIP MACKIE
Prevs. from Mar. 4. Opens Mar 10.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Prev. today 2.30 & 8.0. Mon. 8.0. Opens Tues. 7.0. Subs. 8.0 Mat, Sat. 2.30 Morag Hood. Freddie Jones in THE SELLS.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE. 722 9301.
Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8. YOU'LL NEVER BE MICHEL ANGELO.
" Very funny indeed Fits Time. The joking is fully and brilliantly exploited " D. Tel. " excellent " Times.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0
Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15
Edward Woodward, Geraldine McEwan, Jennie Linden, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
ON APPROVAL
" You should rush to see it. " D. Tel. " It got my approval. " E. News. " An evening of comic delight. " Harold Hobson. Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.45, 8.30
The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
" Pulsating musical. "—Ev. News. " The huge cast is superb. "—6 Times

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8. Dnr 7. Terence Rattigan's THE BROWNING VERSION & DUOLOGUE

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488
Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
" BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR ". Evening Standard Drama Award.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE
14 Dagmar Passage, N.1
01-226 1787
Sat., Feb. 28th, 11 a.m.
Bandicoot
3 p.m.
Inook and The Sun
Sun., Feb. 29th, 3 p.m.
Inook and The Sun

LYRIC IN REPERTORY. 437 3686
Today 5.0 & 8.30. Mon., Tues. Wed. 8.0. Matinee Wed. 3.0.
JOAN PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, JOHN MOFFATT, FRANK GRIMES and PETER McENERY in
THE SEA GULL
Thur. Mar. 4 to Wed. Mar. 10
THE BED BEFORE YESTERDAY

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Ev. 8.30. Sat. 6 & 8.30. " Genuine comic brilliance " FT
BEETLES & BUCKMAN
Must End Sat. March 6th

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835
Evs. 8.15. Mat. Th., Sat 5.15
RICHARD BECKINSALE in
" side-splittingly funny " (D. Mail)
in FUNNY PECULIAR
" Mike Stott's exceptionally fine, vastly entertaining, brilliant comedy. " Times. " More good laughs than any other play in London ". Observer. Seats from 75p. Dinner/Show £5.95.

THEATRES

OLD VIC. 928 7616 NATIONAL THEATRE Today at 1.30:
HAMLET
Uncut text, runs 3 Hours; Note early start.
Tonight at 8.15:
TRIBUTE TO THIS LADY
edited & produced by Val May
NT'S LAST PERFORMANCE AT THE OLD VIC

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp m'ship. Evgs. Tues. to Sun. 8.0 ANATOL. " Bohemianly funny " Sunday Times.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373
Last perfs. today 3.15 & 9.0
EDDIE FISHER LORNA LUFT
DON MACLEAN, PIPPO POGIO, ROGER de COURCEY
March 1 for one week only
Spain's International Super Star
RAPHAEL

PHOENIX THEATRE SEASON 1976
Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 5.0
ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE
" I DO ! I DO ! "
Last 3 weeks. Tel. 01-836 8611.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Previews from March 10 at 7.30. First Night March 23 at 7. BROADWAY'S LATEST HIT
JEROME KERN'S MUSICAL
VERY GOOD EDDIE
" IT TAKES OFF...IT FLIES. I REALLY LOVED IT. " N. Y. Times.

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Winner of all the awards for BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Michael CAMERON in Simon GRAY'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
Directed by Harold PINTER

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
2nd YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
" Never a dull moment. " E. News
100 tickets held for sale at door.

RAYMOND REVUE BAR THEATRE 734 1593. 7, 9.15 pm. Inc. Sunday
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '76

ROUND HOUSE. 267 3564. Last Perfs. Today 5 & 8.30. RSC present
THE IK
directed by Peter Brook
ROUND HOUSE " DOWNSTAIRS "
Mats. Tue., Wed. 7.30. Thu., Wed. 1.30 MAN IS MAN Mon., Thu. 7.30.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30.
James Bolam, Jane Asher & Stephen Moore in Christopher Hampton's
TREATS
" SENSATIONAL "—Sun. Times. " VERY FUNNY "—Observer.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 3.45. Sats. 5 & 8
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN
24TH YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND
in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE. 836 6596
Last perfs. today 3.0 & 7.30
JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in
DAD'S ARMY

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394.
Last 5 weeks—Evenings 7.30
J. P. DONLEAVY'S
THE GINGER MAN

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0, Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Doris Hare McDonald Hobley
Arthur Howard Barry McGinn
NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year

THEATRE ROYAL STRATFORD, E 15
01-534 0310. Evgs. at 8.0
Ex. BONO's
JUDGE JEFFREYS
" EVERY DETAIL OF BRUTAL CRUELTY AND SEXUAL OUTRAGE THAT CAN GIVE PLEASURE TO DEPRAVED AUDIENCES. " S. Times.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
Margaret LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Carole INGHAM
DOUBLE EDGE
" IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST THRILLER IN TOWN " Punch.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317.
Last perfs. today 6.0 & 8.45
MIKE YARWOOD
Special reductions & concessions.

THEATRES

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. 902 1234
LAST WEEKS. Today at 2, 5 & 8
MUSICAL SPECTACULAR ON ICE
DICK WHITTINGTON
Ample parking. Pay at doors.

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692-7765
Evenings 8.0. Sat. 6.15, 9.0
PAUL RAYMOND presents
Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol
FIONA RICHMOND in
COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0.
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. at 3.
JIMMY JEWEL in
COMEDIANS
By Trevor Griffiths. " The most exciting play in London. "—S. Times. Transfer from The Old Vic.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363.
Bower Prods. in PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT/A SLIGHT ACCIDENT. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15. Young Vic in STAMP & DELIVER (for 5-8 yrs.). Tdy. at 11.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tdy. 5 & 8.15. Tues., Wed. 8. AS YOU LIKE IT. Mon. 8: OTHELLO. 80p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30:
New Revue, SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m. PETERS AND LEE
Opening Monday next:
LENA MARTELL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE
1 BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.25, 7.35. Late show Tonight 11.35.
2 THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.50, 8.50.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 7981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 3.00, 6.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. 1st 5 days. SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Full version. Progs. 12.30, 4.00, 7.30.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 2.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414
THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10, 5.00, 7.55. Sun. 3.50, 5.00, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.15

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737.
BUSTER (A). Keaton in Viscontl's CONVERSATION PIECE (X). Films at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.30, 8.35. Late show Saturday at 11 p.m.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562)
THE KILLER ELITE (X). Cont. progs. 10 a.m. Sun. 1.10, 5.45, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11.15. Last 4 days.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234.
HUSTLE (X). Progs. Daily: 2.30, 5.50, 8.50. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Not. Hill 727 5750.
1.55, 3.35, 6.20, 9. Mizoguchi's SANSHO DAYU & SPACEPLACE (A). 4.50 PAT GARRETT & BILLY (X) & NORTH BY NORTHWEST (A). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 6111). ARTHUR LOWE, Charlotte Rampling. FAREWELL, MY LOVELY (AA). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.05, 3.50, 5.55, 8.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Circle seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET. 7930 2738/ 2771). Dustin Hoffman in "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Sun. 4.50, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. 930 6111). Jack Nicholson in ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST (X). Cont. progs. 12.10 (not Sun.), 2.30, 5.55, 8.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. 723 2011/ 2). GREAT EXPECTATIONS (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.15, 5.15, 8.20. Sun. 4.15, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES. THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 6071. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.00, 6.20, 9.20. Sat. progs. 11.15 am, 2.30, 5.15, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.55, 9.05. Bkble Last 2 weeks.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5808.
Herzog's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Ends March 10.

PHOENIX, Opp. East Finchley Station 883 2525. ANKUR—THE SEEDLING (AA). Progs. 1.00, 6.15, 8.35. Special Family Mat. Perf. today at 2.00 p.m. THE MAGIC DONKEY (U).

CINEMAS

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. S.W.1. 839 6191. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable for evg. perfs. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00; 2nd perf. 3.30; 3rd perf. 6.00; 4th perf. 8.50. Late Night show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 3.00; 2nd perf. 5.30; 3rd perf. 8.0.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq. 437 8181
2nd Great Year
EMMANUELLE (X)
Sep. perfs. dly. (Inc. Sun.) 2.45, 5.10, 7.40, 10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic. Bar.
RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. A WINDOW TO THE SKY (A). Progs. daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.25, 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.50.
SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470.
SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.50, 2.20, 4.45, 7.00, 9.25. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 5.15, 7.30, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
SCENE 3. 2nd YEAR. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.50. Ken Russell's TOMMY (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.45, 6.30, 9.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.
WARNER WEST END
Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1 HOUSE OF MORTAL SIN (X). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
2 THE MASTER GUNFIGHTER (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
3 OPERATION DAYBREAK (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.
4 AL PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.00, 7.50. Late show Sat. 11.00 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2. JOHN PETER RUSSELL. " The Lost Impressionist " (1858-1930). Exhibition of Paintings. Last day, 10-5.

BELGRAVE GALLERY
17 Motcomb Street, S.W.1. 235 0066
ALISON DEHENHAM (1903-1967)
Open Mon.-Fri. 10-6.

BOADICEA, 19 Beauchamp Place, S.W.1. ANTHONY GROSS—ETCHINGS.

BRITISH MUSEUM. THRACIAN TREASURES FROM BULGARIA. On loan from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Until 28 March. Wkdys. 10-5 and 5.30-9 on Thursdays only. Last admission 8.30. Suns. 2.30-6. Admission free.

CHRISTIE'S CONTEMPORARY ART, 11 Albemarle Street, W1. 499 1307. Mixed Contemporary Graphics

COLNAGHI'S, 13 Old Bond St., W.1. 491 7408. SEALS AND SEAL PRINTS until 10 March. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00; Sats.: 10-1.

CONSTABLE
Selected prints from £2
List—SAE: Western Picture Library Ltd. Primley Manor, Shrewsbury. or telephone (0743) 5178.

DAVID ELLIS-JONES, 50 South Molton St., Brook St., W.1. 01-629 4434. SOUZA—25 DRAWINGS. Mon.-Fri.: 2-6 p.m. (or by appointment).

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116
EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 5942. HANS DORFLINGER—Recent Work: CONROY MADDOX—Gouaches of the 1940s and Important 19th & 20th Cen. Works of Art, including Bacon, Degas, Moore, etc. Until 12 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-12.30.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 3488. WORKS ON PAPER.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council.) Millet: A Centenary Exhibition. Until 7 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p, 10p all day Mon. 6-8 Tues.-Fri.

LEFEVRE GALLERY.—Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5: Saturdays 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 235 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. PETER BALL, Sculpture. PIER STEENSMA, Paintings. Open all day Sat. Last day.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. EDUARDO PAOLOZZI: New Reliefs and Sculpture. Also new Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. Sat. 10.00-12.30. Until 6 March.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MICHAEL CRAIG-MARTIN
Selected Work 1966-1976
at TURNPIKE GALLERY
Leigh, Lancs. Tel: Leigh 41351-2
February 28th to March 28th, 1976
Tuesday-Friday: 10.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.
Saturday: 10.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m.
Closed Sunday and Monday
Admission free.

NEW ARTS CENTRE, 41 Sloane St., SW1X 9LU. 01-235 5844. JOHN HUBBARD Recent Paintings & Drawings. Sat. 10-1. Last day.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., W.1. 235 8141. British Paintings, 1890-1940, extended until March 13th.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX Century Graphics, 20 Cork St., London, W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Golden Age of Spanish Paintings. Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri. 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Sat., Sun., Mon. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mins. before closing. Adm. 50p: 50p on Mondays and after 5.30 p.m. on Tues.-Fri. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sun. Students and pensioners half price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). TOM PHILLIPS: RETROSPECTIVE. 10-6. Adm. free. Last day.

TATE GALLERY, MILLBANK, S.W.1
CONSTABLE. Until 25th April
Mon.-Wed., Fri., Sat.: 10-6
Tues., Thurs.: 10-8: Sun. 11.30-6
Adm. 50p. Season ticket £1.20
Schoolchildren, students, pensioners half price.

CONCERTS

BATH FESTIVAL
27TH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF MUSIC
May 28-June 6
Full programme, diary and booking form now available
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produced by Dennis Maunder
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at 7 p.m. on 9-13 March
For complimentary tickets send a stamped addressed envelope to the Box Office.

LUNCHTIME MUSIC IN THE CITY
Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2
Tuesday, 2 Mar. 1.5 to 1.50 p.m.
MIKLOS SZENTHELYI violin
JUDIT SZENTHELI piano
Brahms: Sonata in D minor Op. 108
Scherzo. Hungarian Dances
Thursdays in March
FREDERIC CHOPIN MAZURKAS
complete in four recitals
RONALD SMITH piano
March 4, 11, 18, 25
Presented by the City Music Society

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.
Monday, 1st March: 10.0-12.0: 2.0-5.0
NADIA BOULANGER MASTER CLASSES

TRIBUTE TO LILI BOULANGER
Programme includes Du Fond de l'Abîme—Boulanger Cantata 25—J. S. Bach
Choir, Soloists and Orchestra conducted by James Wood
Tuesday, March 9th at 7.30 p.m.
AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY
Tickets from Ibbs & Tillett (01-935 8148) or at the door on night.

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1. Sunday, 7th March at 8 p.m. ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION BICENTENNIAL CONCERT in aid of the ESU Educational Trust by BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CHAMBER PLAYERS. Tickets: Available from Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-935 8418.

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne 36 Wigmore Stree: W1 Box Office 01-935 2
Tickets £1-50, £1-10, 75p, 50p unless otherwise stated. Mailing list

Today 28 Feb. 7.30 p.m. — KASSEL PIANO TRIO — New Era Ist Concerts — Beethoven: Piano Trio in D "The Ghost" Charles Ives: Piano Trio (1904) Schubert: Piano Trio in B flat

Sunday 29 Feb. 7.30 p.m. — ALIRIO DIAZ guitar — Basil Douglas Ltd — Concert of classical music for Spanish and Latin American including Sanz, Lauro, Sc Milanes and Narvaez. ALL SEATS SOLD

Monday 1 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — RICHARD LANGLEY violin HELEN POLCZER piano — Ibbs & Tillett — Recital cancelled. Tickets refun at place of purchase

Tuesday 2 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — BRUCE OGSTON, baritone DAVID PARRY piano — Young Musicians Series New Era Int. Concerts — Brahms: Seven Lieder Richard Rodney Bennett: Tenebr Fauré: Three Songs Ravel: Histoires Naturelles Songs by Eric Coates & Noel C

Wednesday 3 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — DAVID SYME piano — Ibbs & Tillett — Bach: Toccata in D major Haydn: Sonata, Hob. XVI: 37 Beethoven: Sonata, Op. 110 Robert Muczynski: Sonata No Works by Chopin & Liszt.

Thursday 4 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — I SOLISTI AQUILANI — Ibbs & Tillett — Corelli: Concerto Grosso, Op. Vivaldi: Concerto "Il Favorito" Mozart: Divertimento in D K. Bucchi: Carte florentine. Ma Hindemith: Five Pieces, Op.

Friday 5 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — CARL DOLMETSCH recorder James Blades percussion, Joseph Saxby harpsichord, Marguerite Dolmetsch viola da gamba — Malcolm Lipkin: "Interplay" f percussion, viola da gamba and Bach: Concerto, Bolling, Bl Pelham, Roman & Telemann, £3 75p (all others sold).

Saturday 6 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — EVELYNE BRANCART piano — Liesl Stary Artists Management — Beethoven: Sonata in C, Op. 53 "Waldstein" Bartok: Sonata Dutilleux: Choral et Variations Chopin: Etudes Op. 10, No. 1 & Etudes by Liszt, Scriabine, Stra

Sunday 7 Mar. 3 p.m. — MARGALIT VOGEL piano — Jane Gray — Bach: Toccata in C minor Schubert: Drei Klavierstücke, O D. 946 Bach: Partita No. 4 in D

Monday 8 Mar. 7.30 a.m. — JACK WINEROCK American pianist — Choveaux Management — Reinagle: Sonata 3 "1st Lond Beethoven: Sonata Op. 109 Griffes: Sonata Gershwin: 3 Preludes

Wednesday 10 Mar. 7.30 a.m. — STEPHAN DEAK viola and violin BRUNO RAIKIN piano — Choveaux Management — Brahms: Sonata Op. 100 Berkeley: 5 Pieces for Viola Beethoven: Sonata Op. 47 Bartok: First Rhapsody Schubert: Wanderer Fantasie in

Thursday 11 Mar. 7.30 p.m. — TAYLOR QUARTET Morris Taylor piano Helen Jennings Concert Agency — Mozart: Quartet No. 19 in C K. Debussy: Quartet Op. 10 Schumann: Piano Quintet in E

Friday 12 Mar 7.30 p.m. — ATAR ARAD viola EVELYNE BRANCART piano — Liesl Stary Artists Management — Bach: Sonata in G minor Stravinsky: Elegie for solo viol Hindemith: Sonata Op. 11, No. Vieuxtemps: Sonata in B flat Op. No. 9. Paganini: Sonata per la Grand

Admission 30p
Tuesday, 2 Mar. 1.5 to 1.50 p.m.
MIKLOS SZENTHELYI violin
JUDIT SZENTHELI piano
Brahms: Sonata in D minor Op. 108
Scherzo. Hungarian Dances

Thursdays in March
FREDERIC CHOPIN MAZURKAS
complete in four recitals
RONALD SMITH piano
March 4, 11, 18, 25
Presented by the City Music Society

York Festival & Mystery Plays 11 June—4 July
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ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE MONDAY NEXT at 7: The European Broadcasting Union/International String Series
TEL AVIV STRING QUARTET
HINDEMITH: Quartet No. 4, Op. 32
MOZART: Quartet in B flat, K.589
SMETANA: Quartet No. 1 in E minor, "my life"
Tickets: Reserved £1.50. Unreserved 80p at door from 5.45 p.m. Management: Jane Gray 01-452 3672. Until 11 a.m. Monday

Broadcasting Saturday

New arrivals. Max Boyce, popular Welsh singer, entertains (BBC1 11.5). Cannon replaces Kojak in the cop slot (BBC1 9.5). A pilot of today and a pilot of yesterday fly together (BBC2 6.20). A reconstructed bank siege, with the psychology of it all, prompts a debate, David Dimbleby presiding (BBC2 9.5).—L.B.

BBC 1

9.00 am, Bagpuss. 9.15, Devlin. 9.35, Whirlybirds.* 10.00, Play Rugby. 10.25, On the Move. 10.35, Zorro.* 11.00, The Little House on the Prairie. 11.50, Laurel and Hardy.* 12.15 pm., Grandstand: 12.25, Football Focus. 12.55, Challenge Snooker: Ray Reardon v Alex Higgins. 1.20, 1.50, 2.20, Racing from Kempton. 1.40, Boxing. 2.40, Athletics from Chepstow. 3.45, Rugby: Leeds v Bradford Northern. 4.40, Final Score. 5.05, Disney's The Mouse Factory.
5.30 News.
5.45 Dr Who.
6.10 Jim'll Fix It.
6.45 Film: Destry Rides Again (1939), with James Stewart, Marlene Dietrich, Brian Donlevy, Charles Winninger, Mischa Auer.*
8.20 Cilla.
9.05 Cannon.
9.55 News.
10.05 Match of the Day
11.05 Max Boyce Entertains.
11.55-11.57 Weather.
* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
SCOTLAND: 9.25-10.00 am, Jamboree. 11.55, pm, News for Wales. SCOTLAND. 4.55-5.05 pm, Scoreboard. 5.40-5.45, Scoreboard. 10.05-10.35, Sportscene. 10.35-11.05, Songs of Scotland 11.55, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 4.55-5.05 pm, Scoreboard. 5.40-5.45, Northern Ireland News. 11.55, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

HTV

10.00 am, Parents' Day. 10.20, Sesame Street. 10.50, Select Brum. 12.00, Supersonic. 12.30 pm, London. 10.45, ATV. 11.30, Kung Fu. 12.25 am, Postscript. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except 6.30-7.00 pm, Current Affair. 7.00-7.15, Pwt o Fan.

Westward

6.30 am, Anglia. 10.00, Parents' Day. 10.25, Big Blue Marble. 10.50, Lookabout. 10.55, The Geordie Scene. 11.40, Clay Hanrahan. 11.35, Planet of the Apes. 12.30 pm, London. 5.45, Face to Face. 6.45, Sale of the Century. 7.15, London. 10.45, ATV. 11.30, Police Surgeon. 12.00, Faith for Life.

Anglia

9.00 am, London. 9.50, Checkmate. 10.15, Harvey Hamster. 10.30, Ballyhoo. 10.45, Rainbow Country. 11.10, Clapperboard. 11.35, Born Free. 12.30 pm, London. 10.45, ATV. 11.30 Police Surgeon. 12.00, Faith for Life. 12.20 am, At the End of the Day.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Anglia. 9.55, Parents' Day. 10.25, Film: The Man from UNCLE. 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 10.45, ATV. 11.30-12.25 am, The Collaborators.

Border

9.30 am, Anglia. 10.00, Parents' Day. 10.30, Film: The Man from UNCLE. 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 10.45, ATV. 11.30-11.55, The Protectors.

Grampian

10.25 am, Film: The Master of Ballantrae with Errol Flynn. Roger Livesey. 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 10.15, ATV. 11.30, Grffi. 12.25 am, Prayers.

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University: Foundation Maths. 8.05, History's Raw Material. 8.30, Pure Maths. 8.55, Computers. 9.20, BBC Selection Board (1). 9.45, Ecology. 10.10, Curriculum Design and Development. 10.35, Maths. 11.00, Reading Development. 11.25, Origins of World War 1. 11.50, Earth Materials (2). 12.15 pm, In Search of Zion. 12.40, Telecommunication Systems. 1.05, Emily Brontë. 1.30-1.55, Plant Structure. 3.00, Film: The Cure for Love (1949), with Robert Donat.* 4.35, Play Away. 5.05, Money Programme: North Sea oil. 5.50, Westminster. 6.20, World of Difference: Airline pilots from different generations compare notes.
6.45 News.
7.00 Rugby: Aberavon v Swansea.
7.45 Network. From BBC North West: Blackpool's musical festival.
8.15 Cakes and Ale.
9.05 Hostage

Wigmore Hall

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.

ANTAL DORATI

conducting the

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Works by Rachmaninov, R. Strauss, Sir William Walton

Tickets: £3.30, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p from Box Office (01-928 3191)

FOR DETAILS OF PROGRAMME AND SOLOISTS SEE 'SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS' COLUMN

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents MONDAY NEXT, at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES

GEOFFREY PARSONS piano

Songs by Gluck, Mahler, Wagner, Strauss, Duparc, Hahn, and a group of Spanish songs

85p, £1.10, £1.65, £2.20, £2.75 from Hall (01-928 3191) and Agents.

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents FRIDAY, 26 MARCH at 8 p.m.

GERSHWIN

LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA

VERNON HANDLEY PETER KATIN

RHAPSODY IN BLUE AN AMERICAN IN PARIS

CUBAN OVERTURE

PORGY AND BESS: SYMPHONIC PICTURE

75p, £1.30, £1.50, £1.80, £2.25, £2.75 Hall (01-928 3191) and Agents.

MONDAY, 29 MARCH at 8 p.m.

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 3 p.m.

GARY GRAFFMAN piano

BEETHOVEN Sonata in E, Op. 109

LISZT Sonata in B minor

CHOPIN Four Ballades

Tickets: £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 50p from Box Office (01-928 3191)

Management: Ingpen & Williams

MONDAY, 1 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

DALLAPICCOLA MEMORIAL CONCERT

GARY BERTINI/LONDON SINFONIETTA

...r details see under South Bank Concert Halls panel. 50% discount for ...riends of the London Sinfonietta. For information tel.: 01-849 5747.

...QUARTET

THURSDAY, 11 MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.

RONALD SMITH

ALKAN/CHOPIN RECITAL

Programme includes Alkan's Ouverture, Op. 39, Chopin Studies, Op. 25. Group of Alkan works introduced by Ronald Smith.

£1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents. Management: Helen Anderson

TUESDAY, 16 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

ALBERNI STRING QUARTET

JANET HILTON clarinet

HAYDN: Quartet in C, Op. 33, No. 3 (Bird)

WEBER: Clarinet Quintet in B flat, Op. 34

MOZART: Clarinet Quintet in A K.581

£1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents

...D Ltd. Concert Management: Jane Gray

FRIDAY, 12 MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.

CHARLES MACKERRAS

JAIME LAREDO

E.C.O.

Full details under South Bank Music.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

PHILOMUSICA

Conductor: DAVID SNELL

HAYDN: Symphony No. 104

MOZART: Piano Concerto K.467

HONEGGER: Pastorale D'Eté

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 8

DENIS MATTHEWS

£1.60, £1.50, £1.00, 65p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents

Concord Management

PURCELL ROOM

WEDNESDAY, 3 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

Netherlands Embassy Concert

AMSTERDAM KERN ENSEMBLE

MOZART: Duo for violin and viola in G, K.423

RAVEL: Piano Trio in A minor

B. KOX: Piano Quartet No. 2

BRAHMS: Piano Quartet No. 1 in G minor, Op. 25

£1.20, 80p, 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) and Agents.

Management: Helen Anderson

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...Cenerentola

...dnesday 3 March at 7.30

...opening night of La Scala's season at Covent Garden take place in the presence of H.M. The Queen H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. Members of the public ...iding this performance are kindly requested to be ...ed by 7.15.

CONCERTS

Wigmore Hall

...turday, 13 March at 7.30 p.m.

...celebration of Isobel Baillie's ...81st birthday.

Handel's

MESSIAH

In original Chamber Music form

DINAH HARRIS.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish of St. Mary, Crumpsall, in the diocese of Manchester. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the parish church of the parish of St. Mary, Crumpsall, and at St. Matthew's Rectory, Cleveland Road, Crumpsall, Manchester. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 1 April, 1976.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE BENGAL IRON COMPANY Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 285 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at Apollo House, 56 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DG, on Tuesday the 16th March, 1976, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the PURPOSE of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING-UP has been conducted during the year ended 1st December, 1975, and the property of the Company disposed of during the year and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the LIQUIDATORS.

R. K. Sood

For Self and Co-Liquidator

Apollo House, 56 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DG. 25th February, 1976.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 29 Feb 3.15 p.m. — NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Jesus Lopez Cobos (conductor), Horacio Gutierrez (piano). Schumann Piano Concerto. Bruckner Symphony No. 7. Please note change of cond. £3.30, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. NPO Ltd

Sunday 29 Feb 7.30 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Antal Dorati (conductor), Ilana Vered (piano), David Strange (cello), Frederick Riddle (viola). Walton Variations on a theme of Hindemith. Rachmaninov Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini. Strauss Don Quixote. £3.30, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. RPO Ltd

Monday 1 March 8 p.m. — VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES (soprano) with Geoffrey Parsons (piano). A programme of songs by Gluck, Mahler, Wagner, Strauss, Duparc, Hahn, Montsalvatge, Castelnuovo, Glasgurs, Vives & Mir. £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10, 85p. Raymond Gubbay

Tuesday 2 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Antal Dorati (conductor), Isaac Stern (violin). ALL SEATS SOLD. RPO Ltd

Wednesday 3 March 5.55 p.m. — MARIE-CLAIRE ALAIN Organ Recital. Bach Prelude & Fugue in E minor, BWV 548; Chorale Preludes: An Wasserflussen Babylon, BWV 653; Von Gott will ich nicht lassen, BWV 658; Fantasia in G, BWV 572. Alain Trois Danses: Jolies Dodus, Laides. 50p (inc programme). Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 3 March 8 p.m. — BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Michael Gielen (conductor), Yvonne Minton (mezzo-soprano). Mahler Adagio from Symphony No. 10; Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen; Das Lied von der Erde. Henze Chamber Light (UK) for orchestra & quadraphonic tape (1st perf). Bartok Suite, The Miraculous Mandarin. £3.30, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. BBC

Thursday 4 March 8 p.m. — LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. André Previn (conductor), Yong Uck Kim (violin). Brahms Variations on the St. Anthony Chorale, Op. 56a. Mozart Violin Concerto, K.216. Rachmaninov Symphony No. 2. £3.30, £2.70, £2.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). LSO Ltd

Saturday 6 March 7.30 p.m. — THE WORLD OF NOEL COWARD. BBC Concert Orchestra, Nigel Brooks Singers, Marcus Dods (conductor), June Bronhill, Joan Sevens, Robert Decker/Gordon Langford Quintet, John Rye. Presented by Evelyn Laye. £3.20, £2.70, £2.30, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. Royal Festival Hall

Sunday 7 March 7.30 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. The Solti Series. John Alldis Choir, Sir George Solti (conductor), Richard Baker (narrator), Josephine Veasey, Peter Pears, Ryland Davies, Donald McIntyre, Benjamin Luxon, Gerard Souzay, Shirley Quilligan. Rex: The Rite of Spring. £3.20, £2.70, £2.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). LPO Ltd

Monday 8 March 8 p.m. — BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Seiji Ozawa (conductor). Ives Symphony No. 4; Brahms Symphony No 1 in C minor. £7.50, £5.50, £4.50, £3.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Harold Holt Ltd./Victor Hochhauser Ltd.

Tuesday 9 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Antal Dorati (conductor), Bruno-Leonardo Gelber (piano). Haydn Overture to an English Opera; Symphony No. 99 in E flat. Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2 in B flat. £3.20, £2.70, £2.20, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. RPO Ltd.

Wednesday 10 March 5.55 p.m. — JOCHIN GRUBICH Organ Recital. Bach Prelude & Fugue, BWV 545; Two Chorale Preludes on Allein Gott, BWV 662/663. Franck Choral No. 3 in A minor. Brahms Three Chorale Preludes. Messiaen Le Verbe: Les Enfants de Dieu; Jesus accepte la souffrance; Dieu parmi nous (La Nativité du Seigneur). 50p (including prog.). Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 10 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA & SINGERS. Rudolf Kempe (conductor); Leonard Rose (cello). Debussy Three Nocturnes. Bloch Schelomo. Beethoven Symphony No. 5 in C minor. £4.50, £3.75, £3.00, £2.25, £1.60, £1.00

Thursday 11 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Antal Dorati (conductor), Felicity Palmer (soprano). Beethoven Overture & Incidental Music from Egmont; Symphony No. 3 in E flat (Eroica). £3.30, £2.70, £2.30, £1.75, £1.30, 90p. RPO Ltd.

Friday 12 March 8 p.m. — HALLE ORCHESTRA. James Loughran (conductor), Annie Fischer (piano). Naval Alborada del Gracioso. Mozart Piano Concerto in D minor, K.466. Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique. £3.00, £2.75, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00. Harold Holt Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 28 Feb 7.45 p.m. — ALEXANDER BALUS Performance of Handel's oratorio Charles Farncombe (conductor), Anna Reynolds, Phillip Langridge, Joy Roberts, Dinah Harris, Nigel Wickens. Handel Opera Society Chorus & Orchestra. £1.60, £1.30, £1.00, 65p. Handel Opera Society

Sunday 29 Feb 3 p.m. — GARY GRAFFMAN Piano Recital. Beethoven Sonata in E, Op. 109. Liszt Sonata in B minor. Chopin Four Ballades. £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 50p. Ingpen & Williams Ltd

Monday 1 March 7.45 p.m. — LONDON SINFONIETTA and Chorus. Gary Bertini (cond). Hannah Francis, Elaine Barry, Elizabeth Harrison, Gillian Hall, Chris Langridge, Delia Lloyd. Sciarrino: Passaggio. Berio: Allelujah I. Maderna: Ausstrahlung. Boulez: Le Marteau sans Maître. Piccola Musica Notturna; Commiato; Canti di Prigionia. £1.60, £1.30, £1.00, 65p. Sinfonietta Productions Ltd

Tuesday 2 March 7.45 p.m. — AMADEUS QUARTET with CECIL ARONOWITZ (viola). Mozart Quartet in D minor, K.421. Quintet in E flat, K.614. Quintet in G minor, K.516. £3.25, £1.95, £1.65, £1.35, £1.00. Ibbs & Tillett

Wednesday 3 March 7.45 p.m. — GERAINT JONES ORCHESTRA. Geraint Jones (conductor). Marvin Hughes (piano). Mozart Symphony No. 20 in D; Piano Concerto in B flat, K.456; Haydn Symphony No. 94 in G (Surprise). £1.50, £1.30, £1.10, 85p, 55p. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd

Thursday 4 March 7.45 p.m. — JACQUES KLEIN Piano Recital. Schubert Sonata in A minor, D.784. Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11. Brahms Sonata in F minor, Op. 5. £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, 75p. Basil Douglas Ltd

Friday 5 March 7.45 p.m. — BOURNEMOUTH SINFONIETTA. Henryk Szeryng (conductor & soloist). Bach Violin Concerto No. 2 in E, BWV 1042. Sarrier Sinfonia in D (revised and edited by Henryk Szeryng). Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 80p, 55p. Western Orchestral Society Ltd

Sunday 7 March 3 p.m. — NATALIA KARP Piano. Prog will inc: Beethoven 6 Variations on Nel cor più non mi sento; Sonata Op. 31 No. 3. Chopin Polonaise, Op. 71 No. 2; Nocturne, Op. 27 No. 1; Fantasie, Op. 49; 2 Mazurkas, Op. 50 Nos. 2 & 3. Chopin/Liszt 2 Polish Songs. £1.75, £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p. Basil Douglas Ltd.

Sunday 7 March 7.15 p.m. — NASH ENSEMBLE. Richard Rodney Bennett Oboe Quartet (1st London perf). Berwald Grand Septet. Beethoven Septet in E flat, Op. 20. £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p. Amelia Freedman

Monday 8 March 7.45 p.m. — NELL GOTKOVSKY (violin) and WILLIAM GLOCK (piano). Mozart Sonata, K.380. Strauss Duo Concertant. Schubert Duo in A, D.574. Mozart Sonata in F, K.377. £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p. Basil Douglas Ltd.

Tuesday 9 March 7.45 p.m. — THREE SISTERS (it). Colour film of Laurence Olivier's production of Chekhov's play with National Theatre Co. & Alan Bates. Other actors incl Derek Jacobi, Laurence Olivier, Ronald Pickup, Joan Plowright. Directed by Laurence Olivier. £1.00, 80p, 60p. Lion Int. Films Ltd.

Wednesday 10 March 7.45 p.m. — THE BROTHERHOOD OF BREATH performing 'Our God is a Consuming Fire'. This concert replaces the one previously advertised. £2.00, £1.50. Jazz Centre Society

Thursday 11 March 7.45 p.m. — RONALD SMITH Piano Recital. Alkan 'Ouverture' No. 11 from Twelve Studies in all the minor keys, Op. 39. Chopin Studies, Op. 25. Alkan Group of works introduced by Ronald Smith. £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p. Helen Anderson Music Management

Friday 12 March 7.45 p.m. — ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Charles Mackerras (conductor), Jaime Laredo (violin). Prog inc: Dvorak Czech Suite, Op. 39. Barber Violin Concerto, Op. 14. Mozart Ballet music from Idomeneo, K.367. works by Stravinsky & Saint Saens. £1.80, £1.60, £1.20, 80p. ECO & MS

PURCELL ROOM

Monday 1 March 8 p.m. — CHRISTINE MESSITER (flute) & JENNIFER COULTAS (piano). Handel Sonata, Op. 1 No. 1b. Beethoven Sonata in B flat. Messiaen Le Merle Noir. Doppler Fantasie pastorale Hongroise. Prokofiev Sonata, Op. 94. Poulenc Sonata. £1.50, £1.20, 80p. Ibbs & Tillett

Tuesday 2 March 7.30 p.m. — GERALD ROBBINS Piano Recital. Scarlatti Sonatas. Beethoven Sonata in A, Op. 101. Kabalevsky Sonata No. 3 F Sechmann Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13. £1.25, 85p, 60p. Basil Douglas Ltd.

Wednesday 3 March 7.30 p.m. — AMSTERDAM KERN ENSEMBLE. Mozart Duo No. 1 in G for violin & viola, K.423. Ravel Piano Trio in A minor. Hans Kox Piano Quartet No. 2. Brahms Piano Quartet No. 1 in G minor, Op. 25. £1.20, 80p, 60p. Helen Anderson Music Management

Thursday 4 March 7.30 p.m. — RUTH ALLSEBROOK (soprano) with MURRAY BROWN (piano). Purcell Songs. Malcolm Williamson A Vision of Beasts and Gods. Sax, Warlock, Madeleine Dring Songs. £1.20, 90p, 60p. Chovents Management

Friday 5 March 7.30 p.m. — ISABEL BEVER & HARVEY DAGUL Piano Duo. 3rd in a 4 weekly series of Schubert Duets, inc: Grand Funeral March, D.885: 5 Polonaises, D.824: Andantino Var., D.815: Rondeau brillant, D.853: Characteristic March No. 1, D.886, etc. 75p. Harvey Dagul

Saturday 6 March 7.30 p.m. — CITY LIT. CONCERT by Students of the Music Department: Chamber Orchestra & Choir: Recorder Consort: Guitar Ensemble: Songs: and works for flute and solo piano. 55p. The City Literary Institute

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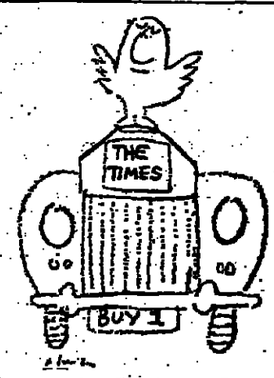
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MOZART: Quartet in D K.285

SCHUBERT: Trio in B flat for strings D581

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THE TIMES

Third time around

Raymond Chandler's *Farewell, My Lovely*, reviewed by David Robinson yesterday, now coming round as a film for the third time in 30 years, has been made on a budget of two and a half million dollars, largely provided by Sir Lew Grade. The chances are that he'll get his money back from America alone: in New York last autumn the picture was doing better business than *The Godfather* ever did there, and in this country it starts a general release on March 27, less than a month after this week's premiere at the Leicester Square Theatre.

Robert Mitchum is the new Philip Marlowe, following in the footsteps of Dick Powell, but the director is an ex-advertising stills photographer of 45 who was just 14 when Chandler's story first reached the screen in 1944 as *Murder, My Sweet*, a title change caused by the realization that it was Dick Powell's first non-musical venture and that audiences might be unusually appalled if they came expecting a song-and-dance extravaganza which *Farewell, My Lovely* could just possibly have been.



Charlotte Rampling, Dick Richards and Robert Mitchum.

The new version reverts to the original title, but there have been other and deeper alterations to the fabric of the story most caused by the determination of Dick Richards (the director) to emphasize the fundamental romanticism of Chandler: "Dashiell Hammett once said that Chandler stood for good against evil and that's the feeling we were after; but the real strength of the film lies in Mitchum. I said I'd only direct if they could get him, because Marlowe has been waiting 30 years for Mitchum. It's crazy that he was never used before for the role—who else has that sardonic, dry, wry quality? More even than Bogart, he reflects the man Chandler created."

There are, however, a large number of late-night TV movie addicts on both sides of the Atlantic with strong folk memories of Dick Powell and Claire Trevor; how nervous, I wondered, had Richards been about challenging those memories?

"Let's just say that I'd never have dared to remake *The Big Sleep* or *The Maltese Falcon*; but the earlier versions of this one really weren't very good and I felt we could do better by Chandler's original story. The one real change we've made is that in the book the reader was involved in the search for Velma; in the film the search is for Moose Malloy instead. A missing broad is one thing, but a missing six-foot-square ex-convict is something else again."

Richards is now in London setting up his second Lew Grade production, a Foreign Legion film to be made this summer in North Africa from a script of his own called *March or Die*, and I asked what had first got him into feature filming?

"Commercials. My father was a florist from England who emigrated to Canada and finally settled in New York, so when I was old enough I was drafted into the American army and sent to Korea where I became an army photographer. Back in New York after that war I began doing some stills work and that led to the commercials, including one for Heinz Real American Soups. They wanted me to indicate that these soups were suitable for really tough men like cowboys, so instead of doing the usual studio shots with actors in a set I took a crew down to Texas on location, researched the background and made a really authentic-looking 60-second commercial about cowboys. One of the men we filmed in that was an old grizzled Texan who began to tell me his life story, and that then became the script for *The Culpepper Cattle Company* which was my first feature film, a 1972 western for Fox.

"After that I had to stay in feature films because in America you can't dodge back to commercials for the money the way some distinguished English directors do—over there they think you must be slipping. So I made a 'road' picture called *Rafferty and the Gold Dust Twins* with Alan Arkin which has never been properly released, and then along came this Chandler script."

Richards is married to a German model he met while she was posing beside Volkswagen cars and he was filming them, and they now live with their four children in California.

"Commercials taught me to work fast, and cheaply; we shot *Farewell, My Lovely* in 37 days on location in Los Angeles, changing street signs, tearing down television antennae and painting out miles of yellow lines as we went along. We also sawed the tops off a couple of dozen parking meters in the cause of period authenticity.

"The good thing about having Grade's money was that he left us alone to get on with it; the marvellous thing about him personally is that you can do a deal for a film, shake hands and get started. He doesn't have to keep checking with eight other guys and a bank the way most American producers now do."

Richards is not, however, totally despondent about Hollywood: "We've got some good young lions like Dick Zanuck and Robert Evans who are slowly getting the studios back into shape; the average Californian, though, is still a nice, solid, tennis-playing nothing. You have to go back to New York or London to breathe a kind of reality."

While he was still involved in television commercials, Richards made sixty-second films in four days for $40,000 each. Now a film will take him the best part of a year, since he involves himself in the editing, frame by frame, and insists on being around for the setting-up as well:

"I just hibernate for a year and when I come up again I've got a film: each one I do is in a totally different genre—first there was the western, then the road picture, now the '40s-crime story and next I'm starting on my *Gunga Din*. After that, maybe a film about advertising, though it'll have to be a comedy."

Sheridan Morley

Fanfare for a frame

Omnibus

BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

By their titles ye shall know them. What turned out to be the last season of the old Sunday *Omnibus*, produced by Mike Wooller, was introduced in September by Humphrey Burton from in front of a nobly designed marble cucumber frame which augured a professional product sometimes reaching distinction. The new Thursday *Omnibus*, produced by Barrie Gavin, is what is known in television as a magazine, ie it is "presented" positively by one person (Mr Burton); it is topical where possible, and usually finished in the week of transmission. In other words it is nearer Mr Burton's old *Aquarius* on London Weekend, and could be breathing rather warmly on both *Arena* and *Second House*. The cucumber frame has gone: before Mr Burton appears now, pieces of thick gut or rubber tubing revolve in a green light to a brass fanfare, coming slowly together at the very last moment to form a large white O—a lifebelt or a Polo mint perhaps, according to taste. Is it a hole or a frame?

Last night's programme on the theatre director Charles Marowitz—the item on the National Youth Jazz Orchestra being postponed until March—was part hole, part frame. Despite the destructive presence of Antonin Artaud and his modern interpreter, a determination to keep the talk peppermint-fresh was felt. But Marowitz is exploring the darkness of the human temper if he is doing anything, and it was hard to say what Mr Burton really thought about his Shakespearian "versions" or, though he questioned him quite closely, about his play, *Artaud at Rodez*. Were the numbers of people who watch *Omnibus* but will never get near the Open Space being offered Marowitz because he was good for them or because Mr Burton believes he is important as an enduring force in our experimental theatre?

Mr Marowitz is a professional shocker but he is a charmer too, like Mr Burton, and charmingly the two declined to clash. Dismissing most of our more interesting younger playwrights—Hare, Brenton, Griffiths and Poliakoff—as mere providers of "beautiful room-size dramas", can Marowitz really believe that our mainstream theatre is "well taken care of" by the present resources of the Royal Shakespeare and National theatres?

The nearest approach to drama came when Marowitz changed briefly from a lamb into a bobby horse and started in about excessive metropolitan subsidies starving the grass-roots of English theatre: Mr Burton reined him in very fast indeed. There were, in fact, two programmes in collision: one about Artaud, subject enough in himself, and one about the wider role of experimental theatre. By concentrating on one modern experimental play, and that about Artaud, *Omnibus* did too little for either. The extracts from Marowitz's *Shrew*, on the other hand, came across with some power and would surely bear extending, together with his other Shakespeare work, into a programme on their own.

Together Again

South London Art Gallery

Barry Fantoni

Together Again is the title of a much better than average mixed exhibition of work of 13 painters who were former students of Camberwell Art School in the early Sixties. Mixed shows are often a mixed blessing to those taking part. The big and the more colourful pictures often obscure the small and slight. In this respect the work showing at the South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, SE5, until next Wednesday, presents few such visual hazards. All the pictures, and the few pieces of sculpture hang well together, and in an unsurprising way. One would have expected contemporaries of only a decade past to display at least an inkling that they had been put through the same rigorous Camberwell training. But not a bit of it. One striking feature is the wide contrast of styles and techniques.

Of the smaller pictures I liked the work of Alfred Stockham. His intense little landscapes are constructed from odd bits of cardboard and paper, worked over with ink, paints, and crayons. "Promenade" is marvellously atmospheric, and it is a tribute to Mr Stockham's skill that he has managed to delineate so much detail with what in less capable hands could have been such cumbersome media.

The collages of Judith Kerlander I find less successful. Whereas in Alfred Stockham's work the final image seemed to have been struggled for, so in Miss Kerlander's the first idea looks to have been the only idea. When Matisse stuck a square of coloured paper next to another it was as a result of a lifetime of experience. Miss Kerlander has this, at least, to look forward to.

Sargy Mann is another miniaturist—Camberwell has always bred its fair share of them—and his muted pink and purple oil painting of Wells Cathedral comes off beautifully in the way, as he states in the catalogue, he hopes his pictures would. He says: "I am after paintings which will express the stab of joy I feel when looking. . . ."

Perhaps the Sixties was not a vintage year for Camberwell. My own feelings are that the early Fifties produced students of greater stature. But 10 years is not a long time in an artist's development and with the right kind of encouragement I am sure more than a handful of painters from the period under review will emerge as having contributed works of real importance.

Spanish delight

NPO/Lopez-Cobos

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Alan Blyth

To judge from the playing in Bruckner's seventh symphony on Thursday, the New Philharmonia strings have regained that burnished warmth older concert-goers recall from years gone by, and also an ability, only once betrayed in the Adagio, to retain its quality even in the quietest passage. With the augmented brass, especially the Wagner tubas, in as fine form, no wonder it was a memorable Bruckner performance.

No doubt it was inspired by the clean, direct, commanding direction of the Spaniard, Jesus Lopez-Cobos. Lest that suggest the heart of the matter was missing, it should be added that the Adagio was given the utmost of Brucknerian richness and eloquence.

In that movement, as had happened in the first, Lopez-Cobos showed an instinctive feeling for two essentials in conducting Bruckner, a firm yet sufficiently yielding grasp in delineating a Bruckner theme, and a natural care for the relationship between the ideas. Thus the great counter-melody in the Adagio arose inevitably from the first, and the two paragraphs made immediate structural sense.

Tempo relationship, as distinct from thematic ones, was not so surely manifested in the third movement where the Scherzo was either too fast for the Trio, or the Trio too slow for the Scherzo. The two did not cohere as they should although taken in isolation both sections were enjoyable, the one thumpingly violent, the other tenderly soft-grained. The Finale crowned the performance as it seldom does in this work because of the play of a clear-headed Latin temperament onastaunch Austrian mind. That fusion, evident earlier, was completed here in a thoroughly convincing account of a movement that can seem wayward.

Itzhak Perlman exercised a good artist's prerogative in the first half by turning the comparative dross of Bruch's seldom-heard D minor concerto into something like gold. He achieved as much by playing Bruch's most sentimental themes with all the sweetness they deserve and bringing to the virtuoso passages—the work was written for Sarasate, no less—the light-weight brilliance of which he is such a master. Still, one must not be seduced even by such a performance into thinking that this is anything but a glorious piece of non-music.

5-4-3-2-1

Jeannetta Cochrane

John Percival

Lenny Westerdijk has come up with an unusual idea for her contribution to Ballet Rambert's series of workshop creations. She sets her five dancers performing steps to music. Before you say that does not sound like a new idea for a ballet, let me warn you that such a remark would brand you as not having seen many recent productions.

She has been courageous, too, in risking the use of a commissioned score, something many experienced choreographers shun, for her first ballet. Happily, in Nicholas Hooper she has found a young composer of talent. His music is based on a short fanfare theme, fast and stirring, interestingly developed for a small instrumental group in which Nick Bomford's trumpet plays a leading part.

Of course there is more to it than finding music and steps. What makes this work so attractive is the variety and aptness of the steps and, to a large degree, the changes of pace, both absolutely and in relation to the musical tempo. You can see at times the influence of choreographers with whom Westerdijk worked in Holland before joining Rambert, especially Van Manen and Tetley, but these are absorbed and used in a personal way.

She gives the ballet shape by working down from her full cast of five to just one, then up again. Especially rewarding are entries for the two women soloists, Julia Blaikie and Sylvia Yamada, and the exhilarating way she sends the three men bounding in whirling patterns across the stage.

One of the Central School theatre design students, Rob Harris, designed the simple and attractive white clothes and has lit 5-4-3-2-1 (and, incidentally, the best works on the previous programme too) with subtle understanding of the visual needs of dance. Altogether, this is a rewarding group of discoveries.

Lady Daubeny joins the National Theatre

Molly Daubeny, widow of Sir Peter Daubeny, has accepted an invitation from Peter Hall to join the National Theatre as consultant on theatre companies from abroad.

The appointment is to further the plan of inviting overseas companies to appear in the National Theatre's new home on the South Bank.

Lady Daubeny will be adviser to Michael Kustow, the associate director responsible for arranging visits by outside companies to the new theatre. The visits will for the most part be spaced into the National Theatre's programme singly and at intervals, not presented together in one season. The first company from abroad is likely to be seen on the South Bank in the autumn.

Another Ayckbourn

Pauline Collins and John Alderton will head the cast of Alan Ayckbourn's *Confusions* which opens at the Apollo Theatre on May 19. *Confusions*, "an entertainment of five short plays", will also have Derek Fowlds, Sheila Gish and James Cossins in the cast, is directed by Alan Strachan, designed by Alan Tagg and produced by Michael Codron.

Antiques

Could this be the start of a great jugs revival?

Richard Dennis, of 144 Church Street, Kensington, W8, is one of the most independent-minded and pioneering antique dealers in London. He began as a dealer in old glass. Knowledgable and buying on a large scale, he seemed a natural successor to Arthur Churchill, the leading dealers in antique glassware who had gone out of business. His window was full of air-twist stems and Georgian decanters—*respectable* antiques of the kind likely to gratify the vetting panel of the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair at the time.

But gradually we habitués of Church Street, who had seen the nearby Monk's shop transformed from a glorious *omnium gatherum* of ceramics, a kind of dusty supermarket run amok, into its present serried orderliness; and had watched the equally nearby shop of John Jesse gradually adding high-grade Art Deco to the high-grade Art Nouveau, also noticed a strange sea-change overtaking Richard Dennis's shop, rich and strange. In place of the beakers and goblets and rummers there were now vivid hunks of Victorian pottery—Minton jardinières, Doulton vases scratched with animal designs by the immortal Hannah B. Barlow, and leering birds modelled by the Martin brothers—nor at all the kind of things (at that time) to commend themselves to the Grosvenor House panel.

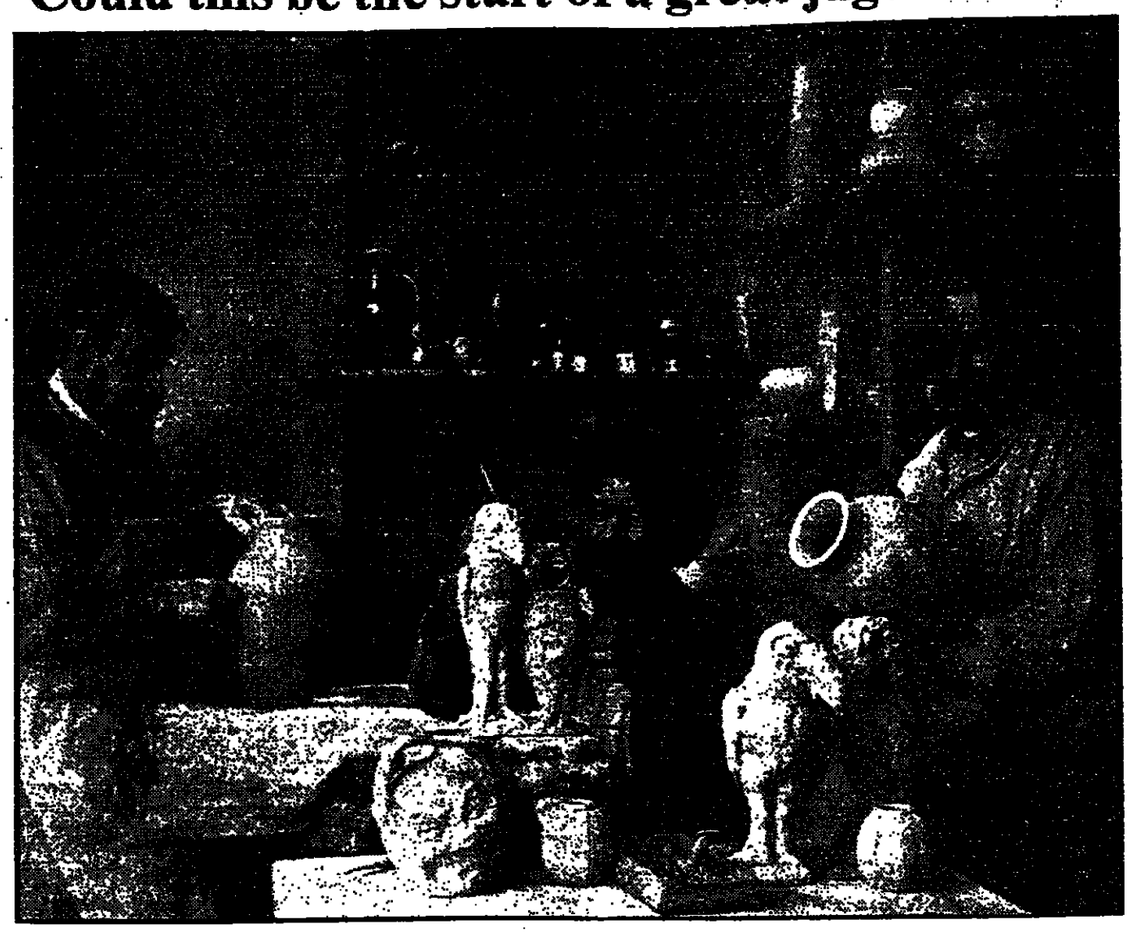
In the past five years, the transition has become almost complete. Richard Dennis is a businessman, and quite obviously he has found that Victorian ceramics are easier to sell (and easier to acquire for stock) than eighteenth-century glassware. But more than this, there seems to be more going on in the world of Victorian ceramics than in that of Georgian glass: more young collectors interested, fewer pieces hived off for ever into museum collections, more research to do, and more being done.

Scholarship, resulting in books in which individual pieces can be looked up, has a stimulating effect on the market. The younger dealers such as Dennis, who have realized this, hold regular "exhibitions" in their shops, of which the catalogues are often large paperback books full of new research. The buying public is given a series of focuses of interest, not just an indiscriminate melange whose ingredients only gradually vanish or re-form like dolly mixture in a sweet-shop jar.

Since 1971, Dennis has held six such exhibitions, each with its catalogue. *Doulton Stoneware Pottery, 1870-1925 Part I* was held in 1971 (catalogue £4, postage 50p). It was of stoneware pottery by the major studio artists: Arthur, Florence and Hannah B. Barlow, Frank Butler, Eliza Simmance, Mark Marshall and others; also terrocatta plaques and stoneware animal groups by George Tinworth (on whom I contributed an article to *The Times* of April 25, 1964). The catalogue, which illustrated most of the 675 items in the show, includes a comprehensive list of artists' monograms, assistants' marks and factory marks to facilitate dating.

Doulton Pottery from the Lambeth and Burslem Studios 1873-1939 Part II (catalogue £4.50, postage 45p) was held in 1975. It contained examples of "Faience", "Carrara", "Impasto", "Velkuma", "Marqueterie", "Crown" and "Persian" wares by major Lambeth artists, covering the period 1873-1914; and examples of "Flambé", "Chang", "Sung", "Chinese Jade" and "Titanian" from the Burslem factory, c 1920-1939. There was a supplementary section on stoneware not included in Part I.

An exhibition of the wares of *William Moorcroft and Walter Moorcroft*, 1897-1973 (catalogue £4, postage 50p) was held in 1973. The catalogue is the only handbook of Moorcroft pottery, showing all the designs from the Macintyre and Cobridge factories. All the marks are illustrated. *Christopher Dresser, 1834-1904, Pottery, Glass, and Metalwork* (catalogue £3.50, postage 20p) was staged in 1972, and included pieces designed by that revolutionary, Japanese-influenced genius for the Linthorpe and Ault Potteries, Clutha glass (bringing into play Richard Dennis's other range of expertise) and the James Dixon, Hukin & Heath and Elkington factories, showing marks for the plate and silver designs. The introduction gives biographical details, and there is a bibliography of works both by and on Dresser. In 1974 Dennis showed 137 pieces by Charles Vyse. The catalogue, *Charles Vyse 1882-1971, Figures and Stoneware Pottery* (£3.50, postage 20p) has an introduction by Ernest Marsh on the work of Charles and Nell Vyse.



The Martin brothers at Southall, Middlesex, in 1912

Having unleashed Art Deco and Austerity/Binge on hapless collectors, I thought I was shock-proof against any new departures in collecting. But even I am amazed by Richard Dennis's current exhibition, *Doulton Character Jugs* (catalogue £3, postage 20p). For who would have thought that the twentieth-century revival (from the early 1930s onwards) of the Staffordshire toby-jug tradition—those gleaming Pickwicks, Micawbers, Sam Wellers, Friar Tucks and John Peels with handles attached—could have become collectors' prey so soon? Yet there they are, goggling and squinting from Richard Dennis's window, and with all the panoply of a catalogue, illustrated in colour throughout, introduced by the historian of the Doulton factory, Desmond Eyles.

Eyles records that the earliest of the character jugs, such as "John Barleycorn" and "Old Charley" were the creation of Charles J. Noke, an art director of the Royal Doulton Potteries, who had become fascinated with some quaint salt-glaze stoneware face-jugs modelled by the Doulton Lambeth artists Mark Marshall and Leslie Harradine. The jugs vary in size, but the large size average 6½ in, the small 3½ in, and there is a series of miniatures (known as "tinies") at 2½ in. When models are rarer than others, it is not because of their age, but because they were only in production for a short time. There exist some "pilot" jugs of which a few were made for survey purposes, but never put into production, such as "The Maori" (design no D6080, 1939). The catalogue gives dates of introduction (usually a year after the date of copyright) and dates of deletion. All the jugs were made in earthenware until about 1968, after which they were made in "fine china". They were made at the Burslem works in Staffordshire and marked on the base with the standard Royal Doulton back stamp.

The earliest jugs bear the words "Reg applied for" or the Registered design number. There followed a period of back stamps only, before the "A" mark came in from 1948 to the early 1950s; this was simply a factory control mark. Current jugs have a more elaborate stamp with a series of registered numbers referring to world patents, a form adopted in 1960.

While I am glad to see this new terrain staked out and prospected, I cannot believe that Doulton character jugs will ever attract more than the kind of glorified stamp collector, making up sets and eager for rarities. I am much more looking forward to the exhibition Dennis is planning for December, of the Martin brothers' pottery, for much of that is of great artistry, including the marvellous "face" jugs which make the twentieth-century Doulton products look trumpery.

The Martin brothers, who potted first at Fulham, then at Southall, Middlesex, from 1873 to 1915, began by working for Doulton, but declined to join his permanent staff as they were determined to be independent. One of the best accounts of their extraordinary careers—in some ways they were like a Victorian Goon Show—is by Charles Beard in his large catalogue of the Nettleford collection of Martinware, privately printed in 1936. But Richard Dennis, showing me last week some of the Martinware he has already hoarded for the December show, gave me some rough rules-of-thumb about Martinware and its current prices.

There is a growing interest in Martinware in France and America, and there are some big collectors over here too terest focusses on three r groups of wares—the tesques, especially the resque birds; the "c bank" pottery, so na because it is usually c rated with reeds, water and other flora and f which the brothers w have seen from the factory dows; and vases in the s of gourds. ("An interesting lection of gourds is shortly ing up at Sotheby's—som who bought a lot of abou vases for perhaps £2 the and is now having them as 68 lots, each of which fetch far more than that."

In Richard Dennis's ex tion, grotesque birds wil sold from £200 to £1,200. dated 1898, known as Judge" is £1,200; a little zical bird dated 1913 is A "canal-bank" vase of decorated with incised enamelled flowers is £100; general price-range of wares is £50-£200 apiece. miniature speckled gourd of 1901 is £50 while a large seemingly composed of art ated mussel shells joined to edge vertically, and d 1903, is £200. Usually, in given range of antiques, earliest are the most expen The exact opposite is tru Martinware: one can still early pieces of the 1870s 80s in mock-Renaissance for £40 to £50. The M grotesque face jugs can bought for around £150 to Quite a few of these thin Mr Dennis says, "are obvio from a mould, and not h modelled, as has usually suggested". The December bition will be fully docu red; Mr Dennis has met son the Martins' children and built up an impressive pi graphic archive. The catal is likely to be the best on the subject. Richard De asks me to make it clear while he always has a few amples of Martinware on s the pieces mentioned here strictly not for sale until December show.

Bevis Hil

● *Last week's Antiques col was wrongly credited to Hillier. It was in fact Geraldine Norman. Sale R Correspondent.*

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Food

Variations for Shrove Tuesday

If you intend to serve the traditional lemon and sugar pancakes on Shrove Tuesday cook and serve them freshly made when they really do taste best. There will be no problem if you get things ready beforehand and put a soup plate over a pan of simmering water so they can be stacked and served without cooling down.

Choose the smallest frying pan you have or an omelette pan that is not too heavy or large. Tipping the pan so that the batter runs over the hot surface is very important if you want to make really thin pancakes. Because you must tip the pan to spread the batter it is also vital that the pan should contain no hot fat that might spill over the sides. Pancakes should never be fried in fat, only in a greased pan. There are a number of ways in which you can do the greasing and one of the simplest is to make a thick pad of absorbent kitchen paper to dip into a saucer of salad oil kept right beside you. When the pan is hot, and between the cooking of each pancake, let the pad soak up a little oil and then rub it all around the surface of the pan to make it shiny all over. Pour in the batter from a jug, which allows you to control the quantity, and you should have no trouble at all.

Pancakes for any kind of savoury dish can be made beforehand and reheated very successfully. They should be spread out as they are made to cool quickly and a tablespoon of oil or melted butter added to the batter beforehand to keep them soft and tender. Fillings require little more than a well-seasoned and flavoured sauce, half of which should be blended with ingredients to stuff the pancakes and the remainder poured over them. Fish fillings are among the nicest, such as smoked fish with chopped hard boiled egg, plenty of pepper and a touch of lemon juice, prawns or crabmeat and even mussels or scallops—which can be poached in wine used to prepare the sauce. Pancakes like these could be served with a crunchy chicory or cabbage salad.

Pancakes with smoked haddock

Use a standard ¼ pint of batter to make up 12 pancakes for this recipe and have them made beforehand.

Serves 6

12 prepared pancakes
2oz grated cheese

For the filling

2 smoked haddock on the bone
¼ pint milk
few parsley stalks
1 bay leaf
3oz butter
2oz flour
1 pint fish cooking liquor—see recipe
freshly milled pepper
squeeze lemon juice
1 egg yolk
3 tablespoons double cream

Cut the haddock into pieces and place in a saucepan with the milk and sufficient extra water to cover. Add the parsley stalks and bay leaf. Cover and poach gently for about 15 minutes, then strain off and reserve the liquid, making it up to 1 pint if necessary with extra milk. Flake the fish discarding all skin and bones.

Melt the butter in a saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook over low heat for a moment, then gradually stir in the reserved fish liquor. Bring up to the boil stirring well to get a smooth sauce and cook gently for about 5 minutes. Check flavouring, adding salt if necessary, freshly milled pepper and lemon juice to taste. Then stir in the blended egg yolk and cream to enrich the mixture and draw off the heat.

Add about half the sauce to the flaked fish and place 2 tablespoons of filling in each pancake. Fold the pancakes closed in four and place in a buttered fireproof dish. Pour over the remaining sauce and sprinkle with the cheese. Heat through in a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) for about 35 minutes before serving.

You can use a pancake batter recipe for fritters except that the mixture is thicker in consistency because you use only half the quantity of milk. This way the mixture is thick enough to coat pieces of food before they are fried in hot fat.

The most popular fritters are made using slices of apple or pieces of banana, but I wonder how many people remember old fashioned bread and jam fritters. You start with sandwiches of sliced bread with butter and jam, these are cut neatly then dipped in batter and served hot and crisp with a sugary coating. They taste like the most tender jam-filled doughnuts.

Bread and jam fritters

You will need a pan of deep fat for frying these, no frying basket is necessary but you will require a perforated spoon to lift out the fritters.

Makes 18

6 slices white bread
butter and raspberry jam
castor sugar

For the batter

4oz plain flour
pinch salt
1 egg
¼ pint milk

Make three bread, butter and jam sandwiches and trim away the crusts. Cut each sandwich across into three oblong pieces.

Sift the flour and salt into a mixing basin and make a hollow in the centre. Crack in the egg and gradually stir in the milk. Beat well to make a creamy smooth batter.

Using two forks dip the bread sandwiches into the batter one at a time. Turn to coat them all over, then add to a pan of hot, deep fat close to the surface to avoid splashes. Fry about 2-3 at one time but not more.

As they rise bubbling to the surface turn each one over so that they fry to a golden brown on both sides. Lift out with a slotted spoon and place for a moment onto a piece of crumpled absorbent kitchen paper to drain. Then transfer to a plate of castor sugar. Turn the hot fritters over in the sugar and serve them at once.

Katie Stewart

Collectors

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Gardening

Machines which do the digging

eems only a year or so ago
en I was approached by an
uaintance on the platform
le we waited for the London
n and introduced to another
l resident who had a prob-

He no longer had a
dener, just a chap who came
day or two a week to help
his large garden. He
dered if perhaps he ought
uy a motor cultivator.
turned out that he had a
e vegetable garden, plus
s, beds and borders. As
e were only himself and his
at the house, his children
being married or away from
e, I advised against a culti-
r and suggested he kept
asparagus bed and a small
for salads, tomatoes and a
peas and beans, put the
down to grass, and bought
tary grass cutter.
at was good advice 15 years
when you could probably
vegetables more cheaply
you could grow them with
labour. But not now. Sales
motor cultivators are rocket-
now as people are turning
he turf and growing as
h as they can of their
table needs. The deep
er, as I have often said, has
ght a new dimension to
crop planning.
what should we look for
e are going to buy a culti-
r? I can only repeat some
e advice I gave recently
t choosing a motorized
er. Go to a distributor who
dles a good range of culti-
rs—not that there are all
many makes compared
mowers. Insist on a
onstration—either on his
mises or on yours—and if
decide to buy one of his
tines, get him to spend a
nable half-hour or so with
teaching you how to use
riving a motor cultivator
knack that you learn, like
a bicycle—all of a
en you find you can do
ou are no longer fighting
machine but making it
for you.
sically there are three
s of cultivator. One has the
ing cultivator head on an
nded arm in front of the
er unit, such as the Land-
er. It can also drive vari-
attachments.

The second type has its engine mounted above the cultivating tines or rotary blades, such as the Wolseley Merry Tiller, which is excellent on heavy soils.

The third type differs in that the engine is mounted farther back. The Mountfield machine has the engine mounted about half way between the tines and the transporter wheels, which makes for greater stability. The Howard Rotavators have power-driven wheels.

Apart from checking on the ease or difficulty of access to such things as the belt or chain drive, the carburettor and the ease with which attachments can be fixed or removed are other points to watch when choosing a cultivator. See how the controls such as the clutch and throttle levers are placed—on the Mountfield cultivator they are comfortably positioned so that your grip on the handles, essential for control of the machine, is not impaired when using the clutch or throttle. Check that the price of the machine includes the digging tines—not all makers include these in the price. Ask to see all the available attachments, such as rotary grass cutters, hoes, ridgers, furrowers, and the like.

But, unless you are certain you have a real use for them, reflect before you buy. Many attachments lie unused in garden sheds because it is scarcely worth while going to the bother of fitting them to do a small job.

Rotary cultivating has come in for a good deal of criticism in the past. The design of the old types of tines tended to cause a "pan" or consolidated layer of soil at the bottom of the dug trench. Some tines also used to spin too fast, breaking up the soil into too fine particles and causing "panning" of the surface after rain. Modern redesigned tines and slower speeds avoid this excessive breaking of the soil structure.

If you do not object to using machines powered by mains electricity, there are some available from Landmaster; and there is also the Mole battery-driven cultivator made by Mow-Rite Engineering Co Ltd.

One item concerning the cutting of grass and weeds in awkward places arrived after my article on mowers was written. Last year we saw the introduction of a machine called the Weedeater. It was powered by mains electricity, a low-voltage transformer, or a petrol motor. The cutting of the grass and weeds is done by a length, about six inches, of nylon cord which spins round at high speed. It can cut grass and weeds right up and into wire netting or chain link fences, or up to the trunk of a tree without damaging the bark of it should it hit the tree. It cannot cut your boot or even the electric cable. It is a marvellous tool for edging a lawn and for cutting the grass in awkward places.

This year there is a similar but much cheaper machine on the market, the Adlus Ufo, a mains voltage tool or 110-volt machine, but costing about £42 including VAT.

Then Andrews Ltd, Portsmouth Road, Hindhead, Surrey, have produced a petrol tank filter for use with Aspera engines for £1.87 including VAT and postage. This little accessory greatly helps to prevent dirt from blocking the carburettor and fuel system.

Another very useful accessory from the same firm is a small suction pump which will withdraw the old oil from the sump of your engine when the time comes for the oil to be removed, which is about now for mowers or cultivators. It costs £2.50 including VAT and postage.

The following is a list of the main cultivator manufacturers:
Ameeco-Broby (Adlus Ufo), Clock House, Laindon Centre, Basildon, Essex SS1 5TP.
Boscombe Engineering Ltd, Landmaster Division, Sterte Road, Poole, Dorset BH15 2AF.
Howard Rotavator Co Ltd, Saxham, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP28 6RP.
G. D. Mountfield Ltd, Reform Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 8DQ.
Mow-Rite Engineering Co Ltd, 8-12 Queen's Road, Reading, Berkshire.
Westwood Engineering Ltd, Bell Close, Newnham Industrial Estate, Plympton, Plymouth, Devon.
Wolseley Webb Ltd, Electric Avenue, Witton, Birmingham B6 7JA.

Jobs for March:

- Take the lawn in hand; if you have time, sweep off any worm casts, rake out dead grass, and give the grass its first cut. Set the blades fairly high for the first and second cuts. If moss is present apply a moss-killer. Towards the middle of the month apply the first dressing of a lawn fertilizer. Order enough to put on a second application in four or five weeks' time.
- In the south half of the country prune roses; leave this until April in cold districts of the north and east. If diseases have been troublesome in past years spray both roses and the ground with a rose fungicide. Burn all prunings and rose debris which may have fallen on the ground. Apply a rose fertilizer and, as with the lawn, give a second application six weeks later.
- Finish tidying herbaceous borders, fork over the ground and work in a general fertilizer. Lift and divide phloxes, michaelmas daisies and similar plants if desired.
- Prune winter flowering jasmine and forsythia after flowering.
- Loosen soil around tulips and spring bedding plants as soon as the tulips are visible.
- Plant first early potatoes in mid-March in mild areas, or under cloches.
- Plant onion sets and shallots. Sow peas, broad beans, lettuces, radishes, carrots, and beet as the weather and soil permit later in the month.
- Remove the top six inches or so of raspberry canes. Prune gooseberries. Clean up strawberry beds, and apply a general fertilizer.
- Under glass sow seeds of antirrhinums, begonias, lobelias, stocks and petunias.

Roy Hay

The Times Special offer

Consider the lilies and roses

Lilies lend grace and dignity to a garden, and those we offer here have again been chosen because they will grow well in any soil, acid or alkaline, in sun or shade, town or country. On very limy soils, however, plenty of peat should be worked into the planting site.

First the lilies. This collection should give you some lily flowers from June until September; 'African Queen Strain', scented, tall, warm apricot or tawny orange; the plants vary somewhat in colour. 'Apricot Distinction', a free flowering lily of the Willmottiae (reflexed petal) type. 'Burgundy', also a Willmottiae type lily, with deep burgundy red flowers. 'China Rose', scented, a trumpet-shaped lily, a selection from the lovely 'Pink Pearl Strain'. 'Golden Splendour', tall, scented, a splendid trumpet variety, deep orange with a maroon stripe on the reverse of each petal. 'Harlequin Hybrids', a range of Willmottiae type lilies from white through lilac to old rose, salmon and pink. 'Normandia', a red Willmottiae lily with a purple glow. *Lilium regale*, a splendid old timer, scented, long lived, white with purple stripes on the outside of the trumpet. *L speciosum* 'Britannia', scented, crimson flowers, very vigorous. *L speciosum* 'Snowflake', scented, white. 'Sutter's Gold', large golden flowers. *L umbellatum* 'Blom's Favourite', a large deep orange form of *L hollandicum*.

In past years we have had very few complaints about our lilies we offers, and in most cases failure has almost certainly been due to too shallow planting. Please be sure to see that there is six to eight inches of soil above the top of your lily bulbs to encourage stem rooting. Incidentally, where bulbs have failed our suppliers have replaced them without charge the following year, and will do so again.

The eight standard roses from which you may choose any four or any six—or as many multiples of four or six as you wish—are all very well tried and popular varieties. Because of the saving in postage it pays to buy six roses rather than four.

The varieties, all hybrid tea roses, are: 'E. H. Morse', turkey red, scented; 'Fragrant Cloud', highly scented, coral red; 'Josephine Bruce', deep crimson scarlet, very fragrant; 'King's Ransom', canary yellow, fragrant, vigorous and free flowering; 'Pascali', white, free flowering; 'Piccadilly', slightly fragrant, scarlet, rich yellow on the reverse, vigorous; 'Wendy Cussons', cerise flushed scarlet, very fragrant; and 'Whisky Mac', bronze yellow and apricot, fragrant and very free flowering.

Knowing how difficult it is to obtain stout wooden stakes in many places we have arranged for these to be included with the roses as part of the offer.

The prices of both the lilies and the roses show a remarkable saving over normal retail prices, and the roses come with an unconditional guarantee that in the event of any failing to grow they will be replaced free of charge. I commend these offers with confidence.

R.H.



African Queen



Pascali

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(3) Josephine Bruce	☐	☐
(4) King's Ransom	☐	☐
(5) Pascali	☐	☐
(6) Piccadilly	☐	☐
(7) Wendy Cussons	☐	☐
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No of packs	☐	☐

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Travel

Looking for the heart of Munich

st went to Munich in 1952,
there was virtually no
ay station. We got off the
on the way to a school
lay in Austria and walked
d down the platform just
y we'd been there. It
d an important and excit-
ting to do. We'd always
ich", meaning all the
y, no British and slightly
er things that Mr Chur-
and Mr Eden were not
ch was distant, practically
ortion of Northern Europe,
t was dangerous. Shortly
I read for the first time
in Venice, whose tragic
y begins here, with the
outside the gates of the
ern Cemetery, waiting for
am home.
henbach longs for the
and if any northern city
s in that direction, it is
oyal capital of Bavaria.
an see the Alps from the
f the Frauenkirche, and
a—this always amazes me
ss than 300 miles away.
onumental structures of
nth-century Munich
the spirit of Ancient
and Medicean Florence
letter. Ambitious treks
ravans meet here for the
today; *Gastarbeiter*
in from the opposite
o, and sad Turks are
here seen in the stations,
rdens. This is not Ana-

stadt mit Herz is the pro-
al boast—world city with
But which heart? The
u see on the sleeve of
aking elbow is only for
he real heart of Munich,
ists, is hard to find, but
ce you can hear it pump-
adily is the dotty little
devoted to Karl Valen-
one of the towers in the
Valentin was Munich's
wenhieth-century clown.
e never heard of him,
of Dan Leno, George
W. C. Fields or Buster
that was his league—he
against the Nazis them-
and won. But *Bierstadt*:
the imperial pre-
the breweries is second
that of the dead Wittels-
ages—is so relentlessly
that one almost forgets
sions of innocence as
way I once saw a
version of *Hamlet*
ed in the back room
by mountain villagers
valiant but rather dull
a *travesti* Prince. Ger-
dialect ring like a
bell; nobody giggled



Traffic-free precinct around Munich Town Hall.

but the beer went down with obliterating speed.

Although I find it impossible to love Munich as I love Berlin, I have returned there, for business and pleasure, four times in the past 10 years: the paintings and music are too good, the environment too handsome, the living too easy to stay away for long. Enormous recent changes have proved superficial. If Munich has become the most cosmopolitan, and perhaps the most talented, city in Germany it remains entirely parochial: "Germany's secret capital" it is not. If it is also, as we are told, the third largest industrial centre in the country, no visitor need ever notice. Schwabing is tarted up like the Kings Road and St Germain it so sedulously imitates, but good food, pleasant accommodation and glamorous company may still be found there.

The Olympic Games endowed the centre with a delectably simple and inexpensive transport system—linking buses, trams, U-Bahn and S-Bahn in a way that seems to have passed from the ken of larger cities like London—and with the most wholehearted piece of pedestrianization in Europe: imagine Regent Street *and* Piccadilly without traffic. The scale is human: there is room and time to sit and stare. Almost everything except sitting and staring (and transport and museums) is expensive, but the best current guide in English is published by Polyglott Verlag for less than £1, and will help you not to go bankrupt. Buy it on your first day.

A month would not exhaust the city or it surroundings—Munich has grown no parasite towns, and a richly historic countryside may be reached within 20 minutes by S-Bahn in all directions—and a week is needed for absolute essentials. A weekend is much better than nothing, but as with all flying visits it helps to have a rough idea what you are going for. Michelin award eight single stars and one pair to the restaurants, if that's any help.

Opera: The National Theatre is one of the best endowed of all grand opera houses, and the Cuvilliés one of the most glittering of small courtly ones. The repertory is strongest on Mozart, Wagner and Strauss, with Verdi moving up fast in recent years; the best casts go on new productions and into the Festival of July and August. There is a new *Ring* this year, and the current *Rosenkavalier* is celebrated. Audiences are dressy, and sleek.

Paintings: The Alte Pinakothek is a glorious and compact collection of Old Masters, representative of all Schools, and exceptional in Rubens and Tiepolo. The Haus der Kunst stages at least two loan exhibitions of metropolitan importance each year—Lautrec, Bonnard, Moore, Sutherland, Feininger, Beckmann, Munch, etc—and such an unprecedented assemblage as last year's Egon Schiele show is worth a weekend trip by itself. The 1976 programme includes Kokoschka's graphic art (May 16—July 11) and a Kandinsky retrospective (13 Nov—16 Jan 1977).

At the other end of the Haus der Kunst are the Neue Pinakothek and Neuestaats-galerie, the latter with a small but dazzling permanent display of Impressionists, post-Impressionists and *Die Brücke* painters, surprisingly unknown abroad and strongly recommended to cheer up a mournful afternoon.

Sitting about: Sunbathe calmly in the Hofgarten (if you're lucky) and admire the golden Theatinerkirche from outside. Go into the Frauenkirche: though dumpy without, inside it is lofty, majestic and serene—the perfect shoppers' cathedral which, traffic-free, it has indeed become. Buy your picnic lunch of sausage and cheese in the *Viktualitenmarkt* and take it back to the Englischer Garten or by number 21 tram to Nymphenburg: the parks are beautiful and free, while in the delicious Amalienburg pavilion even the kitchen is frivolous. The last essential of my own particular Munich is the tiny Asamkirche, built by the brothers Asam with their own money in the 1730s, and one of the most personal masterworks of south German early rococo, deeply mysterious and suffused with a kind of beaten-silver light. Mind the builders as you go in: there always seem to be builders in the place.

I still haven't been to the *Hofbräuhaus*, Olympia Park or the Hellabrunn Zoo, or seen the Klees and Kandinskys in the *Städtische Galerie*; but last year I did go down a salt mine and look at gliders, dynamos, steam pumps and harpsichords in the Deutsches Museum (full of delights) and the time before that discovered the lugubriously erotic paintings of Franz von Stuck in a nineties villa to match on the other side of the river. The simmering Isar cuts a spectacular swathe to one side of the city and nothing is quite the same once you're across its shallow, wooded gorge. In Haidhausen a pair of low cottages survives among shuttered apartment houses and could come from anywhere in Central Europe from the Isar to the Don. They tell you, as nothing on the opposite bank does, that here began the old road to the East. But that is another, sadder, story, one told better by the villages around Vienna and not at all part of the aspirant and contented *Weltstadt mit herz* of today.

Package travel is advised to keep costs down. Lufthansa run excellent bed-and-breakfast weekends from London to Munich from £79—for £95 you can stay three nights at the Vier Jahreszeiten, one of the best hotels in Germany; for £87 the Pepta is adequate if you have work to do, but not exactly fun. Brompton Travel, 206 Walton Street, London, SW3, offer six operas—the complete *Ring*, *Figaro* and *Rosenkavalier*—with a week's demi-pension for £249 in July which, at today's prices, is not bad at all. DER Travel Service, 15 Orchard Street, London, W1, have among many attractive German trips inclusive rail tours to Munich at £105 for five nights' bed and breakfast; and, better value, air tours with six nights from £119.

Michael Ratcliffe

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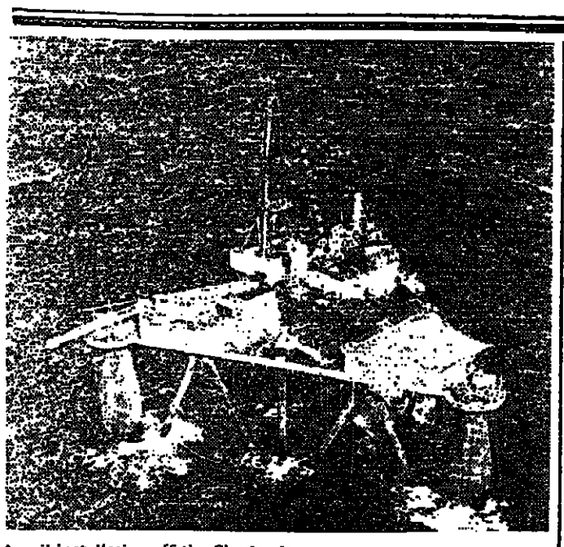
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ENIT



An oil installation off the Shetlands.

Why 'back door' devolution may be best

Behind the present deadlock between the Shetland Islands Council and the major oil companies—about whether to build underground or overground storage tanks for the oil from the North Sea—lies a lesson for all students of devolution. The two tiny local councils in the north, Shetland and Orkney, demonstrate better than anything else what is meant by devolution, and their antipathy towards the Government's plans for a Scottish Assembly springs from their success in exploiting the devolved powers they have acquired.

They are the two smallest council authorities in the country, with a population of about 18,000 each—comparable to, say, Abingdon, Warwick or Radnor district councils. Yet their attitudes to the arrival of *oil, though strategically the same,* have worked out to be very different in practical application.

Hitherto all the islands have survived on a mixture of local industries like fishing, farming, weaving and dairy work. The authorities are both determined to preserve their distinctive fabric and to defend themselves against an oil boom which would threaten to dominate their economies for a brief period and then depart, leaving the islands as empty skerries on the surface of the sea.

The Orkney council is fortunate in that the oil terminals come into a single small island so that all the other islands of Orkney can be easily insulated from the disruptive effects of the development. In Shetland, however, the two major pipelines bringing British oil ashore will land on the main island, and it has proved difficult to prevent a much larger area being affected by the economic consequences.

When it became clear in 1972 that the oil companies wanted to build terminals for pipelines from the North Sea, the islands were experiencing a boom, with almost no unemployment and as high a relative standard of living at they could remember, even including the heyday of "Herringopolis", when Lerwick in the 1900s was the centre of the herring world.

Consequently, both councils were in a position to drive a hard bargain with the oil companies, with Shetland leading the way. Two Bills passed through Parliament giving the councils more powers of intervention and control than most authorities of their size—a real exercise in devolution made easier by their separation from Scottish mainland.

The most noticeable feature of both councils is that they are, to a degree quite inconceivable in the rest of Britain, the major and indeed the only power in each community. In Shetland the council employs directly about 600 men and women and indirectly many more out of a labour force of 6,000. The next largest employer has a work force of about 80.

The councillors voted into power by this small population have been traditionally concerned with the size of pavements, the provision of a bus shelter or a new jetty, or some extra books for the county library. Yet now their council is coping with negotiations of oil development contracts worth hundreds of millions of pounds.

Shetland council has been able to take the oil companies by the throat and hold on tight. The plan has been to provide terminals for two pipes from the Ninian and Brent oil fields. A harbour site has been agreed and there is construction work in hand for building storage terminals, a power station and a whole complex for receiving tankers and filling them with crude oil for transmission to refineries elsewhere.

The oil companies have put up the money for this project, which will amount to £350m in the first phase, but the Shetland council has made certain that the oil companies cannot move a yard without permission.

First the council acquired all the land; then it formed partnerships with the oil companies, a towage firm and related industries so that, even after the award of the basic contract, every decision had to be endorsed by the council.

In Orkney, the council has virtually told the oil companies to get on with it, tidy up when they have finished, and pass on the ample "disurbance funds" which are in fact royalties by any other name. Shetland, however, is not prepared to take the risk of giving the oil companies any freedom of manoeuvre. There have been many battles, almost all of which have been won by the council, which seems determined to show who is and will continue to be in charge.

The attitude of both councils to the question of devolution is not a further separatist one based on the old notion that the islands, having only been annexed to Scotland in the fifteenth century, are still awash *with Scandinavian irredentism.* Their hostility to the Government's devolution programme stems more from a suspicion (by no means groundless) that a Scottish Assembly and Executive would feel more like interfering with their powers than Westminster does; and more important, would be more likely to cast an envious eye over the oil reserve funds which will be building up in the council coffers for subsequent distribution to Shetlanders and Orkadians in the form of better local services and higher pensions.

There is also a passing criticism of the fact that, with one MP representing the islands at Westminster already, there is little to be gained from the establishment of a Scottish Assembly that would also ultimately only contain one representative from the islands. These criticisms, however, do not amount to a small scale extension of the SNP separatist argument leading to a "UDI" *off the north coast. They merely* show that men who have received quite sufficient devolved power from Westminster know that their position will in no way be improved if some of Westminster's powers move to Edinburgh.

Charles Douglas-Home

No-one should suffer in silence

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Sportsview on the glamour and glitter of figure skating

It may be showbusiness, but is it sport?

Ice dance champions of the world Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov, of the Soviet Union, who will defend their title in Goteborg next week: Figure skating is no longer an esoteric pursuit of the few



A conundrum posed by a fellow journalist during the winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck a week or two ago caused personal discomfort, and still does on the eve of the world championships next week at Göteborg. "When is a sport not a sport?" he asked, and then supplied the answer himself: "When it's figure skating." Attracted as I am to skating, there are times when I have had to conquer my doubts.

Why should a woman, for instance, have to display a pretty face and attractive legs in order to prosper in any particular sport? Yet it is rare to find a plain girl among those who skate successfully and only slightly less rare to find an inelegant leg. Almost every girl skier I know, on the other hand, would fall out with skating judges on looks alone as soon as she set foot on the ice.

Similarly, why does a skater have to trick herself out (or himself, sometimes) like a fairy on a Christmas tree in order to achieve her end? One can become almost blinded by the flash of sequins, to say nothing of dipping necklines. Is the setter of conundrums so far from the mark when he says that skating belongs more to the stage or the circus than to the sporting arena?

I suppose gymnastics is the nearest equivalent to skating, particularly its floor exercises, but close-ups of the women there show that they are not memorable for their beauty and the use of the classic leotard eliminates the need to outshine, literally, the next girl in sartorial extravagance. Oddly enough the Russian skaters, so puritanical in other ways, are more guilty than most.

Nor is this flamboyance confined to woman skaters. The men are starting to apply the sequins and employ the pastels. Colin Taylforth, the British pair skater, wore a totally pink outfit, to match that of his wife, in the British and European championships, but somebody must have whispered in his ear, for the bottom half was converted to black for the Olympics. American skaters now regularly wear covers over their skates to match their suits—Cambridge blue, pink, green, any old garish colour that would stamp them as clowns elsewhere.

Does all this rigmarole have any effect on the judges? I sincerely hope not. A study of any set of championship marks will show all too clearly that they tend to be swayed more by national allegiance than anything else. This may be an innocent natural preference for a national style and it does not impugn the reputation of the Canadian and Russian judges during the men's Olympic championship at Innsbruck that they alone marked John Curry, of Britain, second to their respective compatriots. The trend is universal.

There was one piece of marking at Innsbruck, unidentifiable under our laws of libel, that can be explained only, at best, as mysterious, or, at worst, meanminded and malicious, a mark so far removed from all other eight judges as to suggest that judges, as well as competitors, should be subjected to dope tests.

Apart from saying the person concerned was not from eastern Europe I dare go no further, and I make the distinction only because there exists in this country and, still more, in north America the conviction that judges from eastern Europe gang up against them while western judges, simon-pure and incapable of error, are innocents abroad, each going his honest, independent way.

One American friend at Innsbruck, complained bitterly after his countrymen, Randolph Gardner and Tai Babilonia, had been placed only fifth in the pairs competition the night before. We've no chance, he seemed to say, while the communists conspire against us. In fact, of the *nine judges in the* pairs competition six belonged to the west.

Gardner and Miss Babilonia are, indeed, a superb couple, only 17 and 15 respectively, and, given the usual post-Olympic retirements, it is a toss-up between them and Alexander Vlasov and Irina Vorobieva, of *the Soviet Union,* who will be world champions in a couple of years time if not next year. The Americans are trained by a Briton, John Nicks, who has produced a series of magnificent skaters since he took up residence in the Unit

The display of judg
of course, adds to sp
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John He



What Lawrence thought about Zionism and the Arabs

The career of T. E. Lawrence is still enigmatic and controversial, partly because he deliberately chose to cloak it in controversy, enigma, and, on occasion, myth. The full story will never be known; at least, not until the Recording Angel publishes his definitive account: in Lawrence's case a fat volume heavy with footnotes and appendices.

But an instructive piece of new evidence has turned up, which lets a little light in upon a shadowy part of the mystery of Lawrence of Arabia. It consists of a hitherto unpublished manuscript letter from Lawrence in September 1917 to Sir Mark Sykes, the British diplomat who specialized in Near Eastern affairs. Sykes was co-author of the secret agreement between Britain and France of 1915-16 known as the Sykes-Picot agreement, under which the two imperial powers agreed to carve up the territory of the collapsing Ottoman empire as one of the fruits of victory.

Lawrence's letter was sent to General Gilbert Clayton, the head of military intelligence, and the Arab Bureau in Cairo, to transmit to Sykes. It has come into the possession of Mr Abraham Rosenthal, the writer and specialist in Gentile attitudes towards Jews.

Lawrence's letter indicates that he regarded Zionism and Arab nationalism as complementary and able to coexist in the Middle East. According to Lawrence, Faisal, the father of the Arab revolution and renaissance in the Middle East, was not opposed in principle to the idea of a Zionist state in Palestine.

For example, Lawrence writes: "Now Feisal wants to know (information had better come to me for him, since I usually like to make up my mind before he does) what is the arrangement standing between the colonist Jews (called Zionists sometimes) and the Allies. In South Palestine the importance is for the future only—but as regards Galilee for the immediate present. What have you promised the Zionists, and what is their programme? . . . You know I'm strongly pro-British, and also pro-Arab. France takes third place with me: but I quite recognize that we may have to sell our small friends to pay for our big friends, or sell our future security in the Near East to pay for our present victory in Flanders. If you will tell me once more what we have to give the Jews, and what we have to give the French, I'll do everything I can to make it easy for us. Feisal is as reasonable as a soon-to-be successful man can *be, and now is the time to* mould him to our wishes."

The letter is critical of "SP" (Sykes-Picot agreement), rude about French ambitions, but sympathetic to the aspirations of the Jews. The Sykes-Picot agreement was abandoned in November, 1917, mainly because the Bolsheviks had come to power in Russia, and, as part of a deliberate policy on secret agreements, revealed the Sykes-Picot secret carve-up to the world. In November also the Balfour Declaration was made, announcing official British support for the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. It is not yet possible to ascertain whether Lawrence's letter played any part in the Foreign Office discussions of the issue.

Apart from the political references to the birth of Israel, Lawrence's letter contains evidence about the identity of "SA", to whom the dedicatory and mysterious love poem at the beginning of *Seven Pillars* was written. This *is a notorious,* and probably deliberate, crux in the Lawrence self-drama. One candidate for the initials, affirmed to be the real SA by Dr Ernest Altounyan, a close friend of Lawrence, is Sarah Aaronsohn, a Jewish intelligence agent.

She was a Zionist, working for British Intelligence in Palestine in 1917-18. The Turks caught her and tortured her to try to discover who her fellow agents were and her methods of contact with the British. She managed to get hold o which she had hid shot herself.

Sarah Aaronsohn horse and a long among the runners fo of SA; partly becaus sex, and partly beca was until now no evid Lawrence ever met t brother was the Scarle nel of Zionist intellige time. This letter s missing link. Lawren "I saw Aaronsohn and he said at once intended to acquire rights of all Palest Gaza to Haifa, and ha cal autonomy therein."

It is, of course, that Lawrence is not reliable witness eith the Arabs or about But any glimmer of li previously unknown does something to i the mysterious and gloom in which he wrap certain passage career.

Philip H

George Hutchinson

The Tories, getting closer to the unions

Many lessons may be learnt from the events that culminated in the eclipse of Edward Heath with the Labour election victory two years ago today. Some have been taken to heart, not least by his successor, Mrs Thatcher.

One is the need for the Conservatives—their hierarchy and everyone else—to acquire a fuller understanding of the trade union movement. This will not be achieved until more members of the Shadow Cabinet, that is to say the alternative government, actually *know* more union leaders, and until the party at large, but especially the party in Parliament, becomes better acquainted with the unions.

The deficiency was very marked in the late Conservative government: dangerously so, although the Prime Minister himself tried strenuously—but too late—to rectify it. Few of his colleagues (Mr Whitelaw, Mr Robert Carr and Mr Maurice Macmillan were exceptions, along with some of the junior ministers) knew much about the trade unions, their romantic history, their hopes, their procedures, practices and personalities. There was a gulf between them, a lack of insight, and it directly contributed to the Tory downfall in the resultant conflict with the National Union of Mineworkers, admittedly the most "difficult" (some would say "aristocratic") arm of the trade union movement.

As Mr Harold Macmillan was heard to remark at the time, looking on with apprehension, age and wisdom: "It's very unwise, you know, to take on the Vatican, the Brigade of Guards or the NUM."

The old Guardee was right. He recognized the dangers, and was filled with foreboding. He himself would not have done it: nor, we may be sure, would Mr Heath's other Tory predecessors since the war—Douglas-Home, Eden, Churchill. Other considerations aside, they would have thought the risk too great—and that, I suggest, would have been a mark not of timidity but of prudence and good judgment. In short, they would not have courted defeat.

In various ways, Mrs Thatcher is now trying to improve her party's relationship with the trade union movement.

This afternoon she is to address a meeting of trade *unionists—Tory trade unionists,* already committed to the party. Mr James Prior, who shadows Mr Michael Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, will also be speaking at the annual conference of Conservative trade unionists in Manchester.

Together, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior (who was among the best of Mr Heath's ministers), have given proper attention to union affairs since she became leader of the party a year ago. At Central Office, the trade union department, run down after retirements, has been reinvigorated under Mr John Bowis, a former constituency agent. In the House of Commons, Mr Prior is chairman of the backbench committee, the Employment Committee, most occupied with the trade unions (others are, of course, involved). More than that, the party chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, has encouraged a group of private MPs under Mr John Page (they are not a formal committee) to apply themselves to the selfsame purpose.

All this seems promising. Apart from coming to know (perhaps to sympathize with?) the trade union movement, the Tories are hoping—not unreasonably or extravagantly—to gain more and more electoral support from individual members. What they have in mind is a two-way traffic. The dual objective was expressed in a recent statement:

"To build up an information network to advise the party's spokesmen and policy makers on local and national industrial and employment issues"; and

"To supply Conservative trade unionists with facts about party policy and philosophy and answers to the arguments of political opponents."

To many, this will seem a sensible course—a course already familiar, one might add, to some of our most intelligent (and often most successful) industrialists. Whether you care for it or not, the unions have become another estate of the *realm.*

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Anger in Africa as President Amin rakes t the question of Uganda's borders

President Amin has demanded an explanation from the British Government for the changes made in Uganda's borders since the protectorate was declared in 1894. He seems to have got his facts right.

Yet it is extraordinary that the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, whose charter calls for the respect of sovereignty and territorial rights of all member states, should rake up this colonial history.

When Uganda became independent in 1962 it was only some two thirds the size it was in 1902, when its entire eastern province was transferred to what was then British East Africa and is now the Republic of Kenya. Uganda's eastern boundary then ran from the Tanganyika border, north-west of Kilimanjaro, through the Rift Valley and Lake Rudolf to the frontier of Ethiopia.

Some of Kenya's richest farming lands are in this area, including much of the old "White Highlands" with their "capital" of Nakuru. In 1902 the Uganda border was only 20 miles from Nairobi.

There were two important consequences of extending Kenya's territory. The whole of the Uganda Railway from *Mombasa to Lake Victoria*—built to suppress the slave trade—was brought under Kenya's control and the way was opened to white settlement.

European farming was seen as the only way of recouping the expenditure on the railway—it cost the British taxpayer £7,909,294 12s 6d—and in 1903 Lord Delamere pioneered the settlement which was to earn Kenya the sobriquet of "white man's country".

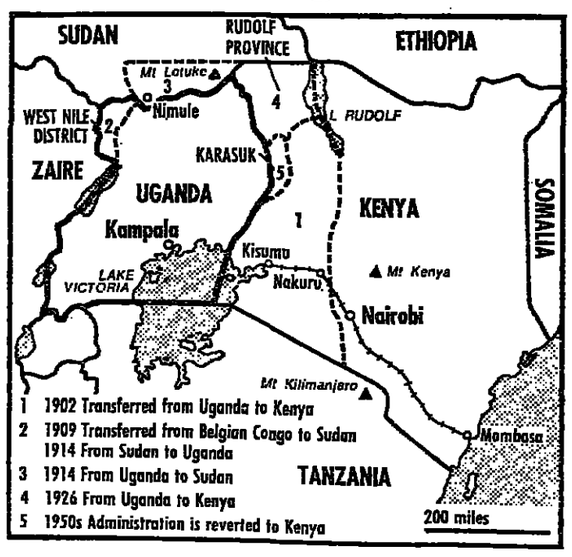
It is open to question if this was the only reason for carving up the Uganda Protectorate, however. The tiny colonial administration had a staff of only 21 officials in 1895. By 1919 it had increased to about 50. The government had a burden it could not possibly carry and it was glad to be rid of it to its accommodating neighbour.

It was the death of King Leopold of the Belgians in 1909 which set in train the next change in Uganda's borders, but this time it was to include a territorial gain. An area west *of the Nile, administered as* part of the Belgian Congo, was transferred to British rule in Sudan. In 1914 this was handed over to Uganda to become its West Nile district, in exchange for the Nimule and Lotuke areas which are now in Sudan.

In 1926 Rudolf province, to the west of the lake of that name, was transferred to Kenya. Uganda was incapable of controlling the province which had been left to the peace-keeping care of a patrol of the King's African Rifles.

It is true that the Baganda had fears that the hiving off of Uganda territory—which did not affect the kingdom of Buganda itself—was a preliminary to absorbing the whole of the protectorate into Kenya, which in 1920 had been formally annexed as a Crown Colony. These fears were groundless, if understandable.

The most recent change was the transfer to Kenya in the 1950s of the Karasuk region.



This week the Government of Kenya warned Uganda that it had no intention of yielding a single inch of territory. Nairobi is extremely sensitive to claims over land . . .

Although recognized Kenya, it had been tered from Uganda time. President Ami the transfer "illeg maps do not support

This week *the Keny* ment warned Presid that it had no int yielding a single inch tory. Nairobi is extrem tive to territorial cl Somali Republic has its claims to a "Grea lia" including not French Territory of and Issas, and the Og vince of Ethiopia, but eastern province of K

This Kenya provinc pied largely by Soma who have periodically localized guerrilla w the Kenya authorities

Other African nat are unlikely to be i President Amin's br the border issue at of his defence coun agreed he should foll matter.

Rwanda and Burt formerly parts of Ger Africa. They were ta the Belgians in 1919 major part of the Ger tory was placed und administration as T now united with Zanzi Republic of Tanzania.

Another former colony, Togoland, is tween Ghana and To is casting eyes a western frontier.

One may also specu the curious kink in t between Kenya and In 1886 the Ang agreement on their re fluence drew a line o from the mouth of Umba on the Indian the parallel of on south on the eastern Lake Victoria. If the been straight Kilimanj have been in the Bri It has been said that Kaiser Frederick prot this would give the E two greatest moun Africa, the other bei Kenya, and that Quee graciously made Kilir gift to her son-in-la interests of family a national tranquility.

Edward

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THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR BREZHNEV'S CHOICES

r Brezhnev is probably at least dissatisfied with the Soviet onomy as Western leaders are th theirs, even if at the oment many Western leaders uld be glad if they could be re of even the modest rates of owth now planned for the viet Union. Mr Brezhnev was rly frank about his worries his speech to the party ngress this week. He glossed er the extent to which the nned targets for agriculture consumer goods were not filled, but he admitted that targets for the next five-year n would be lower and said t the situation in the con- ner sector was not satisfactory. e main aim, he said, must be raise efficiency. Every year usands of millions of roubles re wasted because production acity was not fully used.

e castigated ministers and ers for not doing their duty said that "by no means all us have been able finally to rid of the attitude of regard- consumer goods production something of secondary portance". Actually his own plan restores consumer ds to a position of secondary portance in terms of invest- nt, but at least his remarks m to suggest that he and a stantial portion of the top dership are aware of consumer ssures.

The essence of Mr Brezhnev's problem is that if the Soviet economy is to continue to grow, and if living standards are to continue to rise, it is essential to achieve what he described in his speech as "deep qualitative changes in the structure and technological level of the national economy". But deep structural changes are invariably resisted by substantial sections of the apparatus. Anticipating this, Mr Brezhnev assured his listeners that the Central Committee opposed "hasty and ill-considered reorganization of the structure of administration and of the methods of management which have emerged". But he still insisted that "the drafting of proposals on these questions is becoming urgent".

He was vague about the shape these proposals would take. He talked about "more skilful use of economic incentives and levers, of financial autonomy, profits, prices and bonuses". He said that local initiative must be developed. But he also said that "centralism must be developed". Perhaps Mr Kosygin will spell out the Government's thinking in more detail when he addresses the congress next week but in view of the limited results of previous attempts at economic reform it may be understandable if very specific proposals are avoided at this stage.

The structural problem of which Mr Brezhnev shows himself acutely aware is in a sense only a cover for what is actually a problem of political priorities. In everything that it does the Soviet Government makes a clear decision to put the stability and security of the system first. It decides that the political cost of major organizational reform would outweigh the economic advantages. This is a perfectly legitimate decision to take, and can probably be sustained as long as even modest growth is sustained. But in most of their public utterances the Soviet leaders try to give the impression that efficiency and productivity can be substantially improved if only people would do their duty, respond to exhortation, and make the existing system run better.

Mr Brezhnev has moved a little from this position by talking about deeper reforms but even he touches this delicate subject warily. The fact is that even the modest targets for the next five-year plan can be achieved only if there is a much more rapid increase in productivity than in the past. This almost certainly requires substantial changes in attitudes, methods and structures. It is perfectly open to the leadership and the apparatus to decide that they would prefer still slower growth to changes of this sort. What they are unlikely to get is the best of both worlds.

ONSTITUENCY PARTY PRESSURE GROUPS

e misfortunes of Mr Prentice d Mr Tomney are a sign of ager for the Labour Party and refore for democracy in tain. The threat is plainly n by many Labour MPs, but nimized in open debate within party. In particular, the tional Executive Committee s shown a marked unwilling- s to face up to a problem ich has far passed the stage ere it could be dismissed as a rely local or procedural mat- . The two MPs, with majori- s of 13,000 and 8,000, are ely to be denied the chance standing again as official bour candidates for their seats ause of opposition towards m among a small number of mbers of their constituency ties.

local party must in the last rt have the power to reject ember who has lost its con- nce: in safe seats, particu- y, it can be the only effective al safeguard against the in- mpetent or wayward MP. But hould only be used sparingly, circumstances when the loss confidence is widespread and adly in tune with the essential principles of the national party. In Newham, North East, and Hammersmith, North, it is clear that some of the friction is of this kind. Mr Prentice is not the most emollient of men, while Mr Tomney stands well to the right of the party and has often been at odds with his constituents over the years. But in both cases—and particularly at Newham—there are also signs that the local machinery is being manipulated by groups who are quite unrepresentative of Labour opinion.

Constituency parties, where the number of people actively involved is usually small, are inevitably vulnerable to the adroit pressure group. When their procedures are as complex as they are at Newham, the *opportunities for exploitation* are multiplied. No remedy against this kind of thing has a chance of success unless a lively and persistent body of orthodox opinion involves itself in local controversy. But this week's events in Newham suggest that a point may come when that is not enough. The charge which should be investigated (the National Executive Committee shirked investigating it last November) is that a conspiracy exists of people who are not genuine members of the party but exploit its structure for ends that are not compatible with democratic socialism. In addition, constituency (and ward) procedures should be examined at a national level with a view to widening the public share in decisions.

Although disputes involving ministers and MPs naturally gain more attention, the most insidious danger is in the unpublicized process of selecting new candidates for Parliament and councils. There is no reason to believe that the events at Newham and Hammersmith are unique. The danger is not to one wing of the party, but to the party itself. For while the voters of Newham may possibly be prepared to give their endorsement to almost any figure the local caucus puts up, voters in most places will not. The prospect is of the party's commitment to the creation of socialism in a free society being undermined, and of a corresponding collapse of its electoral support.

HAILAND'S REFUGEE PROBLEMS

e last year's collapse in china and the takeover by lutionary governments Thai- has been preoccupied by ly sensitive frontiers. With s relations are still strained. pite the strong ethnic ties ween the two countries Laos ains responsive to Hanoi's y of distrust for Thailand's and present links with the ed States. Moreover the gees who crossed the Mekong Thailand were much more ical in character, either the rtant right-wing political rs associated with the ricans or several thousand e American sponsored Meo rillas that have now become nbarrassment.

th Cambodia relations are less explosive politically. Cambodians do not share the ans' hostility to Thailand. Vietnamese domination of kind that they abhor and have in consequence rted Chinese advisers in number to mark their ences from the Russian- g Vietnamese. For the same n they have looked favour- on relations with Thailand. n this frontier Thailand has the burden of refugees to o great. The Thai Government has therefore said that it will not in future recognize persons crossing the frontier illegally as deserving of refugee status: they will be arrested and will be sent back to Cambodia. As yet this is only an intention declared as a warning to frontier crossers. The Thai Government hopes to reach agreement with the Cambodians so that the matter can be regulated by mutual agreement, much as police in any adjacent countries deal with illegal immigrants.

It is natural nevertheless that Thailand's intention should cause concern. The record of the Cambodian authorities—if the phrase is appropriate at all—has been barbarous since they assumed power ten months ago. The accounts given by refugees arriving in Thailand have been too many to doubt the appalling cruelties dealt out to thousands of innocent, unimportant people —anyone identified with the defeated regime of Lon Nol was ill-treated and might be wantonly beaten to death. This has given Cambodia a reputation that it will take a long time to live down.

But the Thai Government has no wish to forsake a humane policy. They have noted that the number coming from Cambodia each month has fallen from the tens of thousands soon after the takeover to barely two thousand in January this year. The period of vengeance in Cambodia has been dying away as constructive economic policies take up the country's manpower. The reduced number may indicate more effective controls but also probably less reason for flight. Of the 80,000 arrivals in Thailand seven thousand have moved on to the United States and five thousand to France but that leaves far more than Thailand can absorb. Many of them might be thankful to return home now if they could be assured of decent treatment.

Next month Cambodia holds its first elections under a new constitution and the Khmer Rouge Government should gain confidence from its legitimacy. It should also hope to improve its badly tarnished international status. There could be no better way to do that than by reaching an agreement with Thailand that would guarantee the security of refugees who returned to their homeland; most of them come from villages where hard toil and meagre rations are bearable if only hope is given back to them.

ure of Rhodesians

Sir Christopher Cox

hite Rhodesians are faced by onizing choice in the almost diate future. There are two s which, if I were a white sian (and every one of them s), would be crucial in making wn choice but which I have een mentioned—certainly not upon—in *The Times* or in erial statements since things into the present critical

Both concern solely the of individual white Rho- s under the one kind of nent acceptable to African n, ie, one comprising the es of majority rule.

r, the future open to white sians devoted to the country re prepared, if reassured and the chance to transfer their and loyalty to helping make bwe a success, as has ied with Europeans opting to heir part as citizens of the Kenya or Tanzania. Some s ago you published a table central page interview Dr Sithole—most extreme odesian African leaders—in he quite specifically gave a welcome to several categories ite Rhodesians of good will were prepared to accept the new political realities elp build Zimbabwe under majority rule. Whether he still endorse that if embodied in a settlement reached with his rivals is another matter; but the point itself, which I have not seen referred to in any recent article, is surely a major factor in determining the individual decisions of white Rhodesians and cannot at this stage be too prominently aired.

Secondly, what would "the only acceptable settlement" mean for me if I were one of those white Rhodesians who either couldn't face the family risks, or else simply couldn't adjust to the changed role, of staying on in Zimbabwe? Dr Sithole said they would have to go, and so they would. But how many of them could, without British help? This is as bad a moment as any in our history to expect the Treasury to facilitate this kind of withdrawal, especially since those made free agents by the prospect of such easement might include some—probably not many—who have been active rebels for so long. But the last word is not with the Treasury, and explicit reference now—ie, before and not after the "debacle as yet hardly imaginable" to which you allude in today's (February 21) leader—to the availability of some such offer, when combined with renewed publicity for and endorsement of the kind of welcome offered in *The Times* by Dr Sithole for those prepared to stay and help build Zimbabwe, could together be the decisive factors for white Rhodesians faced individually almost at once with their agonizing choice. They may still choose wrong; but historians should not be able to pinpoint the moment when our own failure to offer easement in time contributed to their choice of disaster.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER COX,
New College,
Oxford.
February 21.

National bankruptcy

From Mr A. G. Fathers

Sir, Your Economic Editor does not exaggerate (February 20). Indeed the extent to which we are massively in debt can be illustrated by dividing the £7,500m debt interest charge in 1980, by the country's 17 million households. This gives us an annual interest charge per average household of £441, or £8.50 per week.

Assuming a 10 per cent rate of interest in the calculation the average household in the land will be burdened by £4,400 of national debt by 1980.

To echo Mr Peter Jay, I find this "profoundly shocking".

Yours faithfully,
A. G. FATHERS,
Spa House,
35 Broad Lane,
Hampton,
Middlesex.
February 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial peace in small firms

From Mr Anthony Grant, Conservative MP for Harrow Central

Sir, You were absolutely right to point out in your first leader today that industrial relations are vastly better in small firms. When I was the minister responsible for small firms, I met the TUC to discuss the Bolton Report on the subject. They were lukewarm, if not positively hostile, to most of the proposals, and it is not hard to understand the reason why.

The report found that only 8 per cent of small firms were completely unionized and almost two-thirds of small firms had no trade union members on their payroll. At the same time, it found that under 8 per cent had been affected at all by strikes and of these only 1½ per cent experienced strikes in their own firm.

There is no doubt that the small firm provides a better environment for the employee than is possible in most larger firms. In most of them employees have direct access to the chairman. Good personal relations mean good industrial relations. This becomes increasingly difficult when the number of employees exceeds five hundred.

I visited more industries of all sizes than any other minister while I was in office. I always asked who was responsible for industrial relations. When the chairman answered that it was some nice man whose name he had temporarily forgotten, the industrial relations record of that firm was invariably bad. When the chairman told me he personally handled that side, harmony prevailed.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY GRANT,
House of Commons,
February 26.

Golden handshakes

From Mr W. M. Graham

Sir, Your religious affairs correspondent in today's issue of your newspaper (February 26) reports that the Bishop of Southwark reproached businessmen who take "golden handshakes" or give themselves large rises in salary. His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is reported as saying that it was right to protest when businessmen took "golden handshakes" to go into comfortable retirement at 50 while "the worker joins the queue for the dole" and added that we had constantly to be among the critics of that kind of obscenity.

I find it difficult to understand what is "obscene" about a chairman or director of a company being given a large sum of money in order that he can be retired before his time so that young men can have the opportunity of promotion, as compared with a stevedore working under the National Dock Labour Board being given £5,000 "severance pay" to leave the scheme because there is just not the work for him to do and, what is more, he cannot be sacked. The former usually works for a public company controlled by shareholders, the latter for an organization controlled by government.

Yours faithfully,
MARCUS GRAHAM,
The Gardener's House,
Claremont Park,
Esher, Surrey.

Students on the dole

From Mr P. Martin and Mr S. McIntyre

Sir, There is at present no evidence of "public disquiet" that students in particular draw supplementary benefit during vacations. Most working people, especially those whose adult son or daughter is a student, realize that, far from enjoying their traditional position of cosseted indolence, students on the contrary deserve no less than others to be supported by our supposedly comprehensive system of state social security.

Students are unemployed in the "genuine sense" that (1) their academic commitments and (2) their grants are suspended during vacations; and (3) they are not employed. Any logical "anomaly" arises from the mixture of confusion and covert conspiracy between the three departments concerned, and the local education authorities, which is reflected in a local education authority advising its students that the grant covers "maintenance during term time and part of the vacations", yet refusing to specify the respective notional elements in the grant, because to do so would reveal either that the vacation period covered is tiny, or that the grant thus thinned out to cover more than the standard thirty weeks is even more inadequate than now appears; and all this while being quite prepared to pay students an extra amount proportional to a period of study beyond *thirty weeks*.

This last fact emphasizes that when drawing supplementary benefit students are in all senses unemployed, and are of course required to satisfy a test of poverty like anyone else. Unless, then, there is a reason, in the internal logic of the grudging attitude displayed in your article which still conceives of social security as charity deserving of gratitude and not creative of rights, why the status student should deprive a person of the entitlement of other needy people, there is no illogic, anomaly or abuse in the fact that students draw supplementary benefit.

Yours faithfully,
P. MARTIN,
S. McINTYRE,
Faculty of Law,
University of Durham.

From Mr Gareth Denley

Sir, The proposed government action, reported in today's *Times* (February 23), to prevent benefit claims by students on vacation, will increase the discrimination inherent in the present grants system.

An increased burden will be imposed upon students' parents, who are as sensitive as the rest of the population to the effects of the present economic situation. The hardest hit will, yet again, be the middle class.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH DENLEY,
University College,
Singleton Park,
Swansea.

'Discount' on pleading guilty

From Mr C. J. Wood

Sir, Your correspondence on discounting on pleading guilty prompts me to write on the allied practice of plea bargaining; probably the more common of the two. Plea bargaining is the agreement between lawyers that in consideration of a defendant pleading guilty to one charge the prosecution will agree to offer no evidence on other charges.

I venture to suggest that this practice leads to a situation at an earlier stage of proceedings of which perhaps the Lord Chief Justice and his fellows may be unfamiliar; what happens is this: a person is charged with a (minor) offence and at that stage the defendant may indicate to the police his intention to defend and they therefore charge him with a more serious charge in addition knowing that there is little or no evidence for bringing the latter but the defendant will be told that if he sees fit to "plead" to the minor (and only justifiable) charge no evidence will be "offered" on the more serious charge.

In that light I cannot see frankly that plea bargaining is anything more than a form of judicially approved blackmail and therefore no less a blot on our criminal trial process than discounting sentences on pleas of guilty.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. WOOD,
6A Middle Street,
Yeovil,
Somerset.
February 26.

From Professor Gordon Trasler

Sir, I am dismayed by Professor Glanville Williams's letter. That so civilized a jurist should describe as "an unhappy necessity" the practice of reducing the sentences of those who plead guilty (or, to be more precise, of increasing the sentences of those who contest the charges laid against them when, in the opinion of the courts, they ought not to do so) implies acquiescence in an attitude that seems to many people to be unethical and hypocritical.

It is a central principle of our system of criminal trials that an accused person is entitled to challenge the coherence of the case laid against him; this is what is meant by pleading "not guilty". In entering this plea the accused is not claiming innocence; he is calling in question the adequacy of the evidence, and it is clearly in the general interest that he should do so. Counsel and judges may not share his doubts; they may, indeed, complain of the waste of their time. Yet their time (unlike that of the accused, should he be convicted) is sufficiently repaid in guineas; the cost falls not upon them, but upon the people at large, who may be content to pay a price for the assurance that others will not be convicted upon inadequate evidence.

The implication of the view that Professor Williams expresses (which, in my experience, is shared by many lawyers) is that to exact a year or two of the life of a convicted criminal is better than to expend a few hundred, or perhaps a thousand or two, guineas in fees and salaries for counsel and judges in a case which they know to be hopeless. If lawyers were infallible, this would be a good argument; but we would not then need to go through the tedious business of trying accused men and women. But if there is a possibility of error, the expenditure of some well-paid legal effort, and some public money, seems a reasonable price if it protects a few individuals from being convicted upon insufficient evidence. It is a mistake to argue that all that is at stake is a year or two of the life of a guilty man.

Even if that were the case, some of us would feel uncomfortable with the proposition that taking an extra (and presumably unnecessary) tithe of a man's life is a trivial matter, even if he is guilty of a crime. Criminals are still people; we may resign ourselves to the need to punish them for their crimes, but to impose so severe a penalty for wasting the time of a group of notably well-paid men seems excessive.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON TRASLER,
2 White Shute Lane,
St Cross,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
February 25.

From Mr Brian Hilliersen

Sir, Will Professor Glanville Williams elaborate further the logic of his letter of February 25 and answer the question: If I run over and injure someone with my car, should the damages that the court may award against me in an action for negligence be dependent on whether I contest the case, or admit negligence and thus "save the distress of witnesses in having to give evidence, as well as inconvenience and loss of time" and so "prevent congestion in the courts"?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HILLIERSEN,
1, Lancaster Grove, NW3.
February 25.

Compulsory wearing of seat belts

From Mr Jackie Stewart

Sir, It is with much sadness that I read the letters in the Thursday (February 26) edition of *The Times* offering cases against the compulsory wearing of seat belts. I am a great supporter of the seat belt movement in the world of transportation. My experience over the years of participation in motor sport and travel has unquestionably convinced me that seat belts have been a great saver of life, injury, sadness and money.

Properly installed and adjusted seat belts are convenient and comfortable. The overwhelmingly convincing statistics show that they have reduced death and injury, not only in this country but in many others around the world. Sadly, without legislation, the large majority of people simply will not convert to wearing belts. It is therefore logical that governments step in.

Most arguments put up against legislation seem feeble. To say that it is an invasion of civil liberties seems strange. We have had industrial acts to protect people in factories for years. The issues put forward on the basis of being trapped or killed through wearing belts just do not stand up in the face of substantiated research. Most people have no idea at all of what happens when an accident occurs. A body does not sit rigidly upright on impact and wait for the steering column to hit it, or trap it!

Some critics say if you wish to enforce the wearing of seat belts to save lives, the same regime should be looking at mountaineering, but what negative thinking! I drove competitively for 13 years. In that time I was fortunate enough to not only live through a potentially dangerous profession, but was able to do so without breaking my skin or drawing blood from my body. Yet when I was racing I had several enormous accidents. The good Lord, I am sure, did his part, but certainly some of my good fortune came from analyzing the risks and taking suitable precautions.

Knowing what I know I would not travel 50 yards on the public highway without buckling up. I sincerely feel it is our duty to protect our society as best we can. It is our social responsibility to ensure that the minimum number of people be killed or injured on the highway.

Yours faithfully,
JACKIE STEWART,
Clayton House,
1268 Begnins, Vaud,
Switzerland.

From Mr D. G. Strong

Sir, One aspect of this controversial matter of seat belts which has not received any attention in the present correspondence or indeed in earlier letters is the loss of control of the vehicle which can result from not wearing a seat belt. Some accidents are so serious that this would be unlikely to be of consequence, but in a minor accident, a much more serious one can be averted by keeping control of the car.

In this respect my own experience was the exact opposite to that of Mr Lunan whose letter you publish today (February 26). While driving along a narrow road (just wide enough for two lines of traffic) towards a right-hand bend, my car received a glancing blow from an oncoming van in the region of the driver's door, continuing towards the rear, which had the effect of changing the direction of travel towards the wrong side of the road. Fortunately I was held in my seat by the belt and thus maintained sufficient control of the car to steer it back to my own side just in time to avoid a head-on collision with another car, the consequences of which must have been much more serious to my wife and myself, not to mention the occupants of the other car. A minor accident would thus have become a major one.

Had I needed convincing of the wisdom of wearing a seat belt this incident would have supplied it. Whether or not it supplies a sufficient reason for the compulsory wearing of seat belts is, of course, another matter.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. STRONG,
9 Warner Road,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
February 26.

From Dr J. D. J. Havard

Sir, In view of the tendency since the energy crisis towards smaller cars, offering less protection and carrying more passengers, it is important not to overlook the danger which the body of an unrestrained individual presents to other occupants of a car. Unrestrained individuals increase considerably the risk of serious injury to other occupants, whether they are personally restrained or not.

Meanwhile, the failure to resolve the present controversy must be having a serious effect on safety factors in vehicle design. Head impact remains the most common cause of serious injury to seat belt wearers and the most important cause of death. If seat belts are made compulsory car designers will have to pay more attention to the roof, centre pillar and top part of the door, with which the head of the seat belt wearer comes into contact, and less attention to features such as shock absorbing facia panels with which the seat belt wearer rarely comes into contact.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. J. HAVARD,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

Yahoo art

From Professor Matthew Hodgart

Sir, A curious parallel to the Tate Gallery's bricks, and to recent exhibitions of "Earth Art" and "Soft and Semi-soft sculpture" may be found in *A Voyage to the country of the Houyhnhnms, Being the Fifth Part of the Travels into Several Remote Parts of the World, by Lemuel Gulliver* . . . which I edited (Duckworth, 1969): "For example, one Yahoo takes a smooth Stone from the slaty *Strata* of the Cliffs, and, laying it on the Ground smears it with a Mixture of Excrement and red Ochreous Ore, sometimes in a pattern of irregular Lines but more often in random Streaks; and the Result he contemplates lovingly. Another heaps up little Mounds of Pebbles or of Earth, whereon he may place Tufts of Grass or Twigs. Yet another makes a collection of Turds, which are evidently chosen for their significant Forms, and arranges them carefully in Niches of the Rocks. I have noted that the Excrements of the Houyhnhnms (doubtless stolen furtively from the Stables) are especially prized, perhaps because of their elegantly squarish Shape. A passing Yahoo will pause briefly before one of these Slates or Mounds, and, cocking his Head to one side and opening his Mouth, will stare at it in Wonder, before scratching himself and shambling slowly off."

Yours, etc,
MATTHEW HODGART,
13 Montpelier Villas,
Brighton.

'Four Freedoms of Poland'

From the Polish Ambassador

Sir, I was quite astonished to read in your respectable paper (issue of February 25) Bernard Levin's article "The Four Freedoms of Poland . . .".

I am aware of the fact that Mr Levin, a free-lancer, enjoys quite an extraordinary and privileged position in the columns of *The Times*, but that should not allow him to be free to insult and defame other countries, Poland in this particular case, and to disinform, in the most ignominious way, British public opinion.

I am sorry to say that this has been the first time in all four years of my service in Britain that I read such a slanderous article in the British press.

Sincerely yours,
ARTUR STAREWICZ,
Polish Embassy,
47 Portland Place, W1,
February 26.

Maritime police force

From Lord Kimberley

Sir, Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Mackenzie's suggestion of a seagoing police force for looking after our local maritime interests, which naturally must include both fishery protection and the defence of our oil rigs, was raised by me in the defence estimates debate on May 21 last year.

I suggested that a separate offshore force, on the lines of the United States and Canadian coastguards, should be formed.

Although I am informed that matters have improved since then, the analogy is still one of the country policeman on a bicycle instead of in a fast mobile patrol car.

Yours faithfully,
KIMBERLEY,
House of Lords.
February 25.

Transport costs

From Mr Christopher Pinsent

Sir, The biggest subsidy of all is that by which private motorists keep their cars in readiness. For a small car this is some 25 times the *per capita* subsidy of public transport. This method of paying for driving is the foremost cause of the difficulty in providing for a good public system.

Because motorists pay so much of their costs as capital outlay, depreciation, insurance, purchase taxes, vehicle duty and local rates, and relatively little for each actual journey, they are prone to delude themselves that public transport is relatively expensive. This misconception results in vehicles of all sorts, private and public, being run about with too many of their seats empty and consequently increased expense for all.

In my submission the fiscal reform of reducing and abolishing purchase tax and VAT on cars, the traffic element in local rates, and, above all, vehicle duty—and then recovering the necessary revenue at the garage pump on a "pay as you drive" basis—would quickly reduce this waste and stimulate public transport to greater and more economic usefulness.

It is a recipe for cheaper car ownership and cheaper train fares.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PINSENT,
The Chestnuts,
Castle Hill,
Guildford.
February 19.

Buses that stop short

From Mr B. A. Young

Sir, The rise in bus fares emphasizes how wrong is the bonus London Transport collects from the increasing practice of running buses short of their advertised termini. To take an example, 16p is alleged to take a passenger from Shepherds Bush to Liverpool Street, but it is almost certain that the bus will either start, not from Shepherds Bush but from, as it were, Hammersmith, or that it will be halted at Aldwych. So the passenger has to buy another ticket, and his fare may be increased by 100 per cent. Even when the 16p maximum is not operating the change of bus brings in a bonus, since the fares are not all multiples of a given base. 5p plus 5p, for instance, is more than 8p.

This injustice would be eliminated if London Transport would issue "transfer" tickets, as some other cities do, where the fare entitles the passenger to be taken to his destination, even if more than one bus is needed to take him.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
B. A. YOUNG,
Flat 3, 28 Elm Park Gardens,
Chelsea, SW10.
February 24.

Acceptable regimes

From Mrs Elisabeth Humphreys

Sir, Should we not urge those members of the National Executive of the Labour Party, who object to the proposed visit of the President of Brazil, to apply their "tiny Chinese minds" to an urgent task?

What we need from them is a list, a definitive list, of those non-repressive regimes with which they believe it permissible to trade and to enjoy normal exchanges. Such a list, rigorous, logical, consistent, will of course be short indeed, excluding as it must all the "Iron Curtain" countries, some of the new African nations, Cuba, and many more besides.

It will need vigilant monitoring, too, by the National Executive of the Labour Party, to ensure constant adaptation to changing circumstance. But it will, at least, enable the Government of the day to conduct such foreign and commercial policy as remains open to it without fear of drawing down humiliation upon itself, upon the representatives of foreign powers, and even upon the sensible-minded but all-too-silent majority of the British public.

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH HUMPHREYS,
13, St Paul's Place, N1,
February 26.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 27 : Mr Ronald Hill had the honour of being received by The Queen today and took leave upon his retirement from service in the Royal Household as Secretary, Lord Chamberlain's Office and Serjeant-at-Arms to The Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Water Orton Station in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland).

Having been received by the Chairman of the Severn Trent Water Authority (Sir William Dugdale, *Bt*), *His Royal Highness* opened the Coleshill Sludge Incineration Plant and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Duke of Edinburgh then drove to visit the factories of the Aviation Division of Dunlop Limited at Coventry and was received upon arrival by the Lord Mayor of Coventry (Councillor Charles Ward) and the Managing Director, Dunlop Holdings (Mr J. Campbell Fraser).

His Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon and subsequently left Coventry Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lord Rupert Nevill *was in* attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was today admitted to the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall.

Her Royal Highness and Captain Mark Phillips, attended by Miss Victoria Legge Bourke and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, travelled by Carriage from Buckingham Palace.

A Travelling Escort, under the command of Lieutenant Nigel Hadden-Paton, The Blues and Royals, was furnished by the Household Cavalry.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips were subsequently entertained at luncheon by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and Corporation of London at the Mansion House.

James Ogilvy, son of Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, is 12 tomorrow.

Marriage

Mr P. Taylor
and Miss E. Johnson

The marriage took place yesterday in Hampstead, London, between Mr Philip Taylor, son of Mr and Mrs J. Taylor, of Birkenhead, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Dr and Mrs Derek Johnson, of Wigan.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Albemarle, 94 ; Field Marshal Sir James Cassels, 69 ; Sir William Coldstream, 68 ; Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand, 76 ; Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry, 74 ; Dame *Frances Gardner, 63* ; Sir *Roland* Jacobs, 85 ; Air Chief Marshal Sir John (Whitworth) Jones, 80 ; Sir Peter Medawar, 61 ; Sir Ronald Radford, 60 ; Professor Stephen Spender, 67 ; General Sir Noel Thomas, 61 ; Mr Oliver Warner, 73.

TOMORROW : The Duke of Abercorn, 72 ; Sir William Christie, 80 ; Mr V. W. von Hagen, 68.

Prince's ship leaves

The Prince of Wales left Rosyth yesterday in command of the minehunter Bronington for exercises in the Clyde area.

Gardeners' Company

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was presented with a floral bouquet by the Master of the Gardeners' Company, Mr D. M. H. Longman, after being admitted to the Freedom of the City of London yesterday. The Master was accompanied by the Upper Warden, the Renter Warden and the Assistant Clerk.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. M. Graham
and Miss C. A. Gray

The engagement is announced between Richard Malcolm Graham, elder son of Mr M. V. Graham, FRCS, and Mrs Graham, of Montrose, Penylan, Cardiff, and Charlotte Ann, elder daughter of Mr C. H. Gray, OBE, and Mrs Gray, of Kyrenia, Cyprus.

Mr J. Griffin
and Miss K. Tyler

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs P. Griffin, East Street, Southwold, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Tyler, Menlove Gardens North, Liverpool.

Mr I. McVicar
and Miss J. Stanley-Clarke

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of the late Mr Charles McVicar and Mrs McVicar, of 27 Whitefriars, Ludlow, and Jessica, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Stanley-Clarke, of Springfield House, Pilton, Somerset.

Mr M. J. Roberts
and Miss M. Slater

The engagement is announced between Martin John, eldest son of Wing Commander and Mrs J. M. Roberts, of Pembridge, Herefordshire, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs I. A. Slater, of Wellside, Ludlow, Shropshire.

Mr P. D. J. Stuart-Buttle
and Miss E. E. Wells

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Stuart-Buttle, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wells.

On the nature and communication of faith

By Peter Baelz
Christ Church, Oxford

Writing recently on this page (February 7) Professor R. P. C. Hanson condemned my Bampton Lectures (*The Forgotten Dream*, Mowbrays, £4.50) as a piece of "English modernism", an academic balancing act of belief and doubt, stuff that would not even convert a hen. Now I happen to think that Professor Hanson has misunderstood the lectures, the purpose of which, as I said in the preface, was "not to establish a position but to explore a predicament", the predicament, namely of a would-be Christian who finds himself believing and doubting at one and the same time.

However, what I think of what Professor Hanson thinks of what I wrote is of no general interest. None the less, our dispute does indirectly raise an issue of real concern to all who, together with Professor Hanson and, I may add, myself, wish both to proclaim the Christian gospel and to proclaim it on the grounds that it is true. The issue is this : can we justifiably be *certain* that it is the truth ?

An immediate and instinctive reaction to this question is, I think, to say that an *uncertain faith is no faith* at all. Faith and doubt are incompatible. Doubt is both disbelief and disobedience. It must be resisted like the devil, beaten down and trampled underfoot. In an age of prevailing uncertainty, men and women are crying out for certainty, and if the Christian gospel does not afford them the certainty they seek, it is no gospel at all. What is more, how could one conceivably go about proclaiming a gospel of salvation, whilst adding, if pressed, "*I am not absolutely* certain that it is true" ?

It looks, then, as if faith demands certainty and that believers who experience not only difficulties but real doubts are right to feel at least ashamed if not actually guilty. Snatching at certainty, however, may render a man impervious to the full demands of truth, for certainty can be blind and idolatrous. Let us, therefore, look more closely at two aspects of Christian faith—its nature, and its communication.

First, the nature of faith. It is not to be identified with *knowledge and cannot have the certainty* which rightly belongs to knowledge. It is indeed oriented towards the truth and proclaims its gospel as the truth, but it does not, like knowledge, possess the truth, in as much as it cannot establish its beliefs publicly beyond all reasonable doubt. Attempts are *always being made* to transform faith into knowledge by basing it on rational proof, or revelation, or religious experience, or existential encounter. These all have a place within the dialectic of faith, but none of them separately, nor all of them together, can transform faith into knowledge.

Faith is conviction and commitment. Both involve risk, and thus a measure of uncertainty. Convictions are those fundamental and presuppositional beliefs which express the way in which a man sees and intends himself and his world. As central to what he perceives and thinks and is, they are, in a sense, unquestionable. They are his point of view. It is debatable to what extent rational argument can take place between two contrary sets of convictions, since in the last resort *it is the convictions* themselves which will determine what is to count as reasonable.

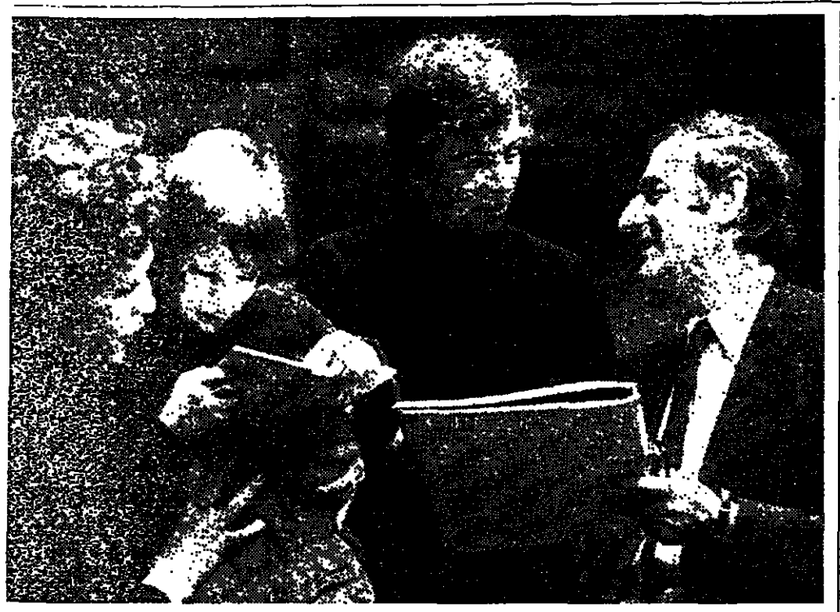
Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that there are in the world good and reasonable men whose convictions do not accord with one's own. And if one seeks some inter-convictional understanding and maybe even agreement, then one has to try to see from another's point of view with all the sensitivity and imaginative insight that one can muster. What if, in process of peering through another's eyes, I should come to *see and believe as he sees* and believes ?

Commitment also has its risks and uncertainties. It is action consequent upon conviction ; and it is action sustained when the assurance of conviction is under pressure. The basic Christian commitment is to the way of Jesus ; the basic Christian conviction *is that* the way of Jesus is also the way of God. Certainty and uncertainty are strangely interwoven in such faith. Perhaps one could speak of an uncertain certainty. The recent report of the Doctrine Commission of the Church of England, *Christian Believing* (SPCK, £2.50), puts the point well.

Christians may at times feel "powerfully drawn", at other times "totally desolate". "But to be a Christian means that, whatever one's state, the journey goes on. It is staking everything on the belief that this way of using our one and only life will in the end be validated not only as the best for our human condition but as most truly in accord with ultimate reality." The story of the world does not always look like the story of "Love at the heart of all things." One has to be a little inspired, or perhaps a little mad, to believe it. Only in the end shall we *know* if it is so—if there is an end, and if we shall be there to participate in it.

Second, the communication of faith. Proclamation, and even instruction, are important and valuable ways of communicating faith. But there are some whose need is not simply to be told, but to explore. Understanding is prior to the acceptance of authority. They need to undertake a pilgrimage *within themselves*, in the company of one whom they can trust and who will share their pilgrimage, not in order to provide answers, but in order to shape questions. I have in mind a kind of pastoral theology, a shared quest for meaning, a shared confrontation, not only with fears and *hopes, but more* especially with beliefs and doubts. This, too, seems to me to be part of the life of faith.

The Christian life is a venture of faith which begins with discipleship and ends God knows where. Just as it does not promise security from tragedy or disaster, but proclaims that *the divine love is* greater than these ; so it does not promise security from intellectual difficulty and doubt, but proclaims that the divine truth is such that belief and doubt both have a part to play in our faithful response to its appeal.



Gian-Carlo Menotti, right, yesterday supervising a rehearsal of his opera, "Maria Golovin", which is to be given its first London performance at the Camden Music Festival next month. Alison Hargan, left, sings the title role, with her son, James Dening, aged five, who plays her son in the opera. Richard Jackson, centre, is the blind Donato.

German limewood Nativity carving fetches £5,390

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A south German limewood relief carving of the Nativity dating from around 1500 was sold at Bonham's yesterday for £5,390 with premium. It had been completely overpainted at a later date and Bonham's had not expected more than £1,500 to £2,500.

The sale of portrait miniatures, ceramics and works of art made £27,877 with 29 out of 202 lots unsold. There was a good group of portrait miniatures ; a pair of miniatures by George Engleheart of Robert Graham, of Fintry, and his wife, dating from the late eighteenth century, made £880 (estimate £800).

A three-day sale of children's *books and juvenilia at Sotheby's* Hodgson's Rooms finished yesterday having made £25,024 ; yesterday's sale totalled £10,082 with 8 per cent unsold.

Among the miniature books was *The History and Description of the Famous Cathedral of St Paul's London*, volumes 1 and 2, of 1741, at £418 (estimate £300 to £400).

A jigsaw juzzle of 1791 made £60.50 (estimate £15 to £20) to Mrs Hannas ; it shows a "Chronological Table of the History of France", with 67 engraved portraits coloured by hand.

Among the comics, 593 issues of *Eagle* made £110 (estimate £50 to £75) while 386 issues of *The Gem* between 1917 and 1931 together *with six copies of The Magnet* (1922) made £187 (estimate £80 to £120).

A sale of oak furniture and carpets in Bond Street made £25,202 with 3 per cent unsold. £41,802 stamps : Stanley Gibbons's two-day all-world stamp auction made a total of £41,802 when it ended yesterday. General collections of New Zealand and dependencies sold particularly well. Several hundred used and unused stamps in one large album, including some pigeon post material, fetched £1,150 (estimate £650).

Latest wills

Home left to convent

Isabel Joan Megarry, of Degauwy, Gwynedd, left £373,455 net. She made several personal and charitable bequests and left her home and effects and a fourth of the residue to St Margaret's Convent, North Woolwich, London, half the residue to the RSPCA, £500 and three twentieths of the residue to the RNLI, and three fortieths to the Montreal Children's Hospital, Canada.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid ; duty not disclosed) : Dennis, Mr Royston Edward, of Send, Surrey £346,834
Lee, Doris Lucy Victoria, of Teddington (intestate) £144,024
Macclesfield, seventh earl of, of Watlington, Oxfordshire £132,839
Rawlings, Mr Walter George, of Poole £158,368
Symons, Mrs Stella, of Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire £250,381
Tice, Mr Alan Perrett, of Farnham, Surrey, farmer .. £222,242
Tilbury, Mr Thomas George, of Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire (intestate) £111,607

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, February 28, 1951

Doctors' earnings

Representatives of the British Medical Association are meeting the Minister of Health today to discuss their claim for higher fees for family doctors. What the state pays specialists, family doctors and dentists *is not the whole*, though it is usually the main part, of their earnings. The state payments are intended, when account is taken of earnings of all other kinds (often substantial), to secure for each profession a distribution of total incomes in accordance with standards originally *suggested by the various* Spens committees. The inadequacy or insufficiency of any of these payments, and the merits of the BMA's claims, cannot therefore be properly assessed by anyone outside the small circle of official negotiators unless impartial studies of the total incomes of *doctors and dentists* are made—and published.

L. S. Lowry buried

L. S. Lowry, the artist, was buried yesterday at Manchester Southern Cemetery after a simple ceremony attended by 50 mourners. Among the wreaths was one from the Royal Academy.

Museum visits record

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and its annexe, the Musuem of Flight, had 576,730 *visits* last year, *an increase of* 77,727 over 1974 and the largest number since 1970. The Museum of Flight opened in 1975.

Memorial services

Dowager Countess of Halifax

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at a memorial service for the Dowager Countess of Halifax held yesterday at St Peter's, Eaton Square. The Rev D. B. Tillyer, the Rev Michael Melrose and Viscount Amory, who read the lesson, also took part in the service. The Earl of Avon was represented by Sir John Eden, MP, and Lord Home of the Hirsel by Lady Home of the Hirsel.

Others present included:

The *Earl and Countess of Halifax* and the Hon Richard Wood, MP, and Mrs Wood (sons and daughters-in-law), the Countess of Faversham (daughter), Lord Irwin, Mr Edward Wood, Lady Caroline Gosling and Major Nico and Lady Clarissa Rollin (grandchildren), David and Richard Watson and Roderick Felden (great grandchildren), Jo, Countess of Onslow, the Hon Mark and Mrs Lennox-Boyd, the Hon Simon and Mrs Lennox-Boyd, the Hon Christopher Lennox-Boyd, Lady Peake, Miss *Dorothy Meynell*, Mrs *Robert Clutton*.

Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, Elizabeth Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Countess of Birkenhead, the Dowager Viscountess Allendale, Viscount Hanworth, the Dowager Viscountess Hambledon, the Dowager Viscountess Falmouth, the Dowager Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley, Mrs Donald Coggan, the Dowager Lady Hartech, Lord Save and Sele, Miss Lady Dezsmore, Lord Inchyra, Lord Lloyd, Lord Mowbray and Stourton, Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, Lady Thorneycroft, Lord Glendevon, Mr Julian Amery, MP, Lady Cecil Cameron, Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Davina Woodhouse, the Hon P. Morrison, MP, the Hon Mrs Willoughby Norman, the Hon Mrs C. Bridge, the Hon Hugh Brunyard, the Hon Mrs Charles Allsopp, the Hon William and Mrs McGowan, Lady Margaret Colville, Sir Edward and the Hon Lady Ford, Lady (Neville) Butler, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Rebbeck, Sir Roger and Lady Stevens, Sir John and Lady Balfour, Sir William and Lady Hayter, Lady (Charles) Watson.

Brigadier and the Hon Mrs Kenneth Hargreaves, Mrs Edward Lane Fox, Mr M. Chinnery, Mrs Derek Parker Bowles, Mrs Reginald Greenall, Major and Mrs J. Gordon-Duff, Major Timothy Turnell, Mrs R. Parker Bowles, Mr Bryan O'Brien (St Mary's, Bourne Street), Mr David Peake, Mr W. R. J. Patten (receiver general, Westminster Abbey), Mrs R. L. Courage, Mr J. F. Thursby, Mr David Metcalfe, Miss Margaret Hamilton (WRVS), Mr F. H. Pell and Mrs P. White (Charterhouse Clinic) and Miss Carolyn Gerard Leigh.

Professor Sir Alexander Haddow

A memorial service for Professor Sir Alexander Haddow was held yesterday at St Paul's, Onslow Square. The Rev Melvyn Thompson officiated assisted by Canon C. Hildyard. Dr R. J. C. Harris, Institute of Biology, gave an address. Among those present were :

Lady Haddow (widow), Mr and Mrs W. G. S. Haddow (son and daughter-in-law), Miss C. Standing (step-daughter), Mr Graham Standing (step-son), Mrs Patten Bridge, Mr and Mrs G. T. King (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Captain and Mrs W. Black, Mr and Mrs J. Adamson.

The Countess of Halsbury (representing the chairman of the Institute of Cancer Research) with Mr N. P. Hadow (secretary), Mr A. N. Patrick and Mr Tom West, Lord Amulree, Lord Hume of Farley, Professor Lord Stamp, Lord Edmund-Davies, Sir Graham Wilson, Professor Sir David Smithers (Cancer Research Campaign), Lady (Edmund) Compton (chairman, Board of Governors, Royal Marsden Hospital) with Mr E. J. Keal, Sir David Martin (The Royal Society), Lady (George) Porter (Royal Institution of Great Britain), Dr G. Bennette (British Cancer Council), Professor M. G. F. Stoker (Imperial Cancer Research Fund) with Dr M. Coombs and Dr L. M. Franks, Mrs Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, Miss Esther Simpson (Society for the Protection of Science and Learning), Professor K. Heilman (Westminster Hospital), Dr Charles Rotter (British Diabetic Association), Mr T. G. Scholl (Ciba-Geigy) with Mr G. A. Brazil, Dr J. F. Delafresnaye (International Union against Cancer), Dr P. E. Thompson (Royal College of Physicians of London) and Mrs Thompson, Mr E. Gretchen (Section of Oncology, Royal Society of Medicine), Dr R. C. Norton (Medical Research Council), Miss Patricia Parrott (The Recording Service for the Blind), Dr Ruth Porter (Ciba Foundation), Dr J. Crawford Jones (British Council), Dr A. M. Young (National Peace Council), Mr D. C. B. Coop (Institute of Biology), Professor E. Borland (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and Mrs Borland, Professor Norman Ashton (Royal College of Psychologists), Professor L. A. Fison, Professor and Mrs L. Emerton, Mrs R. C. Harris, Dr H. E. M. Kay, Professor W. C. J. Ross, Professor J. A. V. Butler, Professor D. A. G. Galton, Dr Ruth Cross, Dr and Mrs P. L. Thompson, Hancock, Professor J. W. Boag, Mr Edward Salmsbury, Professor M. Alderman, Professor and Mrs P. C. Koller, Mr Michael Harmer, Mr Alan Belcham (Rolman Walker) and Mrs Belcham, Mr Ronald Read, Mr R. J. Crabtree-Orr, Dr Geoffrey Thomas, Dr D. Connell, Dr S. L. Lawler, Dr J. Stracky, Dr K. R. Harrap, Dr Francis Rowe, Dr S. Revell, Dr R. J. Goldacre, Dr V. Freeman, Dr J. W. Alsop, Dr C. B. Cameron, Dr L. Hart, Mr Paul Hammond, Dr John Stock, and Dr P. Dowd.

Miss D. Neville-Rolfe

A memorial service for Miss Dorothy Neville-Rolfe was held yesterday at St Paul's, Wilton Place. The Rev Donald Harris officiated and the Bishop of Salisbury gave an address. Among those present were :

Commander and Mrs G. Neville-Rolfe (brother and sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs David Neville-Rolfe, Commander and Mrs John Neville-Rolfe, Mr Jeremy Dewes, Mr and Mrs Brian Gandell, Mr Richard Neville-Rolfe, Miss E. Gray.

Viscountess Colville of Culross, Lady Hazell (British Museum Society), Lady Elizabeth Lambton, Lady Katherine Watney, The Hon Lady Ponsonby, the Hon Mrs Noel, Lady (Richard) Thompson, Lady (John) Hall, Sir John and Lady Hewitt, Sir Eric Berthoud, Dame Mary Smallon, Sir Charles and Lady Clarke, Sir John Pope-Hennessy (director, British Museum), Lady (Eric) Penn.

Mr Roy Fullick (chairman, board of governors, House of Citizenship at Harwell House) with Mrs Fullick, Mr W. Barnes, Mr E. Viney, Mr A. Hills, Mr J. McDonald-Curnow (principal), Miss T. Adie, Miss J. Carter and Miss N. Mayne, Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Edward Lane Fox, Miss Arthur Pawcett, Miss M. L. Marr (Association of Senior Members of St Hugh's College), Dr A. Percival, Mr A. Stirling, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Thompson, Miss K. Forbes-Dunlop (Broadesbury School), Mr M. D. Oliphant, Miss J. Russell, Major-General F. N. S. Wheeler, and Mr John Hollfield (representing the governors, Pendley Residential Centre of Adult Education).

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester visits 1976 International (World) Cross Country Championships, Chepstow Racecourse, 2.45.

Exhibition : Painting in Focus "The Rokeby Venus", by Velazquez, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, *10-6*.

Second World War aircraft exhibition, Skyfame Aircraft Museum, Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, 11-5.

Lecture: Meteorites and comets, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, 3.

London walk: A London Village, Hampstead, meet Hampstead Underground station, 2.

Tomorrow

The Duke of Kent attends Professional Footballers' Association Annual Awards Dinner, Hilton Hotel, 7.35.

British Library exhibition "Jane Austen", British Library Reference Division, Bloomsbury, 2.30-6 (final day).

Exhibition: Max Ernst, prints, collages and drawings 1919-1972, ICA Gallery, Nash House, The Mall, *Westminster, 2-6* (final day).

Exhibition : "Jewelry in Europe", Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 2.30-6.

City walk: Thomas More's Chelsea, meet Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, 3.

Paintings returned

Impressionist paintings which have been on loan to the National Gallery during alterations to the Courtauld Institute Galleries are *to be taken off public display after* tomorrow and returned to the Courtauld galleries, Woburn Square, Bloomsbury.

Luncheons

Corporation of London

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was admitted to the Freedom of the City of London at a ceremony in Guildhall yesterday. After the admission ceremony the corporation gave a luncheon at Mansion House in honour of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips at which the Lord Mayor with the Lady Mayoress acted as host. Among those present were :

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Coggan, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Elwyn-Jones, the Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson, the Lord Privy Seal and Lady Shepherd, the High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Trelock, the High Commissioner for Fiji and Adi Mel Rabukawaqa, the High Commissioner for the Bahamas and Lady Braynen, the High Commissioner for Grenada and Mrs Gibbs, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs Martin, the High Commissioner for Barbados and Mrs Williams, the Acting High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago and Mrs Williams, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lady Maclean, the Secretary of State for Wales and Mrs Morris, the Lord Chief Justice and the Lady Widgery, Marshal of the RAF and Lady Elworthy and Lady Elworthy, the Chairman of the GLC and Mr Denington, the Governor of the Bank of England and Mrs Richardson, Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, the Chief of the Defence Staff and Lady Carver, the chairman of Lloyd's and Lady Cathleen Hudson, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Chief of the Naval Staff and Lady Ashmore, the Garter King of Arms and Lady Wagner, Mr and Mrs P. W. G. Phillips, Miss Sarah Phillips, Miss Mabel Anderson, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Anglo-Hellenic League

The Anglo-Hellenic League gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse at the English-Speaking Union. The Greek Ambassador and Mme Roussos and Sir Robin Hooper, chairman of the league, were also present.

Dinners

Lord Strabolgi

Lord Strabolgi, a vice-president of the Byron Society, entertained members of the society at the annual Byron dinner held at the House of Lords yesterday evening. The guest speaker was Lord Maybray-King, who spoke on Parliament in Lord Byron's time. Other speakers included the Earl of Lytton, president, the Countess of Longford, Lord Abinger and Lord Amulree and the Dean of Westminster said Grace.

Old Cliftonian Society

The annual dinner of the London branch of the Old Cliftonian Society was held at Armoury House, on Thursday, February 26. Brigadier J. H. Mallard presided and the Headmaster of Clifton College, Mr Stewart Andrews, was guest of honour.

Service dinners

Royal Engineers (Transportation)

The annual reunion dinner of the Royal Engineers (Transportation) was held yesterday evening at the Naval and Military Club. The president, Colonel J. H. Anderson, was in the chair. Major-General J. C. Woollett, President of the Institution of Royal Engineers was the principal guest.

RAF Provost Branch

Royal Air Force Provost Branch held a ladies' guest night dinner at the Officers' Mess RAF Uxbridge yesterday evening, to mark the retirement of the Provost Marshal (RAF), Air Commodore B. C. Player. Wing Commander F. R. Cox presided.

University news

Oxford

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: The following elections have been made with effect from Oct 1: Weir Junior Research Fellowship in biochemistry, D. A. Harris, scholar of the college; Harold Salvesen Junior Fellowship in modern history, D. S. Saunders, BA, choral scholar of New College and graduate scholar of St Antony's College.

London

Conferment of titles :

F. C. Piper, BSc, PhD, Westfield College, professor of mathematics; S. Y. Ali, BSc, PhD, Institute of Orthopaedics, reader in biochemistry of connective tissues; M. K. S. Hathorn, BSc (Eng), MB, BCh, PhD, London Hospital Medical College, reader in physiology; J. J. Messing, BDS, University College Hospital Medical School, reader in conservative dentistry, from April 1; N. Robinson, BSc (Gen), BSc (Spec), MSc, PhD, London Hospital Medical College, reader in neurocytology; C. D. Wintr, BSc, PhD, Institute of Orthopaedics, reader in experimental pathology and biomaterials.

Obituary

MR L. S. LOWRY
Culture and conversatio

Mr I. S. Stephenson, sec... of the Rossetti Society, w...

The obituary of Mr ... Lowry conveys a misl... general impression, quite... from such oddities as the... ence to his emerging "fr... obscurity of the Midlands... after 30 years' lonely stru...

Although it is true th... Lowry is at present best ... for his "North Country ... industrial landscapes", i... *well be that he will be a* ... as highly regarded by po... for his seascapes and pu... But the members of the R... Society are particularly... cerned to correct the impr... —virtually a caricature ... Mr Lowry was "gaunt, ... and inarticulate . . ." ... ". . . remained the recl... had always been, seein... people and never mixing ... London art world . . ." ... juxtaposition of "seein... people and never mixing ... London art world" is p... significant ; life, even ... life, does subsist elsewhe... Mr Lowry did, for ex... exhibit in Paris prior ... first London exhibition.

In build, for the last ... years at least, he bore... *resemblance to a prop fr...* than a gaunt person. He ... very cultured man, with ... knowledge of most scho... painting ; although his e... enthusiasm was for the ... Raphaelites, his tastes ... wide enough to embrace ... *diverse artists as Hogart...* Delvaux. His musical ... were esoteric, with a part... leaning for chamber musi... was one of the most fluer... versationalists one has... privileged to encounter, w... immense wit, a rare know... *of human nature and a po...* verbal depiction which ra... to his skill with the ... Although a courteous m... did not choose to displ... talents to all he chanc... encounter. To his friends ... they were many and ... means confined to the ... shire area—he was anythi... remote ; I for one will r... ber him as being as ... and impressive a person ... am ever likely to meet.

MISS PEGGY HUGHE

Miss Peggy Hughes, Tarbutt of *The Archer*... died at her home in Bi... ham. She was 80.

For more than 40 yea... had been involved in bros... ing and took part in so... the original *Children's* ... programmes of the 192... 1950 she joined *The A...* and after playing one ... minor roles she became ... Tarbutt, companion to ... Turvey played by Co... Hope who died a year ag...

She was well known ... actress in midland theatr... was a founder member ... Crescent Theatre, Birmin...

Mr Harry Watson H... who died on February ... the age of 66, was chairm... Shaw Carpets Ltd, Darton... Barnsley, which he found... 1959 and which became a ... company in 1964. Earlier ... career he was chairman ... managing director of ... Haigh & Co (Wool) L... Longroyd Bridge, Hudder...

Mr Ellis O. Briggs, a ... United States Ambassado... died at the age of 7... *retired in 1961* after a ... which saw him Ambas... successively, to Dor... Uruguay, Czechoslovakia, ... Peru, Greece and Spain.

He was the author of ... books *Shots Heard Arou...* *World* (1957), *Farew...* *Foggy Bottom* (1964) ... *Anatomy of Diplomacy* ... He is survived by a ... Lucy, and a son and da...

Amdrzej Benesz, leader ... Polish Democratic Part... died in a car crash near ... 60 miles west of Warsa... Democratic Party is one ... non-Communist partie... Poland. Both recogniz... Communist leadership a... operate with it.

Lady Ames, wife of Si... Ames, died on February ... the age of 81. She wa... Munro Miller, and sh... married in 1938.

Lady Allen, widow ... Roger Allen, KCMG, d... February 24. She was J... daughter of Commander ... de Kantzow, DSO, RN, a... was married in 1954. He... band died in 1972.

Lady Syfret, widow ... Admiral Sir Neville ... GCB, KBE, has died at ... of 90. She was Hild... daughter of Herbert Wa... Hyères, France. Her h... died in 1972.

Mr H. Allen Smit... American best-selling ... ous novelist of the 194... died at the age of 68.

Cardinal Efrem Forn... Vatican diplomat, has ... the age of 87.

The night sky in March

By Our Astronomical Correspondent

Mercury is too close to the Sun and too low in altitude in the United Kingdom to be observable this month.

Venus is still very bright in the morning but low in the sky, and rising only about an hour before the Sun.

Mars is observable until the early hours of the morning and moves considerably *among* the stars during the month. Its distance from the Earth increases from 1.1 to 1.4 astronomical units (Sun-Earth = 1) and its magnitude decreases from 0.6 to 1.0. Moon near it on the 9th.

Jupiter, in Pisces, is still visible in the west for two hours or so after dark. *Moon near* it on the 4th.

Saturn is observable for most of the night, setting at about 05h at the beginning of the month and 03h at the end. Its motion among the stars is not noticeable this month, as it will reach its stationary point on the 27th. Moon *near it on the night* 11th-12th.

Uranus now rises early enough to appear on our map, in Virgo.

Neptune is a morning star in Ophiuchus, rising about two hours later than Uranus.

Pluto is not normally mentioned in these notes as it is out of reach of the average amateur. It will be in opposition on the 30th, magnitude 14, distance 29.7 astronomical units, in Virgo.

The Moon : first quarter, 9d05h ; full, 16d03h ; last quarter, 22d19h ; new, 30d17h.

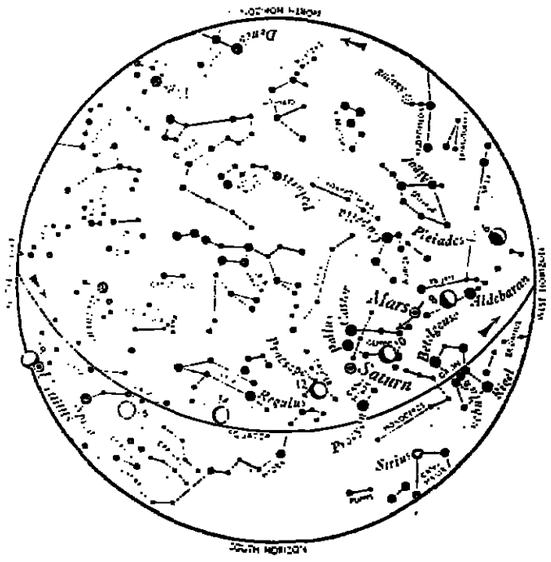
Algol : evening minima about 16d23h and 19d20h.

Mira (in Cetus; see *Times* maps *for* November-January) is now visible to the naked eye in a clear dark sky, but intending observers should act quickly. After the first few days moonlight will be a difficulty, and by the time the Moon has left the evening sky the star will be running into the sunset glow.

The equinox, *when the Sun will* cross the equator from south to north, is on 20d12h. The days will already be longer than the nights, as equality occurs about two days before the equinox.

Summer time begins on the 21st, when 02h GMT will become 3 am *BST. GMT will* continue to be used in these notes unless otherwise stated.

Comet West has just moved north of the ecliptic and will be within reach of United Kingdom observers in the course of a day or two, in the early mornings. The magnitude is expected to be 1.6 on the 3rd and 4.6 *on the 13th*, and so *it should be visible to the* naked eye if expectations are fulfilled, although binoculars may be needed to find it the first time. The latest news I have, now several weeks old, is that it was brightening according to plan but had not then developed a tail.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (12 pm) at the beginning, 21hr (10 pm) in the middle and 19hr (8 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich *and earlier by a like amount if the place* be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing is shown by the words around the circle ; is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24hr notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

One hour before sunrise on the 3rd, say at about 05h45m, the altitude will be about 6° ; the corresponding figures for the 13th will be 05h 20m and 20°. Observing earlier with a darker sky makes the search easier, but the altitude will be lower and readers are unlikely to find it as soon as the 3rd. *The direction* throughout the period will be just south of east, true bearing 93°-101°. Venus rises at about 05h45m but further south, bearing near 113°.

The evenings are already shortening as far as the night sky is concerned, and once the clock *changes* "showing the sky to the *children*" *will just about have* come to an end. At the beginning of the month astronomical twilight ends at 19h40m, although of course the brighter stars will be visible before that and our maps for January and February are applicable to 19h and 21h respectively.

The south aspect is brilliant, with seven stars of the first magnitude (Castor at 1.6 nearly makes an eighth), together with Mars in Taurus and Saturn in Gemini. At the end of the month complete darkness will come at 20h30m and our current map will be applicable. Two more bright stars, Regulus and Spica, will have joined in the display. Many of the stars in this area of sky are very hot ones, shining with a bluish tint. Sirius is slightly less hot and is classed as white. Betelgeuse is a cool star with a reddish tint. Pollux, Procyon and Aldebaran are intermediate in temperature.

Science report

Lead: Accumulation in the body

Important evidence on the way that lead from car exhausts accumulates in the body has been assembled by the use of volunteers by the environmental and *medical sciences division*, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. There were special circumstances about the experiment, which provides one of the most detailed pictures available of how tetraethyl lead, a highly poisonous substance put into petrol as an anti-knock ingredient, enters the *lungs to be dispersed into* the bloodstream or deposited in bones.

Assessment of the distribution in people is obviously difficult: the amount picked up by bones for instance comes largely from analysis of skeletons. There are also difficulties in assessing accurately how much is absorbed by the brain. Yet this is an issue of great controversy because tetraethyl lead is known to cause irreversible damage of the central nervous system (indeed is listed as a potential chemical nerve gas agent).

Anxiety about brain damage *focuses on the hazards* to babies and young children in urban areas because they are known to be at greatest risk when the body is at its most rapid period of development.

A research team at Harwell studied dispersal of lead in the body by using a tiny quantity of radioactive lead added to the raw material from which a batch of the tetraethyl compound was synthesized. That in turn was added to the petrol that the volunteers breathed as exhaust fumes.

Highly sensitive radiation detectors enable the radioactive part of the lead to be picked up whether in bones, blood or tissues. It is carried to tissues because half of the lead taken first into the lungs is then attached to the red cells called erythocytes, which transport oxygen through the body.

The other half of the lead is deposited in bones. Using volunteers to inhale a known toxic compound such as lead, to which a radioactive tracer has been added to make it even more obnoxious, is an unusual method of experiment.

The safety aspects are examined in a paper in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, which describes the characteristics of the type of radioactive lead employed in the test. It suggests that the small amount used can be absorbed by the lung or by the most critical organ, the kidney, without exceeding internationally accepted radiation dose limits.

The findings of the way that the lead is dispersed partly to the blood, bones and tissues and the assessment of the time it takes the body to get rid of a large proportion of the compound should help in assessing dangers of environmental and industrial exposure to this element in the atmosphere.

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Source: Proceedings of the Royal Society of London (*Vol* 192, *no* 1106, *December* 31, 1975).

Services tomorrow : Quinquagesima

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8, 9, 10.30, Rev F. W. Harvey, TD and Ben Lallo, Short) ; HC, 12.30, Missa Reverni Christi mumera (Palestrina), int, Ave verum (Byrd) ; E, 3.15, Right Rev J. R. Satterthwaite, Mag and ND (Gray in E minor), A, The Lord is my shepherd (Stanford).

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8, 9, 10.30, Ben (Purcell in C), 3, If we love me (Tallis), Yea J. D. R Hayward ; HC, 11.40 ; E, 3 (Blow in G), A, Greater love (Ireland) Canon D. L. Edwards ; E, 6.30, Rev Dr M. Israel.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: 11, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus (Bergsley, Missa brevis) ; A, Miserere mei (Byrd), and 4, Chora, Evening Prayer (Stanford in G), A, Greater Love (Ireland) Canon Peter Delwarden.

CHAPEL ROYAL St James's Palace: HC, 8.30 ; M, 11.15, A, The heavens are telling (Haydn), Canon I. Lloyd Rees.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed) : MP, 11.15 (Stanford in G), Canon Edwyn Young, A, O Lord, increase my faith (Tallis), HC, 1.30.

ROY

MR L. S. LOWRY

Culture and conversation

otball

Newcastle may win only sympathy

Geoffrey Green
ball Correspondent



Gordon Lee, the Newcastle United manager (right) joins his players Gowling (centre) and Blackhall in training yesterday. Only seven players were fit to take part.

nchester City and Newcastle ad meet at Wembley today for inal of the Football League. The last time these two met at this stadium was in FA Cup final of 1955, five s before the League had gurated their own knock-out petition.

time moves on. If one is still one vegetates. In the two decades neither has done Both indeed have experi- the see-saw of the game and ase Newcastle won last time. 20-odd years ago (against en, if memory serves) I have feeling that this time Man- er will wipe the slate clean. is not said lightly merely se influenza and injury have ined to undermine the forces e north-east, but because City season have struck one as more cohesive side.

wcastle, on the other hand, a feel for the wide open s of Wembley. Apart from sad showing against Liver- in the FA Cup final of 1974, have always won there—in 1951, 1952 and 1955—just as always failed to reach an st at the old Crystal Palace e Edwardian summer of the twentieth century.

e matter, however, is certain. voice of the north-east will Wembley with its Blaydon and there will not be a jack of that company who be prepared to give best to opposition—germs or not anding. Yesterday Don the England manager, Newcastle as the winners one must bark professional on. By tea time today we know which of us was right. th managers, naturally, hope the best. Tony Book, of hester City, while wishing ical occasion to be an entertain- showpiece, said: "I have on the assumption all week Newcastle would be at full gth. I have stressed to the rs that we won't be playing rest crocks. It should be a ndous game. Both myself Gordon Lee believe in team- and it will probably be diffi- picking out an individual man e match."

for his part, added: "We had probably the worst -up any side has had to a final. The odds have swung very much the way of Manchester City. But my players have always shown great character this season and I assure our supporters that this will show through in the game."

In the circumstances one can only have sympathy for Newcastle. Not only have they lost their captain, Nulty, with a broken jaw, but half the side was left behind on Tyneside to crawl out of bed and try to master their influenza-ridden coughs and snuffles.

They are a team separated by 200 miles on the eve of a special occasion. No doubt all of them will be on parade in time—with the possible exception of Nattrass, the right back, who has an ankle injury—but what they will have left to offer in terms of stamina remains a moot point.

Assuming level pegging and fitness, Manchester City's strength lies largely in the wing play of Tueart and the promising young Barnes, the strike power of Royle at centre forward and the restless prompting of Hartford from the rear. Theirs is a closely knit game. Newcastle, on the other hand, favour the long pass at unexpected moments and angles.

Craig is the master controller from midfield, a deceptive ploy that has made them one of the free scorers of the game. Here their flash points are Macdonald and Gowling, who have claimed some 40-odd goals between them this season. Watson and Doyle will need to keep a sharp eye on this pair.

Neutral sympathy must surely side with Newcastle in their troubles. Yet, like a wounded tiger, they could now be at their most dangerous. As Macdonald, arriving in London with his convalescents yesterday evening, remarked: "Nothing will stop us playing—and beating—Manchester City." Healthy, fighting words indeed. But nothing persuades me away from Manchester City, even in the continued absence of Bell.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Keegan, J. Donachie, M. Doyle (captain), D. Watson, A. Oakes, P. Barnes, T. Booth, J. Royle, A. Hartford, D. Tueart. Substitute to be named.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: M. Mahoney; I. Nattrass (or J. Blackhall), A. Kennedy, S. Barrowclough, G. Keeley, P. Howard, M. Burns, T. Cassidy, M. Macdonald, A. Gowling, I. Craig (captain). Substitute: P. Cannell or J. Blackhall.

Referee: J. K. Taylor (Wolverhampton).

Hereford open up lead of six points

Peterborough 0 Hereford 3

Hereford United, looking potential third division champions, made nonsense of Peterborough United's own second division aspirations with a smooth and efficient display. Peterborough had reason to regret the poor finishing of Eustace, Nixon and Gregory as the game opened with a spate of scoring chances.

McNeil put Hereford in front after 18 minutes and Carter added a second with a low drive after 32 minutes. Peterborough lost Moss, a striker, with a knee injury soon after half time and Davey put the result beyond doubt by heading Hereford's third goal after 70 minutes. The leading positions are:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hereford	32	19	7	6	59	37	45
Brighton	31	18	3	10	55	34	39
Crystal Pal	33	14	11	8	49	36	39
Shrewsbury	31	16	7	8	44	34	39
Peterborough	31	13	11	7	51	40	37
Walsall	34	14	9	11	55	44	37
Cardiff	31	14	7	10	51	40	35

The only setbacks for Hereford came with bookings for Carter, for a foul, and Lindsay, for showing dissent. Before the game, supporters in the crowd of 14,106, Peterborough's biggest for a league game this season, donated £517 in collections towards the £5,000 fee for James Walker, a defender, who was signed from Brighton earlier in the week.

Southend 1 Crystal Palace 2

The promotion challenge of Crystal Palace was kept alive with a penalty four minutes from the end of a hard game against Southend United last night. Palace went ahead when Webster, Southend's goalkeeper, badly misjudged a shot by Wall after 20 minutes and the ball bounced in over him.

Southend equalized 11 minutes later, through Pomfrey, his first goal for the club, when he jabbed the ball home after beating two defenders. Palace lost their smooth control of the game and both teams cleared off the line.

Palace, indeed, rarely showed promotion form and it was cruel fortune for Southend when Peter Taylor scored the winner from the penalty spot. Whittle, Swindlehurst and Chatterton, of Palace, and Little and Moody, of Southend, were booked, all for fouls.

Charlton 4 Carlisle 2

Charlton Athletic, trailing by two goals midway through the first half, staged a remarkable recovery to beat Carlisle United. The turning point came after half an hour when Owen, looking far from happy in his unusual role as defender, lobbed the ball over his own goalkeeper, Ross, from the edge of the penalty area.

Nine minutes later Hales, Charlton's leading scorer, put his side level. Hope headed them in front after 56 minutes and five minutes later Powell cut in from the right to complete the scoring.

Carlisle began by tearing Charlton's changed defence apart. Owen scored with a deflected shot from 35 yards and then Martin ran through to give them a 2—0 lead.

Results yesterday

Second division

Charlton A (2) 4 Carlisle (2) 2
Owen (pg)
Hales
Hope
Powell
Martin
10,370

Third division

Peterborough (0) 0 Hereford (2) 3
14,106
McNeil
Carter
Davey

Southend (1) 1 Chelsea (1) 2
Pomfrey
12,000
Wall
Taylor (pen)

Walsall (1) 4 Gillingham (0) 0
Buckley 3
(1 pen)
Andrews
5,493

Fourth division

Doncaster (2) 3 Darlington (1) 2
Kitchen 2
(1 pen)
O'Callaghan
5,587
Webb
Sinclair (pen)

Northampton (1) 2 Scunthorpe (1) 1
Mayes
Martin (pen)
O'Connor
6,804

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division (South): Canterbury 0, Trowbridge 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Castleford 45, Dewsbury 2.

Rugby Union

Gloucestershire taking no chances this time with their unfit players

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The prospects of Gloucestershire, the champions, reaching their seventh county final in as many years by beating Lancashire at Bristol this afternoon (2.45) were considerably reduced yesterday by the withdrawal of two key forwards and the not unlikely loss of a third. Barry Nelmes, their Cardiff and England loose head prop, and Fidler, their most productive lineout forward, have gone down with influenza. Their England tight head, Michael Burton, hurt a leg when someone fell across him at training on Thursday evening.

The captain of Lydney, Gordon Sargent, takes over from Nelmes, and Sheppard, of Bristol, is standing by as deputy for Burton, but the county selectors have yet to decide whether Fidler's place will go to Brinn, the Gloucester international, or to Troughton, the former Coventry player now in Bristol's colours.

Burton is to test out his fitness shortly before the kick-off. Del Walter, the county's team secretary, rated his chances as being no better than 50-50, and reports emanating from the west suggest he is being optimistic. Mr Walter declares that Gloucestershire will be taking no chance with unfit players. He recalls that the last time they did that against Lancashire they were made to pay for it. "We had four men not 100 per cent in the 1973 final at Bristol, and we lost 17—12." Burton's state of health must also, of course, be a subject for the concern of England's selectors who are about to pick their side to play Ireland at Twickenham next week.

Lancashire are clear of injury and illness and their forwards must be fancying their chance of exerting a winning advantage. It is difficult to think of a more improved lock than Beaumont in the home countries this season. His partner, Richard Trickey, has been playing better than ever at a time when the unbelievers thought him over the hill. And the return of Creed, who missed the last two county matches with a mysterious virus, should strengthen their mauling potential.

Whether Lancashire are clever or secure enough at half back remains to be seen. They do not need to be reminded of the threat represented by Butler's boot which has contributed 55 of his county's 87 points in four championship encounters. These statistics are about par for the Gloucestershire course. In 22 matches for them he has notched 249 out of 431. The teams are:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. E. Butler (Gloucester); R. J. Clewes (Gloucester), J. A. Baylis (Gloucester, captain), C. J. Williams (Bristol), A. J. Morley (Bristol); C. G. Williams (Gloucester), P. Kingston (Gloucester); G. Sargent (Lydney), J. V. Pullin (Bristol), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), R. A. Powell (Llanelli), A. Brinn (Gloucester) or A. Troughton (Bristol), J. A. Watkins (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), M. J. Rafter (Bristol).

LANCASHIRE: D. G. Gullick (Orrell); M. Sleman (Liverpool), A. M. Bond (Broughton Park), W. Lyon (Orrell), R. T. Briers (West Park); T. K. S. Aitchison (Fylde), J. Waring (Orrell); F. Blackhurst (Waterloo), C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), F. E. Cotton (Sale), A. R. Trickey (Sale), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde), R. Creed (Sale), J. O'Driscoll (London Irish), A. Neary (Broughton Park, captain).

Referee: N. R. Sanson (London).

Ebbw Vale, who won at Bridgend, and Pontypool, who put out Pontypridd with the last kick of the game, already are through to the quarter-final round of the Welsh Cup. Composition of the last eight clubs will be resolved today when Llanelli, triumphant in this competition for the past three seasons, meet Newport at Rodney Parade, and Aberavon, who knocked out Cardiff, play at home to Swansea in a local clash of steel. No club has beaten Newport on their own ground this season, but Llanelli are quietly confident of changing all that. The other match features two hard packs and an interesting tussle at half-back—Shell and Bevan for Aberavon, Dyer and the Welsh reserve, David Richards, for Swansea.

Pontypool bring their formidable forwards to Southgate to take on Saracens. Another leading Welsh club, Neath, are also in town where they may find London Welsh a good deal more buoyant than they were the other side of Christmas. With a much more settled and stronger side the Welsh seem to have turned the corner with three victories in a row and clearly are beginning to fancy their chances in the John Player Cup. Next week they have another game against Coventry, whom they beat in the second round of that competition, and then they journey to Sale for the quarter-final round.

ioch will miss most challenging moment

Geoffrey Green

ile a 100,000 crowd is caught e web of events at the League final at Wembley some vital s could be happening else- e in the championship.

e result most people will want now first is that between Derby ity and Liverpool at the Base- ground. This is the moment Derby to make their challenge rain their title. Having gained aw at Old Trafford against chester United in mid-week are only a point behind rpool and Queen's Park ers at the top. A victory now see them coming strongly on ails over the last furlong of a g season.

by, however, will take the without the suspended Rioch, will also miss the match t Leeds United next Tuesday.

Although Newton is available as a replacement Rioch's absence could be significant since he has recently begun to find his powerful shooting boots which had so much to do with the title a year ago. Twenty-one goals by him from midfield then turned the scales at the run-in.

But Liverpool, too, are without their goal scorer Toshack, who has a thigh injury. This gives an opening to the 19-year-old David Fairclough, a new name that may one day have a wider impact. Certainly Bob Paisley, his manager, has unbounded confidence in the young man. He said: "David will be a great player and must be the best prospect in the country. He might have established himself in the team by now if results had gone against us." Derby have the worst defensive record among the contenders for the championship crown, but as Dave Mackay, their manager, commented: "I don't mind as long as we keep scoring more at the other end." That used to be the attitude of the great Hungarians of 20 years ago.

Meanwhile, Queen's Park Rangers, with five successive wins under their belt (three of them away), are again very much in the picture and could extend their run with a victory at Sheffield United. West Ham United, on the other hand, now virtually out of the hunt, can hardly relish the prospect of a visit to Old Trafford as a warm-up for their Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final tie against Den Haag. They welcome back their captain, Bonds, after a three-month absence with groin trouble, and Lock, who missed six matches with a thigh muscle injury. But Holland is now out with a thigh injury.

Manchester United announce an unchanged side for the sixteenth consecutive match, which is sure to bring another 50,000 crowd to Old Trafford, despite United's run of only two points from their last three matches. A single point separates them from the joint leaders.

Bristol City, the second division leaders, could be in trouble for their important promotion game at West Bromwich Albion. Their manager, Alan Dicks, spent yesterday in bed with influenza, and his recovery can hardly have been helped by the team news which reached him. Mann is suspended and four players, goalkeeper Cashley, defenders Sweeney and Drysdale, and midfield player Gow have influenza. The virus is certainly no respecter of people or situations.

ardaker warns of hard bargaining

hough the extraordinary al meeting of the Football e was cancelled at three and a half notice yesterday, secretary, Alan Hardaker, said had been "a major break- gh" on the question of free- of movement for players.

league clubs were due to on an agreement made be- their management commit- and the Professional Foot- Association (PFA). But a meeting of the 92 club men in the morning it be- clear that the present pro- had no chance of the re- three-quarter majority.

Hardaker said: "The clubs accepted in principle the right of a player to seek further compensation at the end of his contract, subject to an agreed, adequate compensation to the club with whom he is registered". The league secretary warned of "hard bargaining" still to come on this question.

Mr Hardaker added "the clubs have now given the management committee a mandate to negotiate the details and small print with the Professional Footballers Association based on the two documents which have been before them and the various points raised by clubs at today's meeting.

"I have been in touch with PFA secretary, Cliff Lloyd, because we want to call another meeting of the negotiating committee to put before them the results of the meeting today. The reason for cancelling the vote and the extraordinary meeting was because of voting had taken place the document would have been rejected. This might have led to deadlock and the clubs did not want this."

Mr Hardaker hinted that the new contract might come in earlier than the 1977-78 season. He added "by no means are we back where we started. I am quite sure that this meeting has made more progress than anybody thought it would. There was an interesting debate, constructive comments and willingness of clubs to accept this principle. There is no doubt that this is a major breakthrough."

Bradford want a bigger crowd limit for Cup tie

Bradford City have applied for permission to increase the crowd limit for their FA Cup tie against Southampton on March 13 from 16,000 to 22,000.

Workmen are busy strengthening the crash barriers and concrete terracing at the Valley Parade Ground and a decision will be taken next Wednesday.

If the limit of 16,000 is enforced, the crowd will be the lowest at any sixth round tie for at least 30 years—the lowest in that period was 22,000 for the tie between Oxford United and Preston in the 1963-64 season.

Squash rackets

Women realize need to work as well as play

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

For roughly a decade women's squash rackets in Britain has been losing a little ground to the leading overseas nations, particularly to Australia. But the first round of the British women's championship, sponsored by Langham Life Assurance, suggested at Wembley yesterday that a more encouraging era may have begun. With the more highly ranked players setting an example, there seems to be an increasing depth of competitive zest and an increasing willingness to work at the game instead of merely playing at it.

For months, of course, the leading players have had the incentive of consolidating or gaining places in the team of five, who will tour Australia from July to September. Last summer they underwent a 12-week programme for fitness training. Susan Cogswell went to Toronto to train for three months with Heather McKay ("That taught me a lot—what I have to do, how far I have to go, how to practise by myself").

Angela Smith, who in six months leapt from 17th to second in the national rankings, reckons she learnt more from playing Mrs McKay at Edgbaston last Sunday, than she had learnt in the previous four months. Miss Smith manages a sports centre at Stoke-on-Trent. She took up squash only four years ago because her tennis arrangements were so frequently disrupted by rain that she decided to book a squash court for alternative exercises.

For three years Miss Smith has been coached by Nasrullah Khan, who helped Jonah Barrington to prominence. She is an exciting newcomer at the top: a fit and intense competitor with such restless energy that she seems to get impatient during the necessary intervals between shots.

Another example of the new dedication to fitness is Karen Gardner. She cycles from Chelsea to Piccadilly and back five days a week (arriving at and leaving the office in a track suit) and runs on the track at the Duke of York's barracks. Alexandra Cowie, who had played little squash for two years because she was giving another Cowie his start in the world, resumed serious training two months ago because she found that standards had risen during her absence from competition.

This is the kind of thing that has been happening at the top. Lower down the scale, players are struggling for advancement in a long national ranking list. Promising players are also benefiting from the advice and encouragement of the itinerant national coach, Jane Poynder.

The domestic competition will obviously be keen. There were good wins yesterday, at a comparatively modest level by Vivian Grisogono and Faith Sinclair. But the big question is whether Miss Cogswell or Susanne Newman will contest the final with Mrs McKay, who has advanced through two rounds without playing, thanks to a bye and a walk over. Mrs McKay neither needs nor desires such exemption.

FIRST ROUND: Mrs S. Payton (SA) beat Mrs B. Sanderson, —3, —3; Miss J. Ashton beat Miss C. Lenehan, —1, —1, —4; Miss K. Gardner beat Mrs R. Turner, —4, —4; Miss A. Richards beat Mrs P. Corbett, beat Mrs W. T. Cowie beat Miss P. Hale —4, —4; Miss D. Holland (Australia) beat Miss L. Jaffrey, —3, —3; Miss A. Smith beat Mrs D. Murray, —0, —0; Miss L. R. Crosbie beat Mrs D. Millman, —4, —4, —2; Mrs D. B. Digeons beat Miss A. M. Price, —1, —0, —7; Mrs P. H. Campbell beat Miss C. Wood, —3, —2, —0; Miss D. Mrs S. H. Courtney beat Mrs E. Gurney, —1, —0, —4; Miss D. Prosser (SA) beat Mrs J. Flood, —0, —2, —1; Miss T. Lavers beat Mrs J. Sheasby, —5, —1, —2; Mrs D. Armstrong beat Mrs C. Sullivan, —2, —2, —5; Miss V. Grisogono beat Mrs S. Dunford, —7, —7, —3; Mrs J. Greydon beat Miss J. Tuomey, —2, —3, —3; Mrs I. Hewitt beat Mrs A. Roslock, —4, —6, —2; Miss C. Vachlin beat Miss J. Griffith, —1, —1, —1; Miss J. C. Poynder beat Mrs F. I. Whitehead, —3, —3, —3; Miss S. Cogswell beat Mrs M. Robinson, —7, —0, —0; Miss L. Moore beat Miss S. Findlay, —0, —0, —0; Mrs C. Marshall beat Miss J. Ledger, —0, —2, —2; Mrs L. Lawrence beat Mrs S. Hayes, —1, —2, —1; Mrs F. Sinclair beat Mrs J. Reynolds 16—8, —0, —0, —6; Mrs T. Johnson beat Miss J. Francis, 9—7, 10—8

Hockey

Party at Bisham Abbey before feast at Lord's

By Sydney Friskin

British hockey faces a crucial weekend with the Olympic party going into training again at Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre, near Marlow. At the end of the training period, the selectors will choose 16 players for the international festival at Lord's on March 13 and 14.

To assist in the final selection, a team chosen from the party of 23 will play as Unicorns against London Indians tomorrow morning (11.0) and in the afternoon against Combined Services (2.30). The team announced for Lord's, however, will not contain the names of Carson, a goalkeeper, and Gregg, a striker, who have been released to play for Ireland in the festival tournament.

Gregg has been chosen to lead the Irish team who are taking the Lord's event seriously. The four teams for Lord's are Great Britain, Ireland, The Netherlands and Belgium but Belgium are not playing Britain here as the teams are to meet in the Olympic qualifying play-off in Amsterdam on March 19, 20 and 21.

At the Lord's tournament the British party will not, therefore, be the same as the one that goes to Amsterdam, which makes the two matches at Bisham Abbey all the more important. They will all be together for the last time before the matches against Belgium.

London Indians have chosen a strong side for the first match tomorrow. It contains half the players of the International XI who beat Britain 4—2 at Eastcote on February 15. Foremost among them is David, of Kenya, one of the finest centre halves in the world whose stick work and control have baffled many a defence.

Ten players from the British training party had a good workout on Thursday when they beat Oxford University 3—0. Although they should have won with more conviction, they seemed to have acquired a thorough understanding of each other's methods.

At Bisham Abbey and Lord's, not to mention Amsterdam, the striking power and commanding influence of Svehlik, who has withdrawn for business reasons, will be missed. A heavy burden rests on Long in the taking of short corners and on Cotton, when his thumb injury has healed. In emergency Disbury can perform this task which he did admirably against Oxford.

The overall picture at the top of the London League is unaltered with Southgate, Slough, Guildford and Blackheath occupying the first four positions. Guildford improved their percentage to 77.08 after beating London University 5—0 in midweek. Southgate went to the top after also beating London University 5—0 last Sunday, having defeated Hounslow 3—0 in the quarter-final round of the Middlesex Cup in the morning.

There can always be the element of surprise but Guildford, Blackheath and Slough should win their matches today. Southgate's game against Richmond is in the category of other matches. The teams for the first match at Bisham Abbey tomorrow are:

UNICORNS (from): D. C. Aldridge (Southgate and England), R. L. Barker (Old Kingstonians and England), D. G. Blackmore (Liverpool Sefton and England), R. H. Brookeman (Hounslow and England), A. C. Carson (Antrim and Ireland), B. J. Corton (Southgate and England), K. A. H. Dick (Inverleith and Scotland), B. R. Disbury (Redditch and England), J. E. C. Foulkes (Hightown and Wales), P. C. Freitag (Old Kingstonians and England), J. C. French (Westcliff and England), T. A. Gregg (Belfast YMCA and Ireland), S. S. Khehar (Slough and England), S. R. L. Long (Bury St Edmunds YMCA and England), I. S. McGinn (Southgate and England), W. D. McLean (Edinburgh Civil Service and Scotland), R. J. Marsh (Harborne and Wales), P. A. Mills (Cardiff and England), N. R. Saldanha (Blackheath and England), C. Subhan (Edinburgh Civil Service and Scotland), I. A. Thomson (Hounslow and England), D. B. Whitaker (Southgate and England), P. J. Wilson (Welsh Dragons and Wales).

LONDON INDIANS: P. Ball (Bedfordshire Eagles); C. Couves (Blackheath), M. Ellimer (Spencer), M. Ganesh (Bedfordshire Eagles), B. Dayed (Bedfordshire Eagles), A. Shuril (Blackheath), S. Khan (Blackheath), A. Mayo (Teddington), S. Dosal (Spencer), R. Lily (Havant), Imila, Sheikh (Blackheath); Reserves: M. Kaisi (Southern), G. Garewel (Surbiton), T. Punesar (Spencer), C. Osborne (Spencer).

Goalkeeper in fine form

Belgium provided spectacular opposition against England in the Women's B international tournament at Old Trafford yesterday. Although Belgium lost 5—2, their goalkeeper, Bridgeta Cartier, made exciting saves, including one from a controversial penalty.

After England led 3—0. Cecile Lemaire and Catrine Coudron put Belgium back in the game. Mary Grimley, Susan Slocombe, Jane Swinnerton and Sheila Harding were the England scorers.

The Netherlands lost to a late goal against Wales. Evelihe Fruitema equalized a goal by Susan Griffiths and Judith Evans scored the winner. Scotland, whose scorers were Jean Mackie and Joyce Wills, beat Ireland whose goal came from Margaret Robinson.

RESULTS: England 5, Belgium 2; Wales 2, Netherlands 1; Scotland 2, Ireland 1.

Swimming

One swim, two records

Sydney, Feb 27.—Stephen Holland, of Australia, broke the men's 800 metres and 1,500 metres world free-style records at the Australian swimming championships here tonight.

Holland recorded 8min 6.27sec at the 800-metre mark, chopping 3.33sec off the record of Tim Shaw, of the United States. He completed the 1,500 metres in 15min 10.89sec to knock 10.02sec off Shaw's old record. The 16-year-old Australian previously held the world record for both distances.

Holland's swim in the final was 17sec faster than his previous best for 1,500 metres and 7sec better than his fastest 800-metre time, set during a four-month training spell in Kansas City last year.

He said he did not know that he had set new world figures until he heard the crowd's applause at the end of the race. "I looked up at the board, but did not believe what I saw."

Holland has never raced seriously against Shaw and said he would rather not meet the American until the Montreal Olympics in July.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm)		Conditions		Weather (5 pm)	
	L	U		off		°C
Anzère	10	35	Fair	Heavy	Sun	7
Bare stretches on lower slopes						
Champéry	15	55	Fair	Heavy	Fine	2
South facing slopes worn						
Crans	20	60	Worn	Varied	Fine	4
Heavy slush on all slopes						
Davos	20	80	Good	Varied	Fine	10
Top stations still good						
Les Menuires	40	120	Fair	Spring	Fine	2
Slush on most slopes						
Seefeld	46	86	Fair	Heavy	Fine	8
Slush on lower slopes						
Tignes	60	108	Fair	Varied	Fine	4
Worn patches on lower slopes						
Wengen	28	96	Fair	Spring	Sun	4
Good spring skiing						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State Piste	Weather —	°C
FRANCE					
Auron	100	170	Good	Sun	—
Gourette	60	200	Hard	Sun	—
La Plagne	105	130	Good	Sun	—
Le Corbier	40	170	Hard	Sun	—
Les Arcs	60	150	Hard	Sun	—
Superdévoluy	60	250	Good	Sun	—
NORWAY					
Finse	230	310	Good	—	-8
Geilo	50	50	Good	—	-2
Gol	75	85	Good	—	-5
Lillehammer	40	90	Fair	—	-5
Norefjell	60	75	Good	—	-5
Oslo	60	60	Fair	—	-1
Rikuan	50	115	Good	—	-6
Voss	160	180	Good	—	-5
SPAIN					
Cerler	50	100	Good	Sun	-2
La Molina	80	130	Good	Sun	-4
Manella	35	55	Good	Sun	-2
Panticosa	—	100	Good	Sun	-5
San Isidro	130	190	Good	Sun	-1
Solynieve	80	100	Fair	Cloud	1

ekend fixtures

off 3.0 unless stated.

gue Cup final

ester City v Newcastle Utd Wembley, 3.30)

division

gham v Norwich
y v Aston Villa
ry v Leeds
v Liverpool
n v Wolverhampton
ester U v West Ham
sbrough v Arsenal
ld U v QP Rangers
ham v Leicester

nd division

v Hull
Rovers v Blackpool
v Blackburn
v Sunderland
Forest v Oldham
v Fulham
U v Plymouth
outh v Notts County
romwich v Bristol C
Southampton

HERN LEAGUE: Premier Atherstone v Weymouth; Bath; Cambridge City v Dunstable v Yeovil Dorset; Kettering v Nuneaton; Tamworth v Alford; Wealdstone v Burton v Tonbridge. First division: AP Leamington v Redditch Oswestry; Barnet v Barry ove v Stevenage; Cheltenham Lynn; Enderby v Barry Town Hillingdon; Gloucester; Merthyr Bedworth; Tamworth v Mile ies; Witney v Wellingborough Corby, South; Ashford Bowville; Basingstoke v Minehead; Bexley v Romford; Bognor Dorchester; Canterbury Crawley v Ramsgate ne/Sheppey v Trowbridge Metropolitan Police; Poole ver; Salisbury v Guildford

Third division

Aldershot v Rotherham
Cardiff v Chester
Grimsby v Swindon
Halifax v Bury
Millwall v Chesterfield
Port Vale v Colchester
Preston v Mansfield
Wrexham v Brighton
Postponed: Shrewsbury Town v Sheffield Wednesday

Fourth division

Barnsley v Hartlepool (3.15)
Bradford C v Swansea
Brentford v Cambridge U
Exeter v Newport
Huddersfield v Reading
Rochdale v Southport
Torquay v Southport (7.30)
Workington v Tranmere
Postponed: Bournemouth v Lincoln City

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston United v Altrincham; Burton v Gainsborough; Fleetwood v Goole Liverpool v Bangor City; Great Harwood v Goole; Lancaster v Matlock; Macclesfield v Barrow; Mossley v Runcorn; Scarborough v Northwich Victoria; Worksop v Nothorfield.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Barking v Sombrall; Clapton v Leatherhead; Dulwich Hamlet v Walthamstow Avenue; Hayes v Woking; Hendon v Sutton United; Ilford v Staines; Kingstonian v Buckin Town; Oxford City v Leytonstone; Slough v Bishop's Stortford; Wycombe Wanderers v Dagenham. Second division: Aveley v St Albans; Carshalton Athletic v Boreham Wood; Chesham United v Horsham; Corinthians Casuals v Maidenhead United; Hertford Town v Croydon; Horsham v Harwich and Parkeston; Tilbury v Hampton; Wembley v Bromley; Wokingham Town v Harlow.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Addlestone v Erith and Belvedere; Edmonton-Hartney v Marlow; Otford Athletic v Redhill; Letchworth v Lewes; Ruislip Manor v Leyton Wingate; Worthing v Alton.

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v St Johnstone
Celtic v Hibernian
Dundee U v Dundee
Hearts v Ayr
Motherwell v Rangers

Scottish first division

Arbroath v Clyde
Dunfermline v Dumbarton
Falkirk v St Mirren
Hamilton v Airdrie
Morton v East Fife
Partick v Montrose
Queen of South v Kilmarnock

Scottish second division

Albion v Queen's Park
Alloa v Cowdenbeath
Brechin v Stirling Albion
Clydebank v Forfar
Raith v E. Stirling
Stenhousemuir v Meadowbank
Stranraer v Berwick

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Second round: Second Ripley v Old Salopians v Old Aldenhamians.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Ardinians v Old Reptonians; Old Bradfieldians v Lancing OB; Old Carthusians v Old Cholmeleians; Old Forestors v Old Chomeleians; Old Harrovians v Old Brentwoods; Old Wemmistors v Old Malvernians; Old Wykehamists v Old Etonians.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Hampstead; Guildford v Dulwich; London University v Tulse Hill; Maidenhead v Blackheath; Mid-Surrey v Hawks; Old Kingstonians v Reading; Purley v Oxford University; Slough v Cheam; Spencer v Beckenham; Surbiton v St Albans; Wimbledon v Teddington.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Norwich Wanderers v Bury YMCA; Rhesharts v Bishop's Stortford; Pelicans v Cambridge University Wanderers.

OTHER MATCHES: Brooklands v Army; Bowdon v Royal Navy; R.A.F. v Hounslow (Vine Lane); Southgate v Richmond.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Final: Hampstead v Purley (Crystal Palace, 3.15).

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Ashton v Sheffield University; Cheadle v Stockport; Old Hulmeians v Boardmen and Ecclesians; Sheffieldians v Old Waconians; South Manchester W. v Heaton Mersey.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: England Trials (Gunnersbury Park): Beckenham v Croydon; Berkhamsted v Purley; Chelsea C.P.E. v London University; Hartford C.P.E. v Norwich; Epsom and Ewell v Blackheath; Putney v Guildford; Windsor Wanderers v Malch End.

Road Running

Woking 10 miles open race (at Woking, 3.30)
Newland Park relay (at Chalfont St Giles)

Rugby Union

County championship
Semi-final
Gloucestershire v Lancashire (at Bristol 2.45)

Welsh Cup quarter-final
Aberavon v Swansea
Newport v Llanelli

Club matches
Bedford v Bridgend
Birkenhead P v Waterloo
Blackheath v Army (2.45)
Broughton P v Jordanhill
Broughton P v Harrogate (2.30)
Camborne v Penzance (2.30)
Cambridge Univ v Moseley (2.30)
Cardiff v Abertillery
Cheltenham v New Brighton (2.30)
Clifton v Barnstaple (2.30)
Devonport Svcs v Bridgwater (2.30)
Ebbw Vale v Glamorgan Wdrs (3.15)
Exeter v Guy's Hospital (2.45)
Fylde v Sale (2.30)
Halifax v Northern
Harlequins v Royal Navy (Stoop Mem Gd)
Headingley v Hartlepool Rvrs (2.30)
Hull & Ex v Nottingham (2.30)
Kelso v Hawick
Leicester v Northampton
Liverpool v Bradford (2.45)
Lon Irish v Richmond (3.45)
Lon Scottish v Rugby (2.30)
Lon Welsh v Neath (2.30)
Lydney v Tredegar
Maesteg v Oxford
Melrose v Gala (2.30)
Newbridge v Mepo Police (2.45)
Penarth v St Mary's Hosp (2.30)
Pilley v Gosforth (2.30)
Oxford Univ v Rosslyn Pk (3.30)
Pontypridd v Cross Keys
Roundhay v Coventry (2.30)
Saracens v Pontypool (3.30)
Somerset Pol v Weston-s-Mare
Stewart's/C v S Wales Police (2.30)
Stroud v Penarth
Taunton v Birmingham (2.30)
Tyldesley v Portsmouth v St Pauline
Wasps v Bath (3.30)
West of Scot v Edinburgh Wdrs (2.30)

LONDON UNIVERSITY GUTTERIDGE CUP: Final: London Hospital v Imperial College (Motspur Park).

Rugby League

Cup: Second round
Leeds v Bradford N

Tomorrow

Rugby union

CLUB MATCHES: Torquay Athletic v Plymouth Albion, London Hospital v OMT.

MIDDLESEX CUP: Semi-final round: Wasps v Lensbury; Saracens v Metropolitan Police.

OXFORDSHIRE CUP: Final: Oxford University Greyhounds v Oxford City (at Iffley Road).

Rugby League

CUP: Second round: Featherstone R v Hull KR; Keighley v Workington Town; Leigh v Doncaster; New Hunslet v Warrington; Oldham v York; Salford v St Helens; Widnes v Wigan.

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow v Whitehaven; Bramley v Rochdale Hornets; Halifax v Blackpool Borough.

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: GB Unicorns v London Indians (Bisham Abbey, 11.0); GB Unicorns v Combined Services (Bisham Abbey, 2.30).

OTHER MATCHES: Bowdon v Army; Brooklands v Royal Navy; Army Under-21 v Hampshire Under-21 (Aldershot).

COUNTY MATCHES: Cambridgeshire A v Essex A (Saffron Walden); Surrey v Wiltshire (Wimbledon); Somerset v Berkshire (Bristol).

Bowls

South Africa take clear lead in Leonard Trophy

Johannesburg, Feb 27.—South Africa, assured of the gold medals, won their final pairs and triples matches at the world bowls championships here today, and opened up a four-point lead over England in the Leonard Trophy for overall performance.

England took silver medals in the triples and finished fourth in the pairs to give them 28 points in the Leonard Trophy, against South Africa's 32. The United States are third with 27 points after finishing second in the pairs and fifth in the triples.

When the 15th and final round of the pairs and triples resumed today South Africa's Watson and Mosely completed a 32—10 rout of Scotland, and the South African triples narrowly beat Scotland 16—15 after trailing 8—5 overnight. England beat the United States 22—14 in the pairs, but the Americans had already clinched the silver medal yesterday.

PAIRS (final placings): South Africa 36pts; United States 32; Australia 31; England 31; Wales 19; Ireland 19; Rhodesia 18; New Zealand 18; Western Samoa 17; Scotland 17; Hongkong 16; Israel 10; Malawi 6; Jersey 6; Guernsey 5; Japan 0.

TRIPLES (final placings): South Africa 28pts; England 24; Ireland 22; New Zealand 20; United States 20; Wales 19; Hongkong 18; Scotland 16; Australia 15; Rhodesia 14; Malawi 11; Guernsey 11; Jersey 9; Israel 7; Western Samoa 6; Japan 0.

FOURS (final round): Scotland 23; Guernsey 17; New Zealand 30, Israel 15; Rhodesia 21, Western Samoa 12; England 20, Hongkong 20; Ireland 24, Wales 22, United States 22, Japan 3; Australia

SPORT

Racing

Yellow Pages open for Peterhof

By Michael Seely

On two occasions last flat racing season Michael Easterby sent his smart sprinter, Lochnager, to Ascot to capture valuable prizes. This afternoon his unbeaten four-year-old, Peterhof, makes the long journey from Yorkshire to Kempton Park, where he has an excellent chance of taking the Yellow Pages hurdle.

Another northern horse, Night Nurse, trained by Michael's brother Peter, is already the firm favourite for the Champion Hurdle and an impressive win by Peterhof this afternoon would certainly see a drastic reduction in his odds for the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle. Although Peterhof has not beaten much in his three victories to date, his style of winning could hardly have been more impressive.

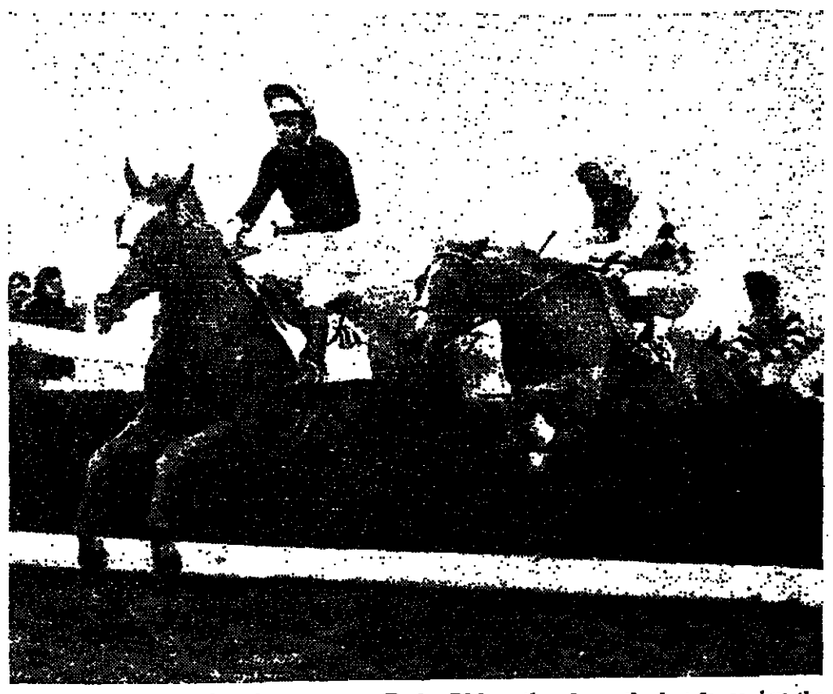
The ease of his success at Newcastle last time out had to be seen to be believed. At the second flight from home he was cantering over the hard-ridden Midan and quickly drew clear to win by 10 lengths. His two most formidable opponents are likely to be Soldier Rose and Slim Jim.

Soldier Rose, heavily backed for the Triumph after a scintillating first appearance at Kempton, was subsequently worn down by Valmony in the closing stages of the Stroud Green Hurdle at Newbury. But Soldier Rose may have run a shade too freely on the Berkshire course. He takes his hurdles like an old hand and his front running style is tailor made for the sharper circuit at Kempton Park. Ryan Price holds a golden opinion of Soldier Rose and he must take a great deal of beating today.

Like Soldier Rose, Slim Jim is in the hands of a trainer whose business is first and foremost concerned with the flat, Ian Balding. Slim Jim, a useful winner on the flat, was deliberately given his introduction to the winter game in top class company in order to give him a clear view of his hurdles and to prevent the possibility of his being knocked about in a large field of novices.

Slim Jim was beaten 30 lengths by Sea Pigeon in the Oteley Hurdle at Sandown Park, but he ran well for a novice. After jumping a shade stickily in the early stages, he warmed to his task as the race went on and was running on in the last half mile. In going for Peterhof I greatly fear both Soldier Rose and Slim Jim.

The chief supporting race at Kempton, the Yellow Pages Pattern Handicap Steeplechase has, as anticipated, cut up badly. Only four runners will face the starter, April Seventh, What A Buck, Canadius and Pengrail. April Seventh is a big handicap specialist, having now won three sponsored races inside 12 months. At Ascot recently he wore down Sonny Somers on the flat to take the Whitbread Trial Handicap.



Ben Dearg (left) has the advantage over Tudor Risk as they jump the last fence, but the positions were narrowly reversed at the line.

What A Buck, after making the early running, weakened quickly to finish a modest fourth. Canadius, an extremely able hurdler last season, has taken well to fences, having already won five steeplechases this season. He was taken off his legs in the two mile Stones Ginger Wine Handicap behind Black Andrew at Sandown, but showed that he is well suited by today's distance of three miles when beating Glanford Brigg at Newcastle last week.

Pengrail has a great deal of ability as he showed when taking the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at Cheltenham last April, but in failing to win this season his courage has become a little suspect. Previous to Ascot What A Buck had won three races in the style of a progressive young horse. In the belief that he may have needed that race after a hold-up in training, I take him to beat April Seventh and Canadius.

Canadius's trainer, Gordon Richards, may well win the final race of the afternoon, the Rendlesham Handicap Hurdle with Ragamuffin. A good winner over hurdles two seasons ago, Ragamuffin was off the course all last year, but performed like a certain future winner when coming home strongly to finish third to Lyon Del Mar at Sandown earlier this month. Well suited by today's distance of three miles, Ragamuffin probably has the course winner, Kastrup, to beat.

At Kempton yesterday Merrick Francis, the son of the former steeplechase jockey and successful author, Dick Francis, saddled his first winner as a trainer when Pablond outstayed his opponents in the first division of the Ashford Novices Hurdle. Pablond, who won the Vaux Gold Tankard on the flat last summer when trained by Peter Easterby, was well bought by Francis for 1,500 guineas at the Newmarket autumn sales.

The second division of this race went to Trustful, trained by Stan Mellor and ridden by Jeremy Glover. Trustful, an animal of considerable ability when caught in the right mood, decisively reversed the recent Newbury placings with the favourite, Perucio. Yesterday's winner, who is well endowed with stamina, will carry a 4lb penalty in the Joe Coral Golden Hurdle Final run over three miles at the National Hunt Festival.

Bob Davies, now only seven winners behind John Francome in the race for the jockeys' title, was seen to great advantage when driving home Tudor Risk to beat Ben Dearg by a short head in the Emblem Handicap Steeplechase.

Tudor Risk was pulling double racing into the last, but after a bad mistake lost all his momentum and it was only in the final stride that Davies forced the gelding's head in front. Frank Cundell, due to retire at the end of this season, has shown all his considerable professionalism and acumen in placing the Pytchley farmer, Reg Hayward's, eight-year-old to win three races in the past two months.

Last year's leading hunter-chaser, Forest Rock, duly won the Corinthian Hunters Steeplechase, but it was only by threequarters of a length that the 5-6 favourite held at bay the strong challenge of Sidney over the last two fences. Sidney was ridden with great patience by Dick Saunders to restore his mount's confidence following his two recent falls.

At one stage Sidney was all of 20 lengths behind the winner and if given an unnecessarily hard race must have beaten the favourite. A fine stamp of a horse, Sidney gave a performance full of promise and is a hunter-chaser to follow with confidence for the rest of the season.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: Good to firm. Teeside Park: Good. Stratford on Avon: Good to soft. Fontwell Park: Good. Doncaster: Good to firm.

Fly Bye soundest of Stephenson hopes

By Jim Snow

It could be that at Teesside Park today Arthur Stephenson and Tommy Stack will win the first three races on the programme, all sponsored, with Cumbria in the Metrohm Novices' Steeplechase, Fly Bye in the Vaux Breweries Great Teesside Handicap Steeplechase and Village Light in the Joe Coral Handicap Hurdle.

The advertised value of these races is £5,500. A very fair Saturday treble to pull off, but, although I think it unlikely, it must be conceded that there is more than an outside possibility of this happening. It may be noted that Stephenson had a fistful of entries for the three races, and he has shown his hand by declaring overnight only Cumbria, Fly Bye and Village Light. If they are not aces they are most certainly court cards.

It is delicate ground to tread when trying to select the pick of several horses from a stable as powerful and successful as that of Stephenson. However, with a strong dash of hope and not a deal of confidence I suggest that Fly Bye will beat Lord of the Hills and Sparkle Again, four times a winner over the course, in the Vaux Breweries Steeplechase, but that his stable companions Cumbria and Village Light, respectively, may not be quite good enough to hold Stay-Bell in the novices' steeplechase and Caracol and Highway Rambler in the Joe Coral Hurdle.

Cumbria has the excellent record of winning twice and being placed three times in his last five races. But Stay-Bell, winner of seven races over hurdles in the past two seasons, has crossed the bridge to steeplechasing so successfully that he is first choice. He has won four times for Mrs Susan Chesmore's stable near Glasgow and he is considered good enough by his able trainer to run next in a novices' steeplechase at Cheltenham.

Fly Bye missed what seemed a tempting engagement at Catterick Bridge on Wednesday in order to run this afternoon at Teesside. Sparkle Again is clearly a big danger. At an earlier meeting at Catterick this month Fly Bye finished six lengths behind Sparkle Again when they were second and third to Gordon Richards's good stayer, Tamalin, due to run in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. That race was over three and a half miles and the shorter distance may favour Fly Bye, who was in the lead three fences from home in the Catterick race.

Village Light, a winner at Carlisle recently, can be expected to go well under 10st in the Joe Coral Hurdle. Highway Rambler was much fancied for the Schweppes Gold Trophy when finishing unplaced to Irish Fashion, and Tanora is never far away. In a field of eight he looks a first-class each-way bet, but also on the 10st mark I note Sam Hall's Caracol. He has been difficult to train during the past two seasons, but he was a winner on the flat last year and he has won one race over hurdles. I take him to win from Village Light.

In Stratford's £3,000 Starlight Diamond Handicap Steeplechase, sponsored by Steele and Dolphin, Lord Browndodd is taken to beat last year's winner, Ben More, now raised 21lb in the weights. Lord Browndodd failed to stay the three and three-quarter miles of the Welsh Grand National at Chepstow last Saturday, but he is back to what is probably his best distance of two and three-quarter miles.

Red Sun gives Dunlop a change of luck

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Cagnes-sur-Mer, Feb 27

John Dunlop's fortunes at last took a turn for the better at Cagnes-sur-Mer today when his Red Sun captured the £2,200 Prix d'Eze.

After a moderate early pace for this mile and a half event, all 11 runners were closely bunched entering the short straight but Ron Hutchinson shot Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk's Aureole colt through on the rails to win by a short neck, from the locally-trained Noces de Saphir, with Bon Motus a length away, third, and the German-trained Irish Star fourth. Riesling and Hinemoa, two other English runners, were both unplaced. Red Sun paid 8.30 francs for a win and 2.10 francs for a place.

Last Attempt's first win in better company

Last Attempt, who first showed signs of jumping ability as a three-year-old when leaping over a hedge to cover a hunter mare in the next field, improves with age, and landed his first non-selling victory at Teesside Park yesterday.

Taking advantage of a bad last hurdle mistake of Carue Grey in the Lucky Glitters Handicap Hurdle, Last Attempt was strongly driven home by O'Shea to win by two lengths and a half.

This completed a treble for Last Attempt, who has won sellers at Market Rasen and Teesside. His trainer, Basil Richmond, said: "It's a nice change to win a race and not have to worry about bidding."

Last Attempt gave O'Shea his first winner of the season. They were helped by the withdrawal of the strongly fancied Waite.

Cross-country

Simmons has three burdens to carry

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Tony Simmons, of England, has a triple burden upon his slim shoulders when he runs in the international cross-country senior championship, sponsored by Tuborg Lager, at Chepstow race-course this afternoon (3.0).

Though born in Maesteg, Glamorgan, in October, 1948, and a former Welsh cross-country representative, Simmons today captains England—the country to which he turned for better competition—and, from loyalty, to his club, Luton United.

His second responsibility is that he has not done well in the inter-national since he finished eighth at Cambridge in 1972. His third is that "for once nothing seems to have gone wrong in the build-up to this race and that's bound to make me cross my fingers."

Simmons, the reigning English and inter-counties champion, explained yesterday before he left his home for Chepstow: "I still sound Welsh, don't I? I am bound to feel the pressure with the race being staged on Welsh soil. After all, I ran for Wales when I was only 15, three years after taking up the sport.

"My father was the Welsh fly-weight boxing champion and my grandfather was a Welsh national boxing trainer. I started for Wales in this event as a junior, running against seniors, when the championships were held at Clydebank, and it scarred me mentally, slightly, when I finished about eighteenth."

The much-overused adjective "brilliant" fits the way in which Simmons won the English inter-counties race two weeks ago at Derby. Since then he has had a week's training milage of about 90 and then deliberately slipped down to 60 miles in the last five days. His sore leg has throbbed, but not much. He thinks that the Chepstow course over seven-and-a-half miles "sounds OK, with none of the obstacles too tricky."

None the less, Simmons admits: "I am windy about this race. I'll be scared until the start because I've never done well in the international. Last year I went to Rabat as England champion and finished only thirty-ninth and then later had to leave the reception to be sick. I've done badly when it's been held in Spain and Belgium too. There's something about this race, even though I know that a home crowd and reasonable weather should be a great help this time."

Simmons, cheerfully undecided about his own chances, is much more confident about the team he will lead today. "In England team for sat We've got six runners—B Black, Bernie Ford, Mi Granville Tuck and Julia —who've all qualified Olympic 5,000 or 10,00

"I don't think the other country at Chepst can say the same. Some Taggy is so consist when it comes to cer nons. He was internatior pion in 1970 and still alw to be well up there."

When it comes to the r title, Simmons thinks possible a Spaniard migh home. But he has a big for Black, even though 10,000 metres track r selected for the England only two weeks' notice tentatively offer the n Haro (Spain), Hildenbra Germany), De Beck (I and Fava (Italy) as well American upstart, such as who was third last year

It is difficult to imag one else in the world ru well over seven-and-a-h cross-country as Simmon Derby. Even so, favourites for the seni title ahead of Belgium, and West Germany, have the first man home wa Bedford in 1971.



Tony Simmons: a W who is captain of En

Golf

Bad light stops challenge from Nicklaus

Lauderhill, Feb 27.—Peter Oosterhuis and Tony Jacklin were among 32 players who did not complete the first round on the opening day of the tournament here yesterday. Rain delayed the start by 75 minutes, leaving the players still on the course at dusk. They will finish their rounds today.

An American, Fred Marti, shot a 66, six under par, to produce the best score so far, one stroke better than Tom Watson, Don January and J. C. Snead. However, Jack Nicklaus was five under at the 16th before being forced off the course by bad light.

LEADING SCORES (incomplete first round): 66: F. Marti. 67: T. Watson, D. January, J. C. Snead. 68: R. Gilder, C. Sheed, G. Burns, J. Mahaffey. And L. Elder, J. Heard, K. Still, R. Payne. 70: J. Miller, D. Graham (Australia), A. Wall, Outer scores: 71: G. Player (SA), E. Ingram (NZ). 74: B. Devlin (Australia). 75: B. Crampton (Australia). 77: R. Cole (SA).

KAOCHSIUNG: Taiwan Open: 136: Hsu Chi-Sao; 140: Kuo Chi-Hsiung, Hao Kua-Chi; 141: T. Kawai (Japan), 142: S. Ruiki (Japan); 144: E. Byman (US), A. Bohen (US), Ho Min-Chung, E. Nival (Philippines), Chang Doh-Kuei, S. Onaham (Thailand), S. Sakashita (Japan), F. Tanaka (Japan).

Cricket

Early shocks for Indians on second day

Kingstown, St Vincent, Feb 27.—The Indian cricketers lost two first innings wickets for 38 runs at lunch on the second day of their match here against Windward Islands, who had a total of 306.

The Indian batsmen were worried by the pace of Grayson Shillingford and Phillip and were soon in trouble. Vengsarkar fell without a run on the board and Gaekwad was dismissed at 17. Sharma and Vishwanath then settled in and by the interval looked like retrieving the situation.

The last three Windward Islands wickets added 42 runs this morning to the overnight score of 264 for seven, leaving the Indians about an hour's batting before lunch.

Prasanna, who headed the bowling averages on India's recent tour of New Zealand, took two quick wickets. The other off-spin bowler Venkataraghavan, took Findlay's wicket for a well-played 72.

The islands' top scorer, Irving Shillingford, today had his score dropped officially to 127, one run less than he was credited with yesterday.

WINDWARD ISLANDS: First Innings
L. Sebastien, c Gaekwad, b Bedi 17
V. Joseph, c Gaekwad, b Bedi 0
I. Shillingford, lbw, b Amarnath 127
M. George, c Vishwanath, b Bedi 6
F. Trailes, c Perwaal, b Prasanna 2
N. Phillip, c Sellar, b Venkataraghavan 31
M. Findlay, b Venkataraghavan 72
D. Amarnath 0
G. Shillingford, lbw, b Prasanna 20
S. Hinds, b Prasanna 4
H. Annibaria, not out 8
Extras (b 9, lb 5, nb 2) 16
Total 309

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—37, 3—64, 4—77, 5—164, 6—249, 7—249, 8—296, 9—307.

BOWLING: Amarnath, 14—2—37—1; Solkar, 12—1—47—0; Bedi, 42—15—85—2; Venkataraghavan, 32—8—80—2; Prasanna, 31—6—56—3.

INDIANS: First Innings
S. Sharma, not out 13
D. Vengsarkar, b Phillip 0
A. D. Gaekwad, c Trailes, b G. Shillingford 0
G. Vishwanath, not out 11
Extras 5
Total (2 wkts) 38

(at lunch)—Runner.

SYDNEY: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales 238 (W. Prior 5 for 85) v South Australia 46 for 2.

BRISBANE: Western Australia 250 (R. Laird 119, R. Charlesworth 61) v Queensland.

NZ may not send team

Christchurch, Feb 27.—New Zealand are unlikely to send a team to the international swimming carnival in Leeds at Easter, the secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Swimming Association, Roger Forster, said here today.—Reuter.

Yesterday's rowing

Oxford Torpids

	FEBRUARY	25	26
I.	ORIEL		
	BALLIOL		
	CHRIST CHURCH		
	UNIVERSITY		
	WORCESTER		
	NEW COLLEGE		
	KEBLE		
II.	ST. EDMUND HALL		
	JESUS		
	LINCOLN		
	MAGDALEN		
	ORIEL II		
	TRINITY		
	WADHAM		
	QUEEN'S		
	BRASENOSE		
	ST. JOHN'S		
III.	EXETER		
	PEMBROKE		
	ST. CATHERINE'S		
	ST. PETER'S		
	MERTON		
	OLLEL'S		
	MANSFIELD		
	KING'S		
IV.	LADY MARGARET II		
	CORPUS CHRISTI		
	JESUS II		
	CLARE		
	CHRIST'S		
	PEMBROKE II		
	TRINITY HALL		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY II		
	CORPUS CHRISTI II		
	CAIUS II		
	DOWNING		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY III		
	QUEEN'S II		
	MAGDALENE		
	CORPUS CHRISTI III		
	MAGDALENE II		
	QUEEN'S III		
	SELWYN		
	ST. CATHERINE'S II		
V.	EMMANUEL		
	WOLFSON		
	SIDNEY SUSSEX		
	LADY MARGARET		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY		
	QUEEN'S II		
	ST. CATHERINE'S III		
	TRINITY HALL II		
	DARWIN		
	CLARE II		
	PETERHOUSE II		
	CAIUS II		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY IV		
	ST. EDMUND'S HOUSE		
	LADY MARGARET IV		
	MAGDALENE V		
	CHRIST'S II		
	SIDNEY SUSSEX II		
	WOMEN—CLARE		
	KING'S		
	NEWNHAM		
	DARWIN		
	NEW HALL		
	GIRTON		
	NEWNHAM II		

Cambridge Lents

	FEBRUARY		
I.	LADY MARGARET		
	FITZWILLIAM		
	JESUS		
	CLARE		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY		
	TRINITY HALL		
	SELWYN		
	PEMBROKE		
	EMMANUEL		
	CAIUS		
	CHURCHILL		
	DOWNING		
	ST. CATHARINE'S		
	QUEEN'S		
II.	LADY MARGARET II		
	CORPUS CHRISTI		
	SIDNEY SUSSEX		
	CLARE II		
	PETERHOUSE		
	JESUS II		
	FITZWILLIAM II		
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY II		
	QUEEN'S II		
	EMMANUEL II		
	MAGDALENE		
	CHRIST'S		
	DARWIN		
	ST. CATHARINE'S II		
	TRINITY HALL II		
	KING'S		
III.	LADY MARGARET III		
	CAIUS II		
	SELWYN II		
	ST. CATHARINE'S III		
	DOWNING II		
	PETERHOUSE III		
	CAIUS III		
	CHURCHILL II		
	NEW HALL II		
	NEWNHAM II		

Tennis

BRISBANE: Davis Cup: New Zealand lead Australia, 1—0 (R. Seal F. Case, 5—6, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4).

Kempton Park programme

[*Television* (*BBC1*): 1.30, 2.0 *and* 2.30 *races*]

1.30 ST JAMES'S HURDLE (4-y-o: £930: 2m)

101		Marchant (White Bros (Taunton) Ltd), D. Barons, 12-7	P. Leach 7
102	21312	Murray Flash (D), J. Adeane, D. Morley, 11-15	R. Davies 5
103	432121	Staff Sergeant (D), N. Lyndon, F. Winter, 11-11	—
104	0013	Giggery (D), Mrs J. Prendergast, T. Rimell, 11-7	Mr S. Morshead 5
110	001	Princely Mark (Mrs D. Moats), D. Barons, 11-7	D. Cartwright 3
111	0421b	Darling Bob (D), L. Palmer, C. Balding, 11-2	R. Bailey
112	033000	Bagdad Gold (Miss B. Connop), D. Nicholson, 11-1	R. Dickin 3
113	040u	Mount Street (S. Matthews), Matthews, 11-0	—
114	123	Florica (D), P. Rohan, 10-12	C. Thorner
117	111f4	El Basque (D), N. Dickin, P. Cundell, 10-9	R. Champion
116	023023	Magic Love (W. White), L. Hall, 10-5	R. Atkins
115	040110	Mac (D), C. Mackenzie, D. Barons, 10-5	S. May
120	10f	James Spencer (R. Leach), Leach, 10-4	K. Barker 7
121	00000	Dashing Hussar (G. Martin), P. Haslam, 10-2	A. Turnell
122	00C0f0	Cunning Trick (D. Hiscocks), M. Francis, 10-0	G. Enright 5

7-2 Staff Sergeant, 3-1 Giggery, 5-1 Florica, 11-2 Murray Flash, 8-1 Princely Mark, El Basque, 10-1 Darling Bob, 12-1 Magic Love, 16-1 others.

2.0 YELLOW PAGES STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,095: 3m)

203	b1-1021	April Seventh (D) (Mrs H. Meehan), R. Turnell, 10-11-5	A. Turnell
204	421114	What A Buck (CD) (Ld Vestey), D. Nicholson, 9-11-5	J. King
205	111101	Canadius (D) (P. Muldoon), C. Richards, 7-10-9	J. O'Neill
206	1-32224	Pengrail (Mrs G. Morton), J. Winter, 8-10-7	—

11-8 April Seventh, 5-2 What A Buck, Canadius, 9-2 Pengrail.

2.30 YELLOW PAGES HURDLE (4-y-o: £2,940: 2m)

105	111	Peterhof (D) (H. Joules), M. H. Easterby, 11-5	B. R. Davies
106	104	Kings Honour (Miss C. Mencklon), R. Head, 10-12	—
107	301100	Prohibes (CD) (H. Chapman), D. Nicholson, 10-12	T. Sulbern
108	01	Smile of Fortune (CD) (M. Marsh), J. Gifford, 10-12	M. Gifford
109	12	Soldier Rose (CD) (Mrs M. Stone), H. Price, 10-12	P. Kelleway
110	01130	Vesuucci (Mrs T. Fishwick), D. Barons, 10-12	P. Leach
111	1e	Wiener Chic (Mrs J. Greenhalgh), T. Rimell, 10-12	Mr S. Morshead
113	340223	Darcy (Mrs R. Adam), V. Cross, 10-10	J. King
116	11	Great Lad (D) (Geo Wates Holdings) Ltd), W. Marshall, 10-10	J. Lungo
117	0010	Lionsmead (D), H. Ford, A. Fisher, 10-10	D. Sunderland
118	033101	Magic Note (S. Abbey), W. Williams, 10-10	A. Turnell
119	f	Maria Alexandria (Mrs A. Kalmanson), J. Welch, 10-10	C. Grant
120	001	Marleymix (Marley Ltd), M. Pipe, 10-10	R. Rowell
121	0	Slim Jim (P. Roberts), I. Balding, 10-10	G. Thorner

2-1 Soldier Rose, 9-4 Peterhof, 6-1 Great Lad, 8-1 Smile of Fortune, Slim Jim, 12-1 Kings Honour, 20-1 Wiener Chic, Marleymix, 25-1 others.

3.0 GALLOWAY BRAES STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £790: 2½m 90yd)

210	01-f003	Brawny Scot (Mrs L. Dorrell), Winter, 6-11-0	—
217	040-2f	Summer Dance (Mrs S. Embiricos), R. Turnell, 6-11-0	A. Turnell

4-6 Brawny Scot, Evens Summer Dance.

3.30 PORTLANE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £768: 2m 170 yd)

301	p33334	Amarind (Mrs E. Storey), J. Welwyn, 10-12-1	K. Mooney 7
302	101420	Emperors Jade (T. Crawford), J. Rimell, 10-11-10	Mr S. Morshead 5
303	301232	Monksgrange (S. Fellwood), S. Woodman, 8-11-5	Goldsworthy
304	04-1142	Jolly Sailor (T. Shrimpton), F. Cundell, 7-11-2	B. R. Davies
305	44p32p	Steadygaze (Mrs D. Rees-Davies), M. Scudamore, 10-11-0	A. Turnell
306	1-p3p3	Orient War (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 13-10-10	Mr T. Reeves 5

5-2 Monksgrange, 7-2 Amarind, 9-2 Jolly Sailor, Steadygaze, 6-1 Emperors Jade, 12-1 Orient War.

4.0 RENDLESHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £1,068: 3m)

402	40-0202	Saffron Cake (D) (Poker Facing Services Ltd), L. Kennard	7-11-7 R. Crank
404	03	Ragamuffin (G. Richards), Richards, 7-11-1	J. O'Neill
405	0-p0021	Kastrup (CD) (A. Darlington), D. Barons, 6-10-7	D. Farrington
406	01-0000	Pocket Picker (CD) (Mrs W. Greenwood), F. Cundell, 5-11-5	B. R. Davies
407	00000-p	Arctic Ace (Mrs D. Miller), H. Miller, 10-10-0	P. Mitchell 5
408	103fpf	Good Argument (A. Jarvis), W. Marshall, 9-10-0	M. Wagner
411	01401	The Jeanstan (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 7-10-0	Mr M. Reeves 5

7-4 Saffron Cake, 5-1 Ragamuffin, 4-1 Kastrup, 6-1 The Jeanstan, 7-1 Pocket Picker, 12-1 others.

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Staff Sergeant. 2.0 WHAT A BUCK is specially recommended. 2.30 Peterhof. 3.0 Brawny Scot. 3.30 Monksgrange. 4.0 Ragamuffin.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Murray Flash.

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 PINCHOW is specially recommended. 2.0 Air General. 2.30 Wilmore. 3.0 Lord Browndodd. 3.30 Meads Manor. 4.0 Happy Gift.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Avon Royale.

Kempton Park results

1.0 (2.2): **ASHFORD NOVICES' HURDLE** (Div I: £559: 2m)

Pablond, b h, by Patch—Blond Bomb (Mrs M. Lothian), 11-0 — P. Kelleway (3-1) 1
Justine, b g, by Ribemtino—Just Nicola (Mrs H. Edwards), 11-0 — S. Shilston (5-1) 2
Stemic, b g, by Dalriada—Ancona (S. Stevenson), 10-9 — T. Bridge (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Tirol Breal, 11; 5-1 Longacre (D), 10-1 Hamish (4th), 14-1 Tranby, 16-1 For Cry (D), 25-1 Buckie Fizz, 33-1 Sill City, 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 16p. 28p, dual forecast, £4.77. M. Francis at Dorking. At 121.

2.0 (2.2): **MANOR NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap: £776: 2½m)

Easy Runner, b g, by Clear Run—Lace Boat (Mrs J. Ollivant), 10-2 — Mr P. Hobbs (30-1) 1
Hopeful Curtis, b h, by Flying Curtis—Hopeful Star (Mrs H. Newton), 9-11-7 — I. Glover (7-2) 2
Tutors Best, b g, by Double Red—Monarch's Tutor (Mrs H. Banks), 6-11-3 — M. Clifford (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Weather Chart (f), 11-2 Two for Joy (D), 9-1 Erroll, 12-1 Sunny Isle (f), 50-1 Bon Gesche (4th), Wish Dresser, 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, £4.78; places, £1.34, 2.00, 2.00; dual forecast, £7.62. Mrs J. Ollivant, at Romsey. At 11.

2.30 (2.32): **ASHFORD NOVICES' HURDLE** (Div II: £559: 2m)

Trustful, b h, by Reliance II—Lightning (Mrs N. Lyons), J. Glover (4-1) 1
Firestill, gr m, by Birdwood—Dicky Bird (T. Lyell), 11-2 — P. Barron (5-1) 2
Battle Bay, b g, by Derring Do—Polar Wax (E. Brown), 10-12 — J. Knight (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-5 against fav Perucio (4th), 10-1 Battering Ram, 11-1 Billie (5-1 Limasol, 20-1 Samos (4th), 40-1 Bonnyside (f), Game Gentleman, Kerrie, Shamarel (f), 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 20p, 34p. 19p, 5 Mellor at Lambourn. At nk.

3.0 (3.2): **EMBLEM STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap: £839: 2½m)

Tudor Risk, ch g, by Tudor Treasure—Security Risk (R. Hayward), 9-11-0 — B. R. Davies (3-1) 1
Ben Dearg, ch g, by Vulgan—Fennicourt (C. Whitbread), 12-11-4 — J. Glover (5-2 fav) 2
Barmer, gr m, by Colonist II—Monart (R. Dunn), 8-12-0 — I. Watkinson (11-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Buckingham (p), 13-1 Earl Alpen, 20-1 Woolaris Winds, 50-1 Mac Vidi (4th), 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 17p, 31p; dual forecast, 9th. I. Cundell, at Didcot. Sh hd, 2½l.

3.30 (3.32): **CORINTHIAN HUNTERS STEEPLECHASE** (£695: 3m)

Forest Rock, br g, by Master Owen—Rock Forest (P. Wates), 11-13-1 — Mr P. Wates 5
Sidney, b g, by Indian Ruler—Bramble Lodge (Mrs J. Millington), 7-12-0 — Mr C. Saunders (4-1) 2
Nicky Brown, gr g, by Nicolaus—Rowan Buckle (Mr M. Osborne), 9-12-0 — Mr M. Osborne (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Miserable Jim (f), 20-1 Dogs Head, Royal Hussar, Very Wise (4th), 50-1 Farrum's Smile, 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 12p, 12p. 12p, dual forecast, 30p. A. Wates, at Bruce Green Sal, 3l.

4.0 (4.2): **LITTLETON NOVICES' HURDLE** (Handicap: 4-y-o: £762: 2½m)

Mournalyke, ch g, by Klondyke Bill—Moura (J. Redburn), 11-1 — R. Atkins (7-1) 1
Linsky, b g, by Linacre—Normount Girl (M. Soames), 10-10 — James Guest (5-2) 2
Military Debt, ch g, by Gambling Debt—Pickled Walnut (S. Reiter), 11-12 — R. Crank (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-4 fat Battle Lore, 4-1 Landing Party, Magic Sunset (4th), 12-1 Light Infantry, 14-1 Ballfire, Ordnance Hill, Humming Sierra, 16-1 Bill Hobbs, Saintly Purchase, 25-1 Born Gambler, Our Fantasy (f), Yule Log, No Gambling, 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 16p, 17p. 23p, 24p. J. Holt, at Ravelscroft. At nk.

TOTE DOUBLE: Trustful, Forest Rock: £4.15. TRIBLE: Fast Runner, Tudor Risk, Mournalyke: £592.70

Teesside Park

1.45 (1.47): **WAINSTONES HURDLE** (Div I: Novices: £510: 2m 176yd)

Sharp, ch g, by Mossthemuth—Cornish Rose (D. Atkins), 11-7 — M. Dickinson (14-1) 1
Millhouse Boy, b g, by Lower Hall—Jennifer (Mrs D. Cooper), 10-10 — Mr T. Hall (3-1) 2
ALSO RAN: 12-1 Golden Cross (f), 20-1 Dashing Diplomat, 33-1 Gust, Samers, 50-1 Chandos, Hinlinger, Shalimar, Torso, Before the Mast, Corncie, Rigorous, Skandia Sun and Air, Thats Dennis, Tudor Lheaf, Tulle Town, 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.98; places, 19p, 11p, 30p. M. Camacho, Tadcaster. 1½l, 1l.

2.15 (2.17): **LORD LOVETIN HURDLE** (Handicap: £340: 2m 5f 110yd)

Volwell, b g, by Harwell—Kilgobbin Castle (Mrs J. Ramsden), 6-9-9 — C. Graham (33-1) 1
Sweet Dough, gr f, by Reindeer—Pasuna (Mrs M. Veitch), 4-10-8 — R. Walker (7-1) 2
Windsucwill, ch h, by Sunacelli—dam unknown (Mrs A. Newton), 9-10-9 — M. Barnes (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Alec Lewis (f), 5-1 Night Talk (4th), 8-1 Cool Gabriel, 10-1 Proud Knight, 33-1 Some Hazard, 50-1 Barrabol Warrior (p), Broram, 50-1 Aire-Silm (pu), 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, £7.11; places, 29p, 18p, 30p. R. Richmond, Wellington. 2½l, 5l. Waite did not run.

3.15 (3.16): **LUCY GLITTERS HURDLE** (Handicap: £561: 3m)

Lone Attempt, b h, by Pinicola—Spatterdash (W. Robson), 8-6-7 — M. O'Shea (10-1) 1
Carue Grey, ch g, by Firestreak—Marcida (Mrs P. Brown), 10-7-13 — R. Walker (7-1) 2
Whitsuncalli, ch h, by Sunacelli—dam unknown (Mrs A. Newton), 9-10-0 — M. Barnes (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Alec Lewis (f), 5-1 Night Talk (4th), 8-1 Cool Gabriel, 10-1 Proud Knight, 33-1 Some Hazard, 50-1 Barrabol Warrior (p), Broram, 50-1 Aire-Silm (pu), 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, £3.77; places, 52p, 25p, 15p. 31p. S. Norton, Barnsley. 11, 4l.

3.45 (3.47): **FACEY ROMFORD STEEPLECHASE** (Handicap: Lone Attempt, b g, by Even Money—Scotch Tank (Lady Hall), 7-10-12 — D. Atkins (7-2) 1
Even Melody, br g, by Even Money—Scotch Tank (Lady Hall), 7-10-12 — D. Atkins (7-2) 1
Sea Count, b g, by Hard Tack—Seamecca (A. Weaver), 7-11-0 — T. Brownlees (7-2) 2
Never There, gr g, by Colonel's Claim—not registered (L. Irving), 8-10-0 — M. Barnes (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-4 fav Tom Morgan (4th), 10-1 Barlow's Song, 20-1 Three Fred's, 50-1 Ann Rose, 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, £3.20; places, 16p, 18p; dual forecast, 30p. N. Crump, Middleham. Sh hd, 4l.

4.15 (4.19): **WAINSTONES HURDLE** (Div II: Novices: £340: 2m 176 yds)

In Vision, b g, by Little Buskins—Bunty Vision (Mrs S. Wilkinson), 5-11-0 — Dickinson (100-30) 1
Neils Son, ch g, by Constable—Mistress Neil (Mrs B. Ward), 5-10-7 — A. Dyasdale (9-2) 2
Montreal Boy, gr h, by Doon—Katelanara (N. Chapman), 5-11-0 — N. Tinkler (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Park Road, 11-2 Shemaigh Swallow VI, 12-1 Ohio Money, 14-1 My Ribera, 20-1 Early Morning, Co Bang (4th), Tumieshan-ter, 50-1 Interplay, Armany, Articora, Cala Dionea, The Tinker, 15

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

Minimum lending rate cut again, but US signals end of the downward trend

Melvyn Westlake

The minimum lending rate, the rate in the nation's interest rate structure, was reduced yesterday for the fifth time in seven weeks amid increasing signs that the downward trend in rates is nearly be at an end.

The latest reduction of a ½ percentage point brings MLR down to 7½ per cent—the lowest level at which it has stood for two and a half years. It has been falling steadily since the record level of 12 per cent last November.

The cut coincided yesterday with a reduction from 6¼ to 6½ per cent in the base prime lending rate of the First National City Bank of New York, the second largest bank in the world.

The move is provided further evidence that United States interest rates have fallen as far as they can at this stage of the economic cycle, and may now be beginning to edge upwards again.

The apparent strength of the recovery in the American economy has increased expectations of higher interest rates in the near future, and the United States Treasury Bill rate, a bellwether of rate movements, is predicted to rise to 7 per cent by the end of the year from the present level of just below 5 per cent.

Analysts in the City of London believe that if the Bank of England hopes to achieve a further fall in MLR, perhaps to 9 per cent, this will have to be done quickly before upward pressure on rates across the Atlantic makes it impossible.

Few City bankers now expect MLR to fall below 9 per cent in the medium term. The premium differential at which, traditionally, British rates stand above those in the United States, is still large at 3½ per cent, compared with the more normal gap of around 2 per cent, although last autumn it was at an exceptionally high 5 per cent.

This differential is maintained to prevent foreign money flowing out of London, but the authorities might be prepared to see a narrower differential, and hope that this does not put sterling at risk.

In recent weeks the pound has been relatively firm on the foreign exchanges. Even so, this would only mean that British interest rates would not be forced to respond immediately to the upward trend in United States rates.

The clearing banks were cautious yesterday in predicting whether the fall in MLR would have any influence on the level of their base rates, although its main objective is to get bank lending rates lower and thereby encourage industry to spend money on creating more employment.

The move will, however, do little to help the Bank of England sell more government bonds to finance the Budget deficit. The growing conviction that an upturn in British interest rates is on the horizon has caused strong demand for government stock seen earlier this year to wane.

Prices of long-dated stocks have actually fallen slightly since the previous reduction in MLR early this month. As a result the authorities have had to resort to selling Treasury Bills.

Rate cut: The Finance Houses Association has cut its base rate for March to 10 per cent from 11 per cent.

America's trade goes to deficit

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Feb 27.—America's balance of trade reversed its first deficit in 11 months in January with imports exceeding exports by $72.6m, after a surplus in December of $52m and a series of record monthly surpluses during 1975.

The January deficit, reported today by the Department of Commerce, is a surprise, and will well have a negative impact on the dollar in the foreign exchange markets. Experts had expected a deterioration in the United States foreign trade position, but not a deficit.

Government economists, as well as private experts, have forecast a significant deterioration in the American trade position after last year's record surplus of $11,128.3m, because the American economic recovery moving faster than in other major countries, and also because of falling domestic oil output.

Imports in January totalled $8.4m, showing a $146m increase from December's level.

Citibank switch raises cost of borrowing

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 27

A major change in the trend of United States short-term interest rates is widely predicted.

The forecasts of significant rate increases ahead, after sharp rate declines over the last two months, gained support today with the announcement by the First National City Bank of New York that it was raising its prime lending rate to 6¾ per cent from 6½ per cent.

Some bankers and economists fear that further rate rises could endanger the chances of the economy's continued recovery and dampen investor confidence.

Government economists, including Federal Reserve experts, hold that a sustained recovery needs significant business investment and that higher interest rates could lead businesses to delay spending plans.

The economy is still seen by many economists as being at a fragile point with its sustained recovery still in doubt.

Good news came today with the publication by the Department of Commerce of the composite index of leading indicators, which showed a 2.2 per cent advance in January after a 0.9 per cent gain in December.

But the index is still moving up from a low level. This was underlined today with the publication by McGraw-Hill Incorporated of a new business survey showing that industry operated nationally at only about 73.5 per cent of capacity last month, almost the same as December.

Most bankers doubt if the Federal Reserve will now move to a more accommodating credit position, although few people expect an immediate tightening in policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

But short-term rates are expected to rise, possibly at a significant pace, under pressure

Bankers report that there have been some minor indications of revived business credit demand in recent weeks, which have accounted for the modest advances in short-term rates.

Bill to amend law on securities

George Clark
Political Correspondent

A Bill to amend company law and the law relating to the transfer of securities to enable the Stock Exchange to introduce a new computerized settlement and stock transfer system was given an unopposed second reading in the Commons yesterday.

The Bill, which has strong support from Conservatives, including Mr Peter Walker, the former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and some Labour MPs, would exempt companies from the obligation to issue share certificates, debentures or debenture stock certificates when these securities are held by a Stock Exchange nominee.

It would enable the Treasury to prescribe new stock transfer forms for use when securities are transferred to or from such a nominee.

The measure would also clarify the law on the sealing of share and stock certificates and make it clear that companies may keep registers and other records on computers.

It is believed to have government support, and the fact that there was no Labour MP present yesterday to shout "Object" seems to confirm this.

was introduced by Mr Michael Shersby, MP for Uxbridge and chairman of the Conservative back-benchers' committee.

NEB given title to government holdings

By Our Financial Staff

Protracted delays in vesting the National Enterprise Board with the legal title to the Government's shareholders in a number of major British companies due to make up its industrial portfolio were ended yesterday.

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, announced in a written Commons reply that he had given consent to the transfer and that the formal handover had been made yesterday.

There is, however, still no agreement on the value to be placed on the important holdings in British Leyland and Rolls-Royce.

This is thought to arise from Lord Ryder's aim to secure an adequate return on capital for the government holdings entrusted to him.

Under the terms of the Industry Act, 1975, the requirement is for holdings to be transferred to the NEB at book value which Lord Ryder argues is an unrealistically high estimate of the true value of the holdings in British Leyland and Rolls-Royce.

The remaining smaller government holdings are to be transferred to the NEB at the price originally paid when these companies were bailed out by the Government.

The consideration for the 4 million voting and 2.6 million non-voting shares in Ferranti, equivalent to 50.6 per cent of the equity, will be £8.67m; for the machine tool maker Herbert it will be £26.2m.

This is equivalent to the sum pumped in by the Government following the company's reconstruction. For Cambridge Instruments the consideration for the 4.26 million 10p ordinary shares and 37.68 million 1p ordinaries will be £1.25m.

The value placed on the 12.27 per cent stake in Brown Boveri Kent will be determined by reference to yesterday's market price.

The 10.49 per cent holding in International Computers will not be transferred until agreement with GEC and Plessey, two major shareholders, is reached.

Mr Varley also announced that the long-awaited draft guidelines governing the NEB's methods of operation would be published on Monday.

Woolworth profits rise disappoints

By Our Financial Staff

Warnings of a depressed climate for consumer spending through much of the current year came yesterday from Woolworth, whose sales and profits have shown a big improvement over the past 12 months.

The stock market was evidently disappointed with the group's preliminary figures, showing a 24 per cent rise in sales to £607m and an 18.3 per cent improvement in pre-tax profits to £36.3m.

Although profits improved by over a third in the first nine months of last year pre-tax profits were only fractionally higher at £14.5m for the final quarter.

Mr Steve Owen, Woolworth chairman, said yesterday that difficult trading conditions had continued into 1976 due to the contraction in customers' disposable income.

In the final quarter of last year the group had decided to try to maintain sales growth at the expense of margins, and a sales rise of a fifth during the period, with maintained profits, had proved the wisdom of this policy.

He said that Woolworth, whose great problem over the last decade had been sluggish sales volume, had succeeded in increasing its share of the United Kingdom retail market by between 3 and 4 per cent.

But volume looked like being well down in the current 12 months.

The group's shares, which had been falling in front of yesterday's figures, dropped a further 4p to 69p after Mr Owen's comment that it was not possible to predict profit levels for the current year.

Investor's Week, page 19

West German bank's shares suspended

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 27

Shares of Investitions und Handels Bank AG were suspended on West German stock exchanges today pending news of a possible reorganization of the bank's ownership and restructuring of its losses.

IHB, which engages primarily in industrial financing, is 79 per cent owned by the Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale—the bank which in its 1974 balance-sheet had to make a loss provision of DM1,800m to cover unsound investments.

Around 17 per cent of IHB's shares are held by the trade union-owned Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, with the remainder scattered among small shareholders.

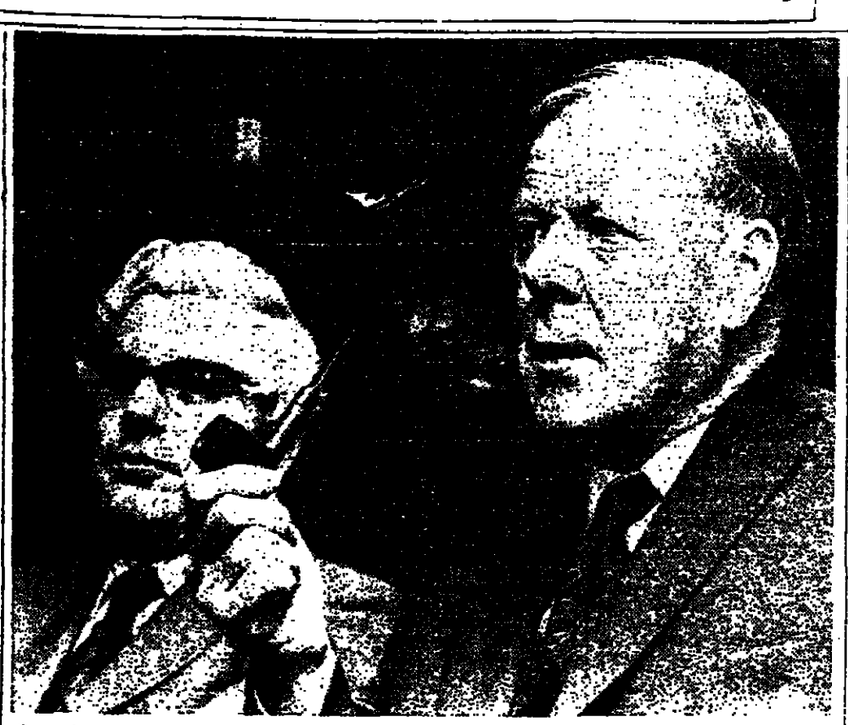
Today neither the Hessische Landesbank nor the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft would shed light on the suspension, except to confirm that they are jointly discussing the future of the troubled bank. The administrative council of the Hessische Landesbank was meeting tonight to tackle the question, and a solution may be announced next week.

According to usually reliable sources in Frankfurt, IHB made a profit on ordinary operations last year, but this was insufficient to cover write-offs on bad investments in the past.

Hence the two parent banks are reportedly planning to write down some of IHB's capital, and mobilize most of its reserves to cover the losses. At the same time they will offer to buy out the remaining small shareholders.

Air merger proposal

A merger between Sabena, the loss-making Belgian state airline, KLM of Holland and Luxair of Luxembourg was recommended today in the McKinsey report as the solution most likely to bring about substantial economic savings. The report was commissioned by the three Benelux governments.



The only candidate—a pipe-smoking Sir Richard Dobson, new chairman of British Leyland, with Mr Alex Park, chief executive, at yesterday's meeting.

Sir Richard Dobson to be Leyland chairman day after leaving BAT

By Edward Townsend

Sir Richard Dobson, the retiring chairman of British-American Tobacco who once exhorted shareholders to spread the gospel of private enterprise, has emerged as the new £22,500-a-year non-executive chairman of the state-owned British Leyland.

Sir Richard, the wartime Spitfire pilot who was knighted in the last New Year honours, takes up his new post on April 1, the day after retiring from BAT where he has been chairman since 1970.

He succeeds the late Sir Ronald Edwards who died in January after holding the post for only three months.

The announcement of Sir Richard's appointment came on the same day that Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, consented to the transfer of state holdings in various companies including British Leyland to the National Enterprise Board, whose chairman is Lord Ryder.

Referring to BL's future relationship with NEB, Sir Richard said yesterday: "I don't believe in a written constitution and if I can't get an understanding with Lord Ryder, one of us will have to go and I expect it will be me."

Sir Richard, who is 62, will be taking a £35,000 drop in salary when he moves into his new job. Last week he created some controversy by defending a 50 per cent salary increase last year which boosted his pay from £38,636 to £58,125.

BAT salaries, he said, had lagged unreasonably behind those in other big groups. Lord Stokes, now BL's president, received £48,560 when he was executive chairman in 1972.

Yesterday, Sir Richard, the product of a classical scholarship at Cambridge, admitted that his first reaction when offered the Leyland chairmanship had been doubt about whether he could do the job.

At a press conference, flanked by Mr Alex Park, the Leyland chief executive, and Sir Robert Clark, chairman of Hill Samuel, who has been acting chairman since January, Sir Richard said that "wiser people" had told him there was nobody else in prospect and "I found myself in a corner".

In 1974, Sir Richard attacked Labour's nationalization proposals and said it was inconceivable a body of "faceless men" could run BAT. Yesterday, he commented: "I don't know much about the motor industry, but I hope I know how many beans make five in British industry.

"I think there is a great difference between getting colleagues like Alex Park and me to run companies and the straight nationalization approach. But no one could call Lord Ryder faceless."

The civil servants he knew were intelligent and sensible people, he said, "and the way to get them out of our hair is to manage things successfully and profitably".

Mr Park said he hoped to see the new chairman take an active role in discussions with government both at home and overseas and also guide the board of directors on long-term strategy.

Sir Robert, who declared that Sir Richard was the only candidate for the job, said his role would also be to monitor the performance of management.

Sir Richard, who rose through the ranks to become head of the world's biggest free enterprise tobacco business, said he was aware of industrial relations problems at British Leyland, but generally it was a malaise of the whole country.

Midland results show £5m provisions for bad debt

By Christopher Wilkins

Midland Bank's profits dropped 14 per cent to £82.3m last year, after further provisions had been set aside against bad debt.

The provisions were only half the previous year's level at £5m, however, much smaller than the £40m set aside by National Westminster earlier this week.

At the trading level, Midland's profits were down from £110m to £83.7m, a figure which came as some disappointment to the stockmarket since it was taken to imply a second-half outcome in the main parent bank rather below the first half's results. The shares fell by 5p to 300p, although, except for NatWest, the shares of the other clearers were also lower.

The relatively-disappointing trading performance was offset by better-than-expected profits of £12.9m from associated companies

Midland attributes the downturn in profit mainly to the fall in interest rates and a further steep increase in costs. Loan demand has also been notably slack, however, changing little from 1974.

The bank had an unusually high tax rate of almost 51 per cent, compared to a normal rate of 52 per cent. This is partly accounted for by a change in accounting policy on goodwill and by non-allowable depreciation of freehold properties.

But it has also been considerably affected by continued losses at Thomas Cook, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Midland, which has again performed badly overseas.

Midland is paying the maximum permissible dividend of 17.7p a share, against 16p in 1974.

Concessions over land tax

By Patricia Tisdall

Private householders and small property developers have, as promised, been given important concessions in the Government's controversial Development Land Tax Bill. No DLT will be payable when development value is realized by a person on his residence including up to one acre of land occupied as garden or grounds.

Sale or development of land held by a charity on September 12, 1974, will also be exempt, as will the development by an industrialist of his own land for industrial purposes. Also, the first £10,000 a year realized in development value will be exempt.

Small property developers will get a reduction on the following £150,000 of realized development value from 80 per cent to 66 2/3rd per cent.

While welcoming the concessions, the House Builders' Federation said yesterday it was still concerned about the dangers of a serious land famine in the late 1970s.

Mr Victor Lucas, president of the British Property Federation, said that even with the concessionary rate for the first £160,000 of the development gain, the 80 per cent DLT rate would "seriously affect the market for land".

How the markets moved

The Times index: 165.91 −2.42
The FT index: 405.2 −5.0

Rises

Brown & Tawse	4p to 75p
Cons Tea & Ltd	5p to 335p
Dawson, J.	3p to 56p
Drake Cubitt	1p to 11p
Intereuropean	2p to 67p
Ldn & Midland	3p to 62p
Negretti & Zam	5p to 40p
Nth Mid Const	2p to 28p
Ozalid	3p to 143p
Pratt, F. Eng	3p to 76p
Ransomes Sims	71p to 142½p
Staffs Potts	7p to 130p
Travis & Arnold	3p to 131p
Utd Scientific	12p to 114p

Falls

Barclays Bank	7p to 308p
Beecham Grp	5p to 352p
BP	8p to 562p
Coalite & Chem	4p to 20p
Glass Glover	2p to 30p
Hawker Sidd	8p to 420p
Hoover	10p to 325p
Imp Chem Ind	4p to 380p
Jardine M'son	22p to 403p
Messina Trans	20p to 190p
MTD (Mangula)	7p to 70p
Paterson Zoch	10p to 350p
Sentrust	10p to 155p
Shell	6p to 382p

Equities had a quiet end to the week.
Gilt-edged securities were uncertain.
Sterling lost 10 pts to $2.0255. The "effective devaluation" rate was 30.2 per cent.
Gold gained 25 cents an ounce to $132.50.
SDR-$ was 1.16873 on Friday, while SDR-£ was 0.576553.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1233.3 (previous 1234.1).

Reports, pages 19 and 20

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.25	36.25
Belgium Fr	83.25	80.25
Canada $	2.045	1.995
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mkk	7.95	7.70
France Fr	9.30	9.00
Germany Dm	5.35	5.15
Greece Dr	79.00	74.00
Hongkong $	10.30	9.90
Italy Lr	1730.00	1670.00
Japan Yn	635.00	610.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	64.00	55.00
S Africa Rd	2.25	2.05
Spain Pes	135.50	131.00
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.35	5.15
US $	2.07	2.02
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.00	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

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Lifeguard report dates crisis from 1974

By Margaret Stone

Lifeguard Assurance, the troubled life office which is now running on a closed fund basis after a cash crisis, was having talks with the Department of Trade as long ago as the autumn of 1974.

In the long-awaited report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1975, the outgoing chairman, Sir Anthony Grover, said: "On December 23, 1974, Lifeguard was notified by the Department of Trade that it was in the opinion of the Government's Actuary's Department that the position of Lifeguard was not entirely satisfactory."

Sir Anthony added that although it took time to decide upon the actual amount of new capital necessary, it was clear from an early stage that "the sums necessary would seem to be so large, relative to Lifeguard's share capital, as to render impossible a conventional capital raising operation in the form of a rights issue".

Consequently the board tried to sell the company as a going concern.

During May-September, 1975, talks were held with three prospective purchasers, two from the Continent and one American company. Negotiations with one of the European companies continued for 11 weeks "and seemed on the point of success". But it decided to withdraw at the end of September.

July target for state shipyards

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Minister in charge, is looking to July as the likely target date for the state takeover of shipbuilding. He said on the Tyne yesterday that he would like to see vesting day in this month if it could be done.

Mr Kaufman is the principal Minister on the Standing Committee now dealing with the measure in the Commons.

Italy renegotiates $500m Bonn loan

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 27

Once again the West German Federal Bank has made available a $500m credit for six months to the Bank of Italy.

A Federal Bank spokesman in Frankfurt confirmed that the credit, which is backed by a corresponding amount of Italian gold, as collateral, is now at the disposal of the Italian Central Bank.

The $500m tranche was first made available to Italy at the Bellagio monetary meeting in September, 1974.

Charter makes 150 redundant

Charter Consolidated, one of the four British-based mining finance houses, has made 150 of its 900 staff redundant after the suspension of the Tenke-Fungurume copper project in Zaire.

Market waits for fresh impetus

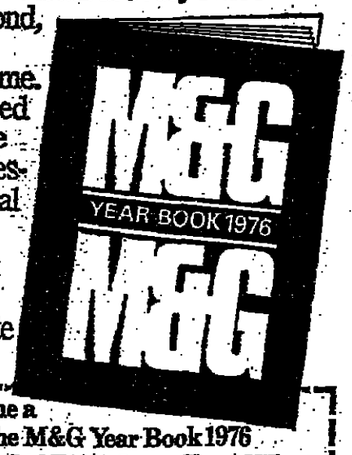
There was little response from either equities or gilts on the London stock market yesterday to the quarter-point cut in the minimum lending rate. In both cases an attempt at a rally quickly evaporated.

Equities had an uneven week. Though the *FT* ordinary share index advanced more than 13 points, most of the gains were scored in the first two days largely as a reaction to the depression brought about by the White Paper on public spending.

Investor's week, page 19

The M&G Year Book 1976

The M&G Year Book offers you a complete breakdown of every M&G unit Trust, Bond, Pension and Savings Scheme. It is designed as a reference book for professional financial advisers, but also available for the serious private investor.



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Name of your insurance broker (if any)

Not applicable in Eire

NORWICH UNION INSURANCE

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Public sector manoeuvres for the military

I once heard of a man who made his money in the old days by advertising, at £1 a go, "a book which every newly married couple should have", to be sent to the buyer under plain wrapper. Those who answered the advertisement would receive a sixpenny copy of St John's Gospel, which left them with little to complain about on technical grounds, even though they might have a strange feeling that there should have been more to it than that.

I have the same strange feeling about Mrs Thatcher's comments on the state of our national defences. In essence, of course, she must be right, but I imagine it would be possible to do a little paring down here and there without causing any great damage.

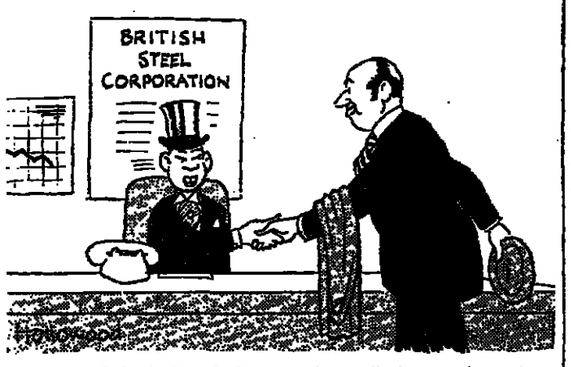
For example, I have it on good authority that there is a major whose full-time job it is to train the army sailing team, and a colonel whose full-time job it is to make arrangements for the funerals of any generals or field-marshals who might fade away during his two-year run of office. It does seem to me that we could dispense with the services of these two gentlemen without unduly affecting the activities of the brutal and licentious lot at the sharp end.

However, the whole debate has been superseded by the recent military coup, although these remarks still serve as a useful introduction to the text of the sixth communiqué issued yesterday from Junta HQ, Whitehall:

From: General Sir Herbert Herbert, General Officer Commanding Xth Financial Division.
To: All ranks.

1. In order to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement and make this country a land fit for heroes to live in, all nationalized industries will be subject to reorganization as under:
2. The British Steel Corporation will be seconded to our Japanese allies. If they run it at a loss, at least we aren't losing anything. If they run it at a profit, at least we will have some steel.
3. The Post Office will be placed under the control of the Royal Corps of Signals. All postmen will be issued with motor cycles and crash helmets. Office switchboard operators will be trained in morse code and semaphore, and beacons will be prepared for lighting on the tops of high buildings by members of the Royal Corps of Commissionaries.
4. The country's resources of electricity, gas, coal, oil and sunlight will be inspected by GOC XVIth Energy Division. Further bulletins as to exactly what this will achieve will be issued in due course.
5. British Airways will henceforth be designated as Civil Command, the Royal Air Force. The two Concordes will be used for dropping informatory leaflets on to the civilian population. All other aircraft will be commandeered for transporting senior officers and their ladies from place to place.
6. The National Health Service will be abolished and reconstituted under the Royal Army Medical Corps. All patients will parade at 06.30 hours daily when they will be inoculated against yellow fever, inspected for contagious disease, or excused boots, as the case may be.
7. Education will come under the control of the Royal Army Education Corps. All students will be expected to show proficiency in reading, writing, counting by numbers and parts of the rifle.
8. British Rail will be utilized to solve the unemployment problem. All unemployed troops will parade at their local railway stations at 08.00 hours tomorrow, and start tearing up the existing track. The rail network will then be converted to a road network, reserved for military traffic, which will thus be able to move about the country at speed in tactical formation.
9. National Giro will be transferred to the Royal Army Pay Corps. Pay parades will be held every Friday at 15.30 hours, as soon as civilian personnel have been issued with pay books. This should be completed by the second week in June, until which time credit will be available at the Naafi.
10. As a result of this strategic reorganization of the nationalized industries considerable savings will be made. However, certain additional expenses may be incurred by the Ministry of Defence. These will be met by means of a new Defence Tax, details of which will be issued in due course. Troops in the London area should note that the collection depots for this tax will be situated at Wandsworth, Brixton, Wormwood Scrubs and Pentonville.

Francis Kinsman



"2. The British Steel Corporation will be seconded to our Japanese allies."

BRUNNER INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

The following is the statement of the Chairman, **Mr. T. B. H. Brunner,** *circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1975.*

The year under review saw the Trust's gross revenue increase by £47,650 to £790,450 and net revenue increase by £16,205 to £433,308. Accordingly, your directors were able to declare a higher interim dividend of 1.1375p per unit and now recommend payment of a higher final dividend of 1.4625p per unit to make a total of 2.6p per unit for the year. This is equivalent to a gross distribution of 16% on the Trust's ordinary share capital against 14.5% a year ago.

In a discouraging business climate various factors have affected the Trust's performance. On the credit side, we have benefited from increased franked income, underwriting commissions and deposit interest. Also, following the repayment of the Swiss Franc loan in early 1974, no interest was payable in the year to November, 1975. On the debit side, we have received less unfranked investment income, paid higher Corporation Tax and incurred unavoidably higher administration costs. Net new investment in the year amounted to £408,659.

A graph displaying comparative movements over the last ten years in the net asset value of the Trust's ordinary stock, the Financial Times Actuaries All Share Index, gross distribution to stockholders and the Retail Price Index is included for the first time on Page 15 of the report.

I have referred to a discouraging business climate. This is conspicuously true of the United Kingdom, rather less so of certain overseas countries where the Trust has quite substantial investments held either directly or indirectly through holdings in British registered companies. Continuing price and wage inflation, a large trade deficit, nil economic growth and—by international standards—very high levels of taxation have combined to restrict the ability of British industry to earn and retain profits. The consequences of these developments for those charged with the running of public and private enterprises are all too apparent. They present formidable problems to those responsible for making investment decisions.

1976 has started with a host of uncertainties and a further advance in the Trust's net earnings will need to be striven for. However, your Board notes a return to somewhat more buoyant conditions in the London and New York capital markets since the end of the year. This welcome trend is reflected in the substantially higher net asset value of the Trust's equity at the year end (90.5p per unit against 48p per unit at 30th November, 1974). Regarding the management of invested funds, it should be noted that we have further reduced the number of holdings in the Trust's portfolio with the objective of both improving the monitoring of individual holdings, which now number 268, and stabilising administrative costs.

Mr. R. N. Young, a Director of Kleinwort, Benson Limited, who has managed the Trust's portfolio since January, 1971, was invited to join your Board in March, 1975. At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting stockholders will be asked to confirm Mr. Young's appointment as well as the reappointment of Mr. G. M. Duthie.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday, 26th March, 1976, at 11.45 a.m. at the Company's registered office, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB. Copies of the Full Annual Report are obtainable from the Secretary at that address.

Talking shop

Gardening—digging into your pocket

Before you let yourself get too carried away by the thought of growing your own vegetables, fruit and flowers, stop and think of the cost.

Starting to garden for the first time can be an expensive affair. Tools, plants and equipment represent an investment in cash terms only if you are sure you are going to carry on for a number of years in the same place.

Yet greengrocery prices have increased sharply since 1974 when, according to a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries survey, the average British family spent £71.48 a year on fruit and vegetables. So it is not surprising that many people, as the sales of seeds show, are switching from growing flowers to vegetables.

At the same time a new fashion has developed for allotments. In Greater London the waiting list for allotments has grown from only 756 people in 1966 to 4,524 in 1974.

Gardening to save money, it seems, makes sense, and enough *enthusiasts are willing to try* to emulate a magazine columnist who is hoping to grow £200 worth of food in a year in an allotment measuring 22 metres (24 yards) by 7.3 metres (8 yards).

However, all this cannot be achieved without some expenditure, particularly for beginners. It is likely that anyone starting from scratch will find that any "savings" will be wiped out in the first year by the cost of getting started.

Even the simplest and most basic set of tools is likely to cost £20 and probably much more. To this needs to be added the cost of weedkillers, pesticides and fertilizers which lessen the risk of losing the crop.

Then there are the plants themselves, which range from a few pence investment in seeds to several pounds for trees and bushes. How much you spend here depends partly on how long you are prepared to wait for results.

Yes, you can grow apple trees from pips, if you are prepared to wait at least three years and risk no fruit at the end. Alternatively you can spend £3 or so on a ready grown three to four-year-old bush from a nursery and get results much sooner. Lettuce and other vegetable seeds will take three months or so from planting to harvest. Again, the time can be cut drastically if young plants are bought, but the cost rises.

Garden products can be divided into three broad areas: tools, hardware and garden furniture; plants and seeds; and fertilizers, insecticides, weedkillers and other chemical-based products.

Unless you live within reach of a garden centre (such as Syon Park in West London) you are unlikely to find an adequate range of all three types of product under one roof. Shopping in these conditions can for most people depend more on availability than on price.

As to tools there does not appear to be a great deal of variation in the prices charged by different types of outlet. So if you like a particular brand, and gardeners get attached to their tools, there is not as much to be gained by "shopping around" as in other product fields. But there can be savings of 50 per cent or more between the prices of a brand leader like Wilkinson Sword and the equivalent products from lesser-known manufacturers.

The most important tools for the beginner, the experts say, are a good quality fork and spade. Next comes a rake and a hoe, followed by a hand trowel and hand fork.

EXAMPLES OF GARDEN EQUIPMENT COSTS

Individual item	
Fork	£5.25
Spade	£5.25
Rake	£4.14
Hoe	£4.14
Hand fork	£4.60
Hand trowel	£4.60

Sets	Bought as individual items	Set cost
Spade and fork	£10.50	£12.38
Full set of six	£27.98	£13.25
Hand trowel with fork	£9.20	£3.95

If bought separately, as the table shows, and using the best known brands, these can cost almost £30. However, it is possible to buy by mail order all *six items as a "set"* for £13.25 (Grattan mail order "Jenks & Cattell").

Unlike the situation with tools there are only a few main manufacturers of chemical products, so there is little chance of saving by switching brands. Here is where it really pays to buy in bulk, particularly if you have access to a car. Ask the retailer for large sacks rather than the exotically designed cardboard boxes, bottles and achets on display on the shelves.

For example, if you buy a 3lb pack of Fisons "Homegrow" vegetable fertilizer at 50p you pay 16.6p per lb whereas if you buy the 14lb pack at £1.75 you pay only 12.5p per lb. The same principle works for other products of this type; John Innes "No 1" potting compost (the type suitable for seeds and cuttings) costs 4.3p per lb if the 7lb pack is purchased and only 2.4p if the 56lb bag is bought.

One can only assume that the manufacturers are trying to thwart economy moves of this sort when they do not mark the weight or volume of contents on the pack. Baby Bio porting composts are sold in packs labelled unhelpfully "No 1", etc, ICI "Weedol" comes in a large cardboard box containing four paper sachets, marked only as treating 80 sq yards. Fisons sell their "Plantgrow" fertilizer in a "handy pack".

The most difficult area to measure cost savings is in plants because they are unbranded and there is no way of assessing quality before ordering other than the reputation of the seller. Other than through a nursery or garden centre, the most popular way of buying plants is through *specialist mail order advertisements.*

Here prices vary considerably, as is the case with retail outlets. It is particularly worth looking to see if postage and packing is included in the price because this can make a considerable difference, especially if a small quantity is involved.

A look at last weekend's gardening magazines and newspapers showed some interesting price variations. Taking gooseberry bushes for instance, one advertiser, Ken Muir of Clacton-on-Sea is offering two plants for £1.80 (90p each including postage); Van Gemeren's Nurseries of Chesterfield is charging 95p each plus 65p postage and packing; Keydell Nurseries of Horndean is charging 80p each plus a minimum of £1.25 for carriage.

At the moment there is no *legislation to compel companies* to show either the number or weight of seeds in their packets. As a result it is no easy matter to sort out which are the best buys. A recent experiment with lettuce seeds, for instance, showed that the number of seeds sold for 1p varied from 137 (Bees) to 246 (Cuthberts), so this a point worth bearing in mind.

To summarize: first think realistically about the total cost of starting a garden. Do not forget that you may have to add a shed in which to store your expensive new tools and possibly a fence to ward off dogs and other predators from your newly cultivated patch. These two items can easily add £100 or more to your budget.

If you do decide to go ahead, on tools it is worth looking at alternative brands to save money, on chemical products it is worth buying in bulk and, for plants, savings can be achieved by "shopping around".

Patricia Tisdall



A high street nurseryman tempts passers-by in London

Round-up

Bank unit trust groups to the fore

Midland Bank, which was late in the day in entering the unit trust field, is a year later now embracing the unit-linked concept. It has signed up with the Prudential, whereby the giant insurer, through its subsidiary, Greville Insurance, will provide the insurance element of the package.

The Midland Drayton Life Assurance Savings Plan is available for a minimum monthly investment of £10 or more. The 10-year plan can be linked to any of the five Midland funds, and full tax relief is available on the premiums.

● *It makes a great deal of sense for the Midland to sort out its insurance arrangements as quickly as possible, for this is the growth area of unit trust investment. Despite the fact that Greville is a less well-known name than Prudential, the new policy is likely to do well. The Midland's 3,000 bank branches are an ideal selling spot and from the customer's point of view life cover is operative immediately.*

Lloyds Bank has launched its fourth unit trust in 10 years under the extremely imaginative name of the *Lloyds Fourth Unit Trust.* You wouldn't guess it from the name but it is in fact an extra high-income fund, which is expected to yield around 8.25 per cent. The fund will be mainly invested in the United Kingdom market.

● *Although Lloyds now manage some £60m of unit funds, it is by no means among the best known of unit trust groups. The group's philosophy seems firmly built around the traditional banking concepts of safe and sure. This is reflected in the performance of the other three funds, which is respectable but not exciting. The 8.25 per cent yield is by no means exceptional, even among other unit trust groups which are also noted as being a particularly secure home for investors.*

Stockbrokers Mullens & Co, frequently known as the Government Broker, have added to their managed fund range (the Colemco unit trust is for smaller private clients) a specific fund for the fixed interest requirements of charities.

Charinco will invest in gilts as about 60 per cent of the portfolio; another 20 per cent will be in local authority investments and the remaining 20 per cent in convertible loans.

The fund has already attracted nearly £3m of funds from a range of charities. It does not conflict with existing funds for charities such as Charifund, run by M & G, or Charities Official Investment Fund, both of which have a strong equity content besides fixed interest holdings.

Charges are kept to a minimum with a maximum of a ½ per cent being charged for a cash entry into the fund (existing holdings can be offered as part of a stock exchange system) and also for withdrawals.

● *What is interesting is that Mullens have fixed no minimum size of holding. They are aware of the charitable nature of the fund and even the smallest prize fund, say, will be taken on. Given the low charges, it is certainly a scheme worth investigating by harassed trustees. The yield is currently 11.3 per cent.*

The Alliance Building Society and Sun Alliance and London Insurance group have come together with an investment package which takes advantage of the comparatively high interest rates available from building societies and the tax relief on qualifying insurance policies.

A lump sum is deposited in the building society and the interest from it is used to provide the monthly premium on a 10-year endowment policy with the insurance company.

An example is quoted of 35-year old man investing £5,000 with the society. At the end of the 10-year term the combined cash return of the investment is £9,809 (assuming a modest terminal bonus of 1 per cent).

★ ★ ★

National Provident Institution, a mutual office, which has become much better known to brokers and the public over the past few years, has updated many of its contracts. It has also introduced a new series of profit-sharing life policies with straightforward compound bonus instead of a simple bonus dependent on age.

Naturally, the aim is to maintain equity between the holders of old and new series policies, although, clearly, the compound bonus will favour policies running for longer periods, and vice versa. A terminal bonus may be introduced in the future

In view of its fairly high policy charge, the office is more competitive where large sums are assured. It also aims to be strong on term assurance at the younger ages.

Last year "self employed" retirement pensions accounted for about 30 per cent of all business transacted—because of the office's good past record. Compound reversionary bonuses are declared every year, representing guaranteed additions to the basic annuity. When the pension and cash are taken a vesting bonus is also paid to reflect annuity rates current at the time.

● *Perhaps in the Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer will allow the self-employed to put aside more of their earnings in this way. Because of inflation today's levels are much too low to provide a decent pension, even from the NPI.*

Phoenix Assurance is stressing to the self-employed its term assurance, since with the demise of estate duty the benefits at death can be left to a surviving spouse free from duty or capital transfer tax.

Since this "self-employed" term assurance is written in the pension fund, on a tax free basis, marginally better rates can be quoted and a policyholder can claim full relief of income tax on the premiums, provided they do not exceed £500 or 5 per cent of net relevant earnings (whichever is the smaller). But they count towards the overall limit of £1,500 or 15 per cent of net relevant earnings which can be paid towards a pension.

● *For any self-employed person paying the meagre maximum towards a pension, there is little point in reducing this contribution for the sake of term assurance ceasing at age 70 at the latest. After all, normal term assurance can be bought separately with the usual tax relief, albeit only 17½ per cent at present. Of course, anybody not paying the full pension contribution can "top up" in this way; but those not paying the maximum towards a pension will fare badly during retirement.*

Brokers Towry Law and Co Ltd have caught on to the idea discussed on December 6 (John Drummond writes) whereby a child can effect and discharge policies with the Friends' Provident Life Office through his or her parent or guardian while under the age of 16.

A "flexible" whole life policy on the *child's* life, therefore, is a fine investment vehicle for regular gifts which fall within the capital transfer tax exemptions, since it is a non-income producing investment. Guaranteed cash values, plus bonuses, are available at any time after premiums have been paid for 10 years, so that a nest egg can be built up for a child.

Towry Law point out that a contract can be drawn up in separate units (subject to a minimum monthly premium for each of £5).

★ ★ ★

A reader asked this week if it was possible to obtain a copy of a will. The copy was needed, incidentally, to prove to the Inland Revenue that a new feature of children's income on the parent's tax return was the result of an inheritance rather than dad having slipped a few thousand to his children in an attempt to alleviate the tax bill. (The point is that children's income is aggregated with that of their parents, if their parents *have provided the capital,* but not otherwise.)

In fact, there is no difficulty in obtaining a copy of a will provided three basic facts are available: the name of the deceased, date of death and the last known address.

Armed with this knowledge, the individual has a choice. He can go to the Probate Registry of Somerset House in the Strand, London, WC2 and dig through the files himself. Copies are made available at a cost of 25p per page of will—the average will is usually no more than two pages long. You cannot take a copy with you immediately, because there is too much pressure on the photocopying machines apparently, but it should be posted to you within three days.

The alternative for out-of-towners and the lazy is to submit the name, date of death and address to the Probate Registry plus a cheque or postal order for 50p made out to the Principal Registry, Family Division. This will secure a search for the will, if made, and inform the inquirer either of an intestacy or of the existence of a will of x number of pages. For the same payment of 25p per page a copy will be duly forwarded.

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Medium and Income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index 1776.2 rise from January 1, 1976: 6.8%.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +26.5%; over three years: −7.9%.

MEDIUM	A	B
Trades Union	64.7	1.7
M & G Midland	61.3	−1.1
Norwich Union	58.7	—
Schroder General	58.5	−5.9
Framlington Cap F	56.9	−2.6
British Life Bal	56.0	37.0
Tyndall Inter Earn	55.6	—
Scottish Equitable	51.5	—
Discretionary F	51.2	−1.5
Friends Provident	49.2	11.1
Barrington	46.3	—
Rowan Securities	45.4	—
Tyndall Canynge	45.1	−16.0
M & G Trustee	44.7	−3.0
Abbey General	44.3	−12.0
Unicorn '500'	43.8	−6.8
Equity & Law	43.6	8.4
Hill Samuel Security	43.5	12.6
Target Professional	42.1	−9.4
Prudential	41.5	−5.3
Colemco	41.5	18.4
Hill Samuel British	40.5	9.3
Mercury General	40.3	—
Wieler Growth F	40.0	—
Hill Samuel Capital	39.5	6.5
TSB General	38.4	−1.7
Canlife General	38.2	9.5
S & P General	38.0	−8.0
Friars House M	36.8	34.6
S & P Ebor General	36.7	−13.1
NPI Growth Accum	35.6	−4.7
London Wall Strong	35.5	−8.9
British Life	34.9	5.8
Guardhill	34.9	−3.0
Lloyd's Life Accum	34.8	—
Target Equity	34.8	−15.11
SW Scottish	34.5	−11.8
Lloyds Bank First	34.4	−4.8
Kleinwort Benson F	33.8	4.2
Legal & General	33.7	−9.3
Wickmoor	33.2	—
Tyndall Capital	33.0	−20.5
Allied Growth & Inc	32.9	−7.0
Allied Capital	32.9	−5.9
Ionian Growth F	32.9	−23.8
Bishopsgate Prog F	32.8	−18.1
Marlborough	32.7	13.0
Intel	32.6	10.1
Hambro Fund	32.5	−10.5
SW Unit D	32.1	−5.2
Barbican	31.9	−15.2
Unicorn Trustee	31.8	−10.6
Stewart British	31.8	—
Equitas	31.7	−15.4
Quadrant F	31.6	10.0
Alben Trust	31.1	−13.8
Mutual Sec Plus	30.9	−4.2
SW Hundred	30.7	−2.5
Nelstar	30.6	−0.4
Lloyds Bank Second	30.1	−6.0
Pelican	30.1	3.8
National West Gro	29.8	11.7
Ariel	29.7	−23.8
Pearl Unit Trust	29.6	−4.5
Unicorn Capital	29.3	−11.2
Target Thistle	28.8	−2.0
Emblem Fund F	28.8	−30.2
Prolific	28.7	10.6
Ulster Bank Growth	28.7	−3.2
Merlin	28.6	−15.0
Allied Elec & Ind	28.1	−6.9
Crescent Reserves	28.1	−3.8
S & P Scotshares	28.1	−15.5
Brown Shipley	27.9	4.2
Allied BIF Second	27.8	−2.1
Barclaytrust Invest	27.1	—
Mutual Blue Chip	27.0	−4.5
Buckingham	26.9	11.0
Gartmore British	25.8	—
SW Security First	25.1	−13.2
SW Growth	24.6	23.6
Carliol F	24.4	−5.3
Allied First	24.2	−3.1
M & G General	23.6	−4.0
G and A	22.9	−5.2
Family Fund	22.8	1.4
Lawson Scottish	22.8	—
Oceanic Growth	22.5	−38.0
Unicorn General	22.1	−14.5
Great Winchester M	21.4	−34.6
M & G Clyde Gen	21.1	−18.0
Henderson Inc Assets	20.9	−2.2
London Wall Capital	20.7	−14.0
Sebag Capital	20.7	—
SW Domestic	20.4	−30.3
Abacus Giants	20.1	−17.2
Shenley	19.1	—
Minster	18.8	−32.1
M & G Sec Gen	18.7	−8.3
L & C International	18.3	−2.4
SW Consolidated	18.3	1.2
SW Century	18.0	−7.7
SW Provident	17.7	−23.6
SW Invest General	17.2	−25.8
Worldwide	16.8	—
Cabot F.	14.9	−16.3
Glen Fund	12.2	−28.3
SW Commercial	11.8	−13.1
Key Private	11.6	−23.7
SW Invest Second	11.6	−23.1
Oceanic General	11.4	−36.0
SW Shamrock	11.1	−34.7
Private Portfolio	9.2	−45.1
Archway Capital F	8.3	−17.5
SW General	5.7	−34.7
Piccadilly Inc Gro	4.5	−15.5
Cosmopulitan Growth	1.7	−30.6
SW Capital Growth	−2.0	−39.3
Portfolio Growth	−3.0	−46.6
Jascot Sect Leads	−3.7	−28.6

INCOME	A	B
Schroder Income F	69.4	16.8
Framlington Income	67.0	21.3
M & G Extra Yield	61.5	—
Gartmore High Inc	59.9	—
S & P High Return	59.1	10.5
S & P Ebor Sel Inc F	54.7	6.0
S & P Scotincome	54.1	−2.6
M & G Dividend	53.2	13.8
Gartmore Income	50.9	22.8
Lond Wall High Inc	49.7	1.9
M & G Clyde High Inc	48.8	22.8
Allied Ham High Yld	48.1	—
Alben Income	47.5	23.0
Hill Samuel Income	47.0	16.2
British Life Div	46.1	−9.7
Hill Samuel High Yd	45.5	−1.5
Abbey Income	44.8	—
Crescent High Distr	43.1	3.6
Hend High Income	43.1	6.6
Unicorn Extra Inc	42.6	11.9
Target Income	41.6	9.3
Unicorn Income	41.2	3.0
Ionian Income M	41.2	−8.2
S & P High Yield	41.1	10.9
Lloyds Bank Third	39.1	6.3
Hambro Income	38.8	−2.6
S & P Income	37.8	11.2
Tyndall Narcom Inc F	37.7	−2.3
Tyndall Income	37.5	−6.2
Allied Equity Income	37.4	−3.6
Sebag Income	37.4	—
Merlin High Yield	36.9	12.1
Charterhouse Income	36.5	−5.2
Prolific High Inc	35.8	—
S & P Scotyields	35.7	3.6
Pearl Income	33.5	−3.9
Arbuthnot Income	33.2	−5.8
National West Inc	34.3	9.5
Bridge Talisman Inc	33.8	−13.0
Canlife Income	33.6	—
SW High Income	32.9	14.7
Allied High Income	29.2	3.1
Mutual Income	28.5	−1.3
Brandts Income	28.2	1.8
Midland Dray Inc	28.2	11.1
Lawson High Yield	28.2	—
Key Income	27.9	−11.9
New Court Income	27.6	—
Royal Trust Inc	27.2	—
Mutual High Yield	26.8	17.2
GT Income	26.7	—
SW Nat High Inc	25.8	0.2
SW Income	22.8	−7.1
Oceanic High Inc	20.5	−15.3
Archway Income F	20.1	−12.8
Piccadilly Extra Inc	17.7	−16.1
SW Brit High Inc	17.2	—
Trident Income	17.0	−17.8
SW Extra Income	14.1	−15.5

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

A: Change since February 27, 1975, offer to bid, income reinvested.
B: Change since March 1, 1973, offer to bid, income reinvested. Both taken to February 28, 1976.
M: Trust valued monthly.
F: Trust valued every two weeks.

Taxation

Earnings on the side: a different time scale

With inflation and high tion taking its unrelenting on spendable income, increasing number of em people are boosting income by providing fre part-time services of on or another. The em journalist may write a for other newspapers and zines; the employee acco many run a private pr from home; a carpente provide a local odd-job s The alternatives are end

It goes without sayin the profits from such ve after the deduction of all expenses, are taxable, bu rules for measuring the a of profit falling into ea year can be puzzling to unfamiliar with the intr of our tax laws.

The rules depend on w the activity is new, cont or ceasing. They are the for all types of business a carried on by individuals or in partnership, be it a profession or vocation, whether carried on full-ti part-time. Companies ar included here as there special set of regulation corporate bodies.

For those newly start in business the profits m the first tax year from th of commencement to th lowing April 5 are taxe that year. It is not nec to prepare accounts up to 5 each year if some othe is more convenient. example, it might be d to prepare 12-monthly ac from the date the bu starts, but there is no requirement to do so and in doubt it makes sen consult an accountant or adviser.

If the first accounts a made up to April 5 it f that the profit for the fi year will have to be tioned. For example, business starts on Octo 1975 and the first accour prepared for the year September 30, 1976 half profits (the odd five da normally ignored) will b able for 1975-76.

For the second tax ye profits of the *first 12 r trading* are taxable. Cont the example, the secon year is 1976-77 and the of the year ended Sept 30, 1976, would be taxab the third and subsequent the "preceding year comes into operation. amount taxable is the for the accounting year in the preceding tax yea tinuing the example, the ment for the third ta 1977-78 will again be the of the year ended Sept 30, 1976 (the profits accounting year ending preceding tax year 19 The upshot of this rule in many cases the third assessment will be the s the second year.

There is a little m these "opening years rul they are called, because second and third tax ye individual has an (instead of using the basis that I have outlin taxpayer can write to t office asking for the ments for both the secon third tax years (it m both, not one or the ot be based on the actual of each of these year culated from April April 5). This is a option if, after an initi cessful start, profits st decline. If the claim is and the accounts have prepared for a year-end than April 5, an apportio on a time basis w necessary.

After the third year thing runs normally on ceding year basis unt closing years of the tinuance of the busines a further set of rules a

In the last tax ye assessment is adjusted actual profits made period from April 6 to t of discontinuance. Prof apportioned on a time b the accounts cover a prior to April 6.

For the two tax yea ceding the last an opti this time with the Revenue. If *in total* the profits for those two (apportioned from Apr April 5 for each year) the assessments already on the normal precedin basis, the Inland Reven tax the increase.

The tax for each yea start to finish of the b is payable in two instal one half on January 1 tax year and the other following July 1 (or, tively, 30 days after th of the assessment if lat either of these dates).

As the Inland Reven dom receives accounts to assess the correct fig profit *estimated* assessm raised to ensure that least of the tax is colle the due date.

A point I have mentio fore but it is important to bear repetition, is t estimated assessment within 30 days of its iss only be appealed agai tify the taxpayer should als it is thought to be ex This will postpone payn part of the tax and c charge to interest on it months.

How much more sim would be if individual taxed on an actual ba every year, as compani with the tax payable reasonable interval aft year end.

Vera Di Pa

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

CAUTION

Earnings the side: a differen time sca

estor's week

nter buyers • Woolworth

bears were on the losing end of the marker last week, when both gilts and es reversed their initial response to the Paper.

is again showed the lead, as the City ed that the Chancellor's triumph over abour left-wing was more significant than alucmee to cut public spending. Against this background, further downward pressure on United Kingdom interest rates brought buyers into the market again.

Equities moved above the *FT* 400 mark again in decisive manner. But turnover in ordinary shares has fallen away, and this sector remains dependent upon gilt edged for its trend in the short-term.

r gloomy remarks on the k for consumer spending day from stores giant Woolworth provided a future for a week that ed the collapse of both ord Nylons and Bear

stockmarket was dis- ited with Woolworth's 18.3 nt increase in full year profits to £36.3m because quarter profits were flat red with a rise of over a for the first nine months year.

The important point, however, is that Woolworth held on to the volume gains that have eluded it so many times in the past, albeit at the expense of margins in the closing months of the year.

A sales rise of a fifth in the final quarter should still look creditable when the results of other retailing groups are known, and arguably contains an element of improved volume at a time when consumer spending was falling in real terms.

Woolworth has put a great deal of time and money into its "Wonder of Woolworth" sales programme, and until consumer spending really came under pressure it had a tonic effect on the group's performance. But it now looks as if the group, in common with the rest of the retail sector will do well to just maintain profits this year.

The stockmarket had expected more—marking the shares down 4p to 69p on the results. The p/e ratio is just over 15 and the yield is 8.5 per cent on the unchanged dividend.

enry buys S Pearson

was the pride and delight Thornton household last when the local paper fell to reveal, among reports doings of the district l and advertisements for picture of the Kingfield Sound prominently dis-

There in the front with his drums before was young Tom, smiling from upon the world. Young himself, however, brushes admiration aside with the one accustomed to fame.

ought to have an adver- ome out in", he says, and thy gets on the telephone.

untime Ellie, after some reserve, has let out how the provincial paper is ng to pay for the job it has offered her. Henry, this and the paper's price together, wonders n earth it stays in busi- "Advertising", prompts "You look how much paying for 20 words and p the column inches of ied advertising and you'll w they stay in business." y, investigating, finds his indeed is the case. were signs of an im- ent in the volume of dis- dvertising in the closing months of last year. And on City estimates there could be an increase of up to 20 per cent overall in 1976.

At the same time cost pressures are easing. Newsprint prices, which virtually doubled in the 18 months to mid-1975, have now stabilized, although newsprint users are still vulnerable to any weakness in sterling. And implementation of the £6-per-week limit on wage increases will also leave room for margins to expand.

Henry, digesting all this, is inclined to think that he should have a holding in the sector. But he is scared of direct investment in the national newspapers by the thought of the cost and labour problems they are likely to encounter in introducing new printing technology. At the same time he recognizes that improvements in the volume of advertising will be slow in working through to the provincial papers, since they are more heavily dependent than the nationals on job advertising, and therefore on the unemployment figures. So he decides on a purchase which will give him spread.

He finds it in the Cowdray stable. Henry is at first inclined to put his money straight into Pearson Longman, reckoning to get the undiluted benefits of both the buoyant Longman Penguin sales abroad and the recovery now to be expected at the company's provincial newspaper chain, Westminster Press, as against a period when profitability was disrupted by strikes. On further reflection, however, he decides to go for Pearson Longman's rather more expensive parent, S. Pearson.

He thinks that in addition to a good performance from the group's newspaper (including the *Financial Times*) and publishing side, its industrial division, largely the Doulton companies, should do well in the current year, and that the banking and financial services should put up a respectable performance.

He also notes that the group has oil interests through Midhurst Corporation. He is planning to spend £3,000 on this purchase, hoping to buy the shares at under 150p for a yield of just under 5.5 per cent on Monday.

He is, at the same time, taking his profits on Dalgety, which has served him extremely well, but where he feels that the best is, for the moment, over. Reflecting on the abominable showing of Dalgety's shares directly after his purchase in July last year Henry is, to some extent, comforted on the P & O debâcle. His recent investment in P & O was followed by some pretty awful results from the shipping group. As with Dalgety he feels that the trading prospects justify his investment; but he is beginning to wonder how much the P & O management will make of them. On the stop loss system which he introduced in the new year he has sold half of his holding; and he is by no means a firm holder of the rest.

FE

HENRY'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR

se	Quantity	Date	Buying price	Present price	Profit (loss)*
Insurance	531 shares	1/4/74	228p	314p	£417
on Trust	147 shares	26/5/75	655p	480p	(£290)
	481 shares	21/7/75	208p	265p	£237
estment	972 shares	16/9/75	150p	173p	£180
Corpn					
uthority	£3,000	21/10/75	Par	101¼†	£52
g bonds	nominal				
	655 shares	10/11/75	305p	380p	£426
/s Hldgs	2,500 shares	10/11/75	40p	34p	(£182)
	775 shares	8/12/75	248p	316p	£486
	848 shares	2/2/75	118p	98p	(£218)

Profit so far: £1,088
Cash: £1,924.57

Buying costs:
ding accrued interest.
107 shares in Wm Morrison Supermarkets at a profit of
; 848 shares in P & O at a loss of £200.05.

or insurance

ing abroad?—more cover needed

Britain joined the Euro- Economic Community, have been plenty of regarding motor in- and the cover provided Continent. But, when all and done, they do not to much in practical most British motorists. British motor policy ically provides *some* other EEC countries, in a number of other ropean countries. The of countries to which er applies has grown, continuing to grow. over provided is the required by law in ntry which has joined heme—whatever that ay be. Thus the cover policy depends on the in which one happens the strictly *legal* point of view, anybody with a British motor policy can take his car abroad to one of the other countries in the scheme without making any special insurance arrangements, and without obtaining a "green card".

Unfortunately, there is a very serious practical catch to this arrangement. The cover which will be provided as a matter of course by a British motor policy in the various other countries is only the bare minimum required by law in each country. It is very much less than the cover provided by most policies in this country—being significantly less than a policy covering third party, fire and theft risks.

To set off for a Continental country in the scheme without making any special insurance arrangements (as one is quite entitled to do by law) is comparable with taking no more than "Act only" cover in this country—which is the absolute minimum of cover required by law.

It is false economy to have much less cover on the Continent than in this country. For instance, without extending the policy on full terms for the Continent (which involves the payment of an additional premium and the issue of a green card), there will be no cover for the car in the event of accidental damage to it, or loss by fire or theft.

As mentioned, the cover required by law varies with the different countries in the scheme. In some countries, for instance, if passengers in the car are injured due to your negligence, there may be no claim under the policy. This is particularly likely if the injured passenger is your wife or a member of your family.

The solution is to extend your policy, as in the past, by paying an additional premium. You will then receive the customary green card, which can be helpful in the event of an accident.

In this way, not only will you have the same cover on the Continent as in Britain, but also your car will be covered while in transit to and from the Continent—for a sea journey of up to 65 hours on a recognized route.

If your car should be stolen or wrecked while abroad, you may have to pay import duty to the foreign country—because your car will have been taken into the country, but not taken out. This charge may be covered by the Continental extension to your policy. Many insurers also cover the cost of redelivering your car to your home after loss or damage on the Continent.

There are various forms of supplementary cover which can be arranged. One of the most comprehensive is provided by Europ Assistance. The aim is to provide assistance (of almost any kind) to enable anyone enrolled with the service to continue their journey.

In the event of serious accident or illness, the service will liaise with the Continental hospital, guaranteeing that the fees will be paid. And, when in the best interests of the patient, it will arrange repatriation—if necessary, by air ambulance with a doctor and nurse on board. There is no monetary limit on the repatriation expenses which may be incurred.

John Drummond

COMPANY MEETING

OMNEY TRUST LIMITED

following is an extract from the statement by the rman, Mr. S. G. Brooksbank, F.C.A., for 1975.

F.T.-Actuaries All-Share Index rose by 136.3 per cent 175. In retrospect, it could be argued that the fall which e during 1974 was overdone and a review of the funda- ctors affecting stock market movements would appear to this theory since there has been little improvement in experience and outlook. It is true that companies in the ingdom have reported higher profits and in a surprisingly mber of cases dividends have been increased by the permitted under existing legislation. However, the is report on inflation accounting makes it clear that the art of these profit increases would disappear if they had usted on the lines suggested in the report. Naturally, the in the rate of inflation which has occurred in the last hs for which figures are available is to be welcomed, djusted annualised rate is still far too high and can only ed with continuing anxiety.

EMPHASIS ON INVESTMENT OVERSEAS

alue of the company's assets at the 31st December, 1975, to £35,867,000 against £21,400,000 which represents a .6 per cent. Assuming full conversion of the company's le loan stock, the net asset value per 25p unit has risen to 99p, a rise of 82.5 per cent, which illustrates the he gearing resulting from the existence of prior charges borrowings. The reason for this under-performance the All-Share Index lies in the emphasis on investment which your board has deliberately maintained and which a feature of its investment policy in the past few years. e fall in the value of the pound during 1975 from a rate .35 to U.S. $2.02, the Sterling value of dividends paid by anies to U.K. shareholders has increased by about 15 While it is to be earnestly hoped that this deterioration hange rate does not continue, the protection which our holdings provide for the shareholders is clearly illus- our directors recommend an increased final dividend of ch makes a total dividend for the year of 2.15p.

s of the Annual Report are available from the s, Lazard Brothers and Co. Limited, 21 Moorfields, C2P 2HT.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

No cheer from an MLR cut and Wall Street

With many investors content to wait for Wall Street's next move in its attempt to go over 1,000 on the Dow Jones Index, companies reporting profits, notably Woolworth and Midland Bank, held much of the interest in London yesterday.

The expected cut in Minimum Lending Rate brought a flicker of life in mid-afternoon, but the firmer tone could not be sustained and, at the close, the *FT* Index was down five points to 405.2, the first time it had lost ground in the week.

After raising profits from £2.5m to £3m in 1974-75, Armstrong Equipment now seems poised to approach £4m this year. Margins, buttressed by the successful digestion of newcomers, are thought to be good. The interim report due soon should be encouraging. The shares are 71p.

But the advance since the account started on Monday is 13.3, even though most of this was gained over the first two days. To the concern of many dealers, business remains very thin and the market is badly in need of some fresh impetus on the home front. The CBI's view on capital spending this year did nothing to help the general sentiment.

Gilts had an uncertain day and tended to go easier in unsettled trading. The ¾ per cent cut in Minimum Lending Rate was a little surprising, but the slight tonic it gave the market quickly evaporated.

"Shorts" were generally unchanged on the day. "Longs" closed ½ point lower, after being up to ½ point down at one stage.

The result from Woolworth was at the bottom end of the market's range of expectations and coupled with a warning on margins. The effect was to clip 4p from the shares to 69p while the Midland figures, though more or less on target, also brought a decline, from 305p to 300p.

In "blue chips", ICI lost 4p to 380p in spite of a strong "buy" recommendation and others to retreat were Beechams 5p to 352p, Glaxo 4p to 368p and Unilever, where results are due next week, by 6p to 438p. Fisons stayed a comparatively firm spot at 405p, a penny off.

Having advanced well over the week, the big engineers tended to suffer even more with Hawker Siddeley losing 8p to 420p, GKN 6p to 316p and Tube Investments 4p to 338p.

The same was true of electricals, where Rank "A", at 158p, were lower by 7p and EMI shed 4p to 254p. But United Scientific met with limited demand in a thin market with the result that there was a disproportionate advance of 12p to 114p.

There were plenty of features, nearly all bearish, in the financial sector. After the Midland figures, Barclays gave up 7p to 308p, Lloyds 7p to 233p and National Westminster held on to its overnight 270p. An investment recommendation helped RP Martin to firm 5p to 72p, one of the few bright spots.

Comford Engineering shares, now 44p, have been held back by a long line which may be coming to an end. It had a rights issue early last year. The group beat £1m in profits for the first time in 1974-75 and business is thought to be still good. The yield approaches 12 per cent and the shares will be worth watching once weak sellers are out.

Elsewhere in financials, interim figures from jobbers Smith Brothers had the shares 5p down to 59p, while Akroyd & Smithers lost 5p to 228p in sympathy. Another hit by results was Allen Harvey & Ross, off 10p to 470p, while Union Discount gave up 7p to 363p.

In insurances, both Royal, down 6p to 314p, and Commercial Union, off 5p to 131p, proved to be weak spots ahead of results early next week. Recent figures raised Alexander Howden 2p to 134p while Stenhouse put on a penny to 93p after the annual meeting. Here the chairman talked of proposals for the industrial side which would be "advantageous to shareholders."

Revived bid talk gave a penny lift to United Dominions Trust to 30p.

Oils reacted to the downward trend of Wall Street with BP 8p down to 582p and Shell giving up 6p to 382p. The Lasmo-Scot units weakened further, by 7p to 163p. Woolworth apart, Allied Retailers down 8p to 120p, and Gus "A", easier by 5p to 214p, provided the other features.

The various factors hitting gold shares continued to play a part. The worst were Johannesburg Consolidated £1.25 to £12.50, General Mining 75p to £17, West Driefontein 75p to £25.25 and Vaal Reefs 50p to £15.12. Africa considerations again hit De Beers at 227p.

Comment on results left Woodhouse & Rixson 5½p lower at 38p, Town & City lost 3p to 20p after figures, in properties, Rentokil gave up a penny to 70p for a like reason and Geo Dew reacted 5p to 120p after the late announcement on Thursday of a rights issue.

There was some interest in Staffordshire Potteries in the light of an industry revival sooner than expected. The shares rose 7p to 130p.

Equity turnover on February 26 was £70.34m (18,390 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were: Lloyds Bank new, De Beers, Burmah Oil, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Woolworth, Rank "A", Barclays Bank, Shell, United Scientific, ML Meyer, Grand Metropolitan and GKN.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev Year
A. Harvey & Ross (£1) Fin	18	10	23/4	25	13.5
C. H. Beazer (10p) Int	3.5	3.5	3/5	—	8
Evode (20p) Fin	1.94	1.8	—	1.91	1.74
Int Inv (25p) Fin	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
Lake & Elliot (25p) Int	1.43	1.30	27/4	—	2.12
Lamson (25p) Fin	1.32	1.56	15/4	2.50	2.84
Midland Bank (£1) Sec Int	7.27	6.55	2/4	11.47	10.75
H. Norrington (5p) Fin	0.38	0.39	5/4	0.38	0.39
Rentokil (10p) Fin	1.01	0.88	—	1.78	1.65
Shaw Carpets (10p) Int	0.87	0.87	2/4	—	2.05
Smith Bros (25p) Int	1.5	1.5	26/3	—	4
F. W. Woolworth (25p) Fin	2.72	2.72	24/4	3.95	3.95

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

C. H. Beazer tumbles but still happy

West-Country property company and contractor C. H. Beazer (Holdings) came unstuck in the first half year to December 31. On turnover down from £5.08m to £3.33m, pre-tax profits plunged from £962,000 to £445,000. In the preceding full year to June 30 profits went ahead a bit from £1.57m to £1.6m and in November the board reported that trading was going well.

Mr C. H. Beazer, chairman, says that ignoring property developments and write-downs pre-tax profits rose by £128,000. In 1974-75 a write-down of some UK developments amounted to some £600,000.

The half-time payment is 2.31p gross against 2.23p, helped by waivers on some 2.69m shares. For the full year, the board intends to maintain the 12.3p gross dividend. It is also preparing the ground for a resumption of rising profits. Indeed, there now seems to be "some light at the end of the tunnel".

Lake & Elliot strides ahead

Hard on the success of its £1.5m fund raising, Lake & Elliot reports that pre-tax profits in the half-year to January 31 soared 65 per cent to a best-ever £1m. As indicated, sales rose 26 per cent to £9.3m. At the time of the rights issue in December, the board of this Middlesex-based maker of iron and steel castings said that sales were ahead by 32 per cent and that the outlook was encouraging.

The interim dividend goes up from 2p gross to 2.20p. The board expects to pay a final of 3.08p on the increased capital, making 5.29p, compared with 4.81p for the year. Earnings a share advanced from 4.63p to 6.96p. The board expects a good outcome. Last year pre-tax profits were £1.5m, on sales of £15.8m.

C. Walker takes 15 pc of Brown & Tawse

Having won Coated Metals, after a protracted fight that brought the bid price up from 85p to 143p, C. Walker & Sons seems to be hunting again. It has bought a further 150,000 ordinary shares in Dundee-based steel and tube stockholder Brown & Tawse, bringing the holding to 14.7 per cent. Brown & Tawse, however, is much bigger prey than Coated Metals. An all-out approach would involve around £6.3m against CM's £1.5m.

In 1974-75 the pre-tax profits of Brown & Tawse broke through £2m for the first time to £2.05m. But in the half-year to September 30 they slipped 10 per cent to £915,000.

No interim from loss-making Roan

Pre-tax losses at Roan Consolidated Mines rose a further Kwacha 2.81m in the second quarter, to K5.91m (about £4.53m) for the first half year to the end of December. This was after interest charges had risen 132 per cent to K5.09m and the average copper price dropped by 25 per cent to K763 a tonne compared with the same six months in 1974. The net loss was K281,000 against a profit of K22.4m. The interim dividend has been passed.

Reliance Knitwear slide into red

Profits of £315,000 turned into losses of £86,000 at Reliance Knitwear Group in the half year to October last. Redundancy and reorganization costs of £42,000 were partly to blame. Turnover went up from £4.2m to £4.4m. There is no interim dividend against 1.19p gross.

The year before, the profits of this Cheshire-based clothing group fell from £711,000 for 16 months to £349,000.

Town & City lowers loss and sells more property

By Terry Byland

Town & City Properties succeeded in reducing its net loss in the six months to September 28; it also achieved further sales from the property portfolio almost at book values.

The loss before tax and net outgoings on development properties was £3,337,000. The trading periods are not strictly comparable, but a loss of just under £5m was reported for the half-year to September, 1974.

The present loss represents a pretax loss of £6m at Towbar Properties and Central District Properties, less a profit of £2,774,000 for the rest of the group.

But since last August, the group has sold a further £23.3m of property, with a book value of £24.3m. This brings total sales since March last year to just over £130m.

No dividend is paid for the half year. In the previous year, a nominal 0.01p a share was paid to maintain trustee status.

Net income from investment property fell from £7.3m to £6.2m, and a loss of £50,000 on property dealing is reported, against a profit of £317,000 previously. But interest charges, which hit Town & City hard in 1975, when the group made a £100m write-down in the balance-sheet, have fallen this time from £13.5m to £10.4m.

The property sales provide fresh indication of the improved health of the property market. But there is still no attempt at a property valuation. The company feels that the market in property remains too thin to permit realistic valuations.

An "acceptable level of gearing" remains the target for the group management. Further sales of property are needed to achieve this.

Shareholders were told at the last annual meeting that a growing rental income and a continued disposals programme would be the main contributors to the recovery plan.

Rentokil ahead: UK end down despite rally

Though United Kingdom profits fell, Rentokil, the international pest control and wood specialist, came through 1975 well. Pre-tax profits for the year rose by 10 per cent to £6.1m, on turnover up from £33.5m to £39.4m. Pre-tax profits for the first six months were ahead by 2 per cent at £2.9m and at the time the board said, despite higher costs, it expected better profits in the second half.

The improvement owes much to a 42 per cent rise to £2.22m overseas. At the half-way stage they were 40 per cent ahead at £1.18m. But United Kingdom profits disappointed, falling 2.5 per cent to £3.9m. But there has been some improvement here, for at the interim stage the United Kingdom contribution was down 16 per cent to £1.76m.

A revaluation of the quoted investments and exchange differences on fixed and intangible assets overseas produced an extraordinary credit of £960,000.

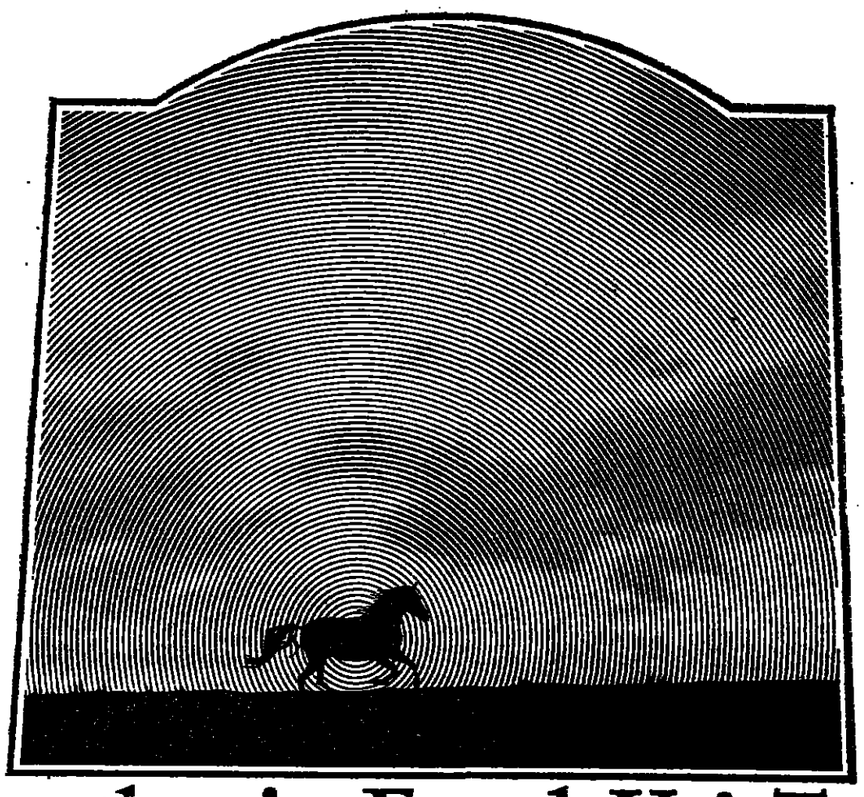
Smith Bros to keep up rally in second half

The results for the first quarter from jobber Smith Bros were "satisfactory" thanks to the stock market revival, and now those for the half year to October 30 bear the same stamp.

Pre-tax profits for the period from May 5 to October 31 bounded from £25,000 to £402,000. The directors say that comparison is "meaningless" because the company's profitability was influenced in 1974-75 by exceptionally poor trading in the first six months; and then by unusually good trading in the second six. In the current year trading conditions throughout have been more steady.

In spite of rising costs they consider the first-half performance "reasonable". They also hope for a comparable result in the second half year. In the preceding year to May 2 profits slipped from £1.5m to £1.37m.

The interim dividend is 2.31p gross against 2.23p and a maintained final is forecast against 3.85p gross.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Evode dips but current year off to bright start

Though it grew more slowly in the second half year, Evode Holdings, the Stafford-based maker of adhesives and jointing compounds, is "satisfied" with the outcome. Pre-tax profits for the year to September 27 slipped 2 per cent to £1.20m, on a £1m increase in turnover to £14.3m.

At half-time profits were 13 per cent ahead at £559,000. Shareholders get a final dividend of 1.94p gross, making the total payout 2.94p, compared with 2.67p. Earnings a share fell from 8.16p to 7.44p.

The group has strengthened liquidity since the year-end by selling its subsidiary, Cox & Wright, for £410,000. Recently, Evode bought an 80 per cent interest in Societe Chimique Emfi, a French manufacturer of adhesives, enabling it to expand sales in France, Austria and Switzerland.

The board reports that sales and profits in the first four months of the current year are higher in most divisions.

Allen Harvey gets dividend boost

Recovery continues at Allen Harvey & Ross, the group of bill brokers and bankers. Shareholders are to be paid a dividend at 38.5p gross for the year to February 5 against 20.6p a year ago. The Treasury has agreed to this.

Profits went up from £672,000 to £714,500. They were struck after providing for rebate, tax and a transfer to the contingencies reserve. But all this failed to cheer the market. It marked the shares down 10p to 470p.

The group's best-ever profit was £1m after tax in 1972 but in the end of the year to February 5, 1974, there was a loss of £1.3m.

Electricity Council in $50m Euroloan

The Electricity Council is to raise $50m through a five-year Eurobond issue. The offering, which has been largely placed with institutions already, is being guaranteed by the Treasury. Underwriting is being arranged by Orion Bank.

The issue follows shortly after another Eurobond issue by the British Gas Corporation, the first by a British state body in two years, which was originally scheduled to be for $40m, but was subsequently increased to $60m. But compared to a coupon of 9 per cent on that issue, the Electricity Council's will carry a coupon of 8¾ per cent.

Lamson is confident after bad drubbing

As was forecast earlier this year, Lamson Industries, 52 per cent owned by Moore Corporation of Canada—has suffered severely. After an exceptional charge of £1.1m to cover abnormal bad debts; factory closures in the United Kingdom; overseas redundancies; and allowances for unsatisfactory raw materials, 1975 pre-tax profits are more than halved to £6m. Turnover rose from £115.6m to £121m.

The dividend falls from 4.16p gross to 3.85p. Earnings a share were 4.52p, against 10.61p.

The board is confident of raising both profits and dividends this year. The United Kingdom company, which made losses in the first half year, returned to profits in the second six months.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

We said yesterday that Regional Properties had 14¼ per cent of the company's shares. In fact this holding was reported as sold last September for slightly higher than book value.

J. H. VAVASSEUR

J. H. Vavasseur Group has increased its interest in Mills and Allen International to 7.23m ordinary shares (77.93 per cent) by buying 25,000 shares.

MILN MARSTERS

Hilleshog Fro AB has bought 15,000 Miln Marsters Group ordinary shares and is now the beneficial owner of 339,000 shares (25.4 per cent).

INTERNATIONAL INV TRUST

Revenue before tax for year to January 31, £1.4m (£1.18m). Total payment, 3.08p gross (2.74p). Net asset value a share at year-end, 86p (55.5p a year earlier).

Commodities

COPPER reached new highs at £638.25 for cash wire bars (£6.25 up on Thursday) and three months went to £636.25 (up £5.125). Buying reflected weekend caution that other producers might follow the price increase lead given by Cities Services. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £628-28.50 a metric ton; three months, £646-46.50. Sales, 6,125 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £618.50-19.50; three months, £636.50-37.00. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £626.50-27.00; three months, £644-44.50. Settlement, £637. Sales, 6,225 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £616.50-17.00; three months, £634-34.50. Settlement, £617. Sales, 750 tons.

SILVER was up about 3p on all three LME positions. Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 205.30p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 416.3); three months, 210p (425.5c); six months, £15.20p (429.2c); one-year, 228p (446.6c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 208.5-09.7p; three months, 215-15.1p; seven months, 220-20.5p. Sales, 110 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 206.4-06.7p; three months, 210.1-10.2p; seven months, £16.8-17.5p. Settlement, 205.7p. Sales, 20 lots.

TIN.—Aided by a $413.875 rise in the Penang price, standard cash went up £16.50 and three months was £17.50 ahead of Thursday's close. Dealers pointed out that the Eastern price of $M1,035.50 was close to the selling range of $M1,040 to $M1,100 per picul under the International Tin Agreement. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,305-5,305 a metric ton; three months, £5,375-75. Sales, 870 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £5,340-60; three months, £5,395-5,405. Sales, all tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,290-93; three months, £5,361-63. Settlement, £5,295. Sales, 260 tons. High grade, cash, £5,330-60; three months, £5,386-93. Settlement, £5,360. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,035.50 a picul.

LEAD was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £179.50-80.00 a metric ton; three months, £186-86.25. Sales, 1,000 tons. Morning.—Cash, £178.75-79.25; three months, £185.25-85.50. Settlement, £179.25. Sales, 1,550 tons.

ZINC was up £2 for cash and £1 for three months. — Afternoon. — Cash, £241.75-42.25 a metric ton; three months, £263.25-53.50. Sales, 550 tons. Morning.—Cash, £241.50-42.00; three months, £51.75-52.00. Settlement, £242. Sales, 2,225 tons. Producers' price, £175 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 20p up at £67.90 (£137.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was steady.—April, 41.25-41.75p per Kilo; May, 41.30-42.00p; July, 42.15-42.50p; July-Sept, 43.10-43.15p; Oct-Dec, 44.70-44.75p; Jan-March, 45.75-45.80p; April-June, 46.80-46.85p; July-Sept, 47.50-47.80p; Oct-Dec, 47.95-48.20p. Sales, 142 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS are slightly easier.—Spot, 40.75-42.25, Offs, April, 39.25-39.75; May, 39.75-40.50.

COFFEE: Robusta futures were steady. **ROBUSTAS**.—March, £834-840 per metric ton; May, £851-853; July, £862-863; Sept, £872-875; Nov, £878-879; Jan, £885-886; March, £892-894. Sales: 3,019 lots including 184 options.

ARABICAS were quiet.—Aug, $108-110 per 50 kilos; June, $102.25-109; Aug, $108-109; Oct, $108-110; Dec, $109-110; Feb, $108-110. Sales: 8 lots.

COCOA futures advanced. March was £8 up and May went £7.75 ahead.—March, £750-50.50 per metric ton; May, £725.50-24.00; July, £708-709; Sept, £687-87.50; Dec, £689-70; March, £661.50-63.00; May, £654.50-57.00. Sales: 2,161 lots including 6 options. ICO prices: daily 61.98c; 15-day average 64.62c; 21-day average 66.34c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The terminal held in a quiet and very narrow trading range. The London daily prices were: "raws" £161 (£3 down); "whites" £180 (£1 down).—May, £161.50-61.75 per long ton; Aug, £162.50-62.70; Oct, £165.10-65.20; Dec, £163.40-63.50; March, £163.05-63.50; May, £163.25-63.50; Aug, £163-64. Sales, 1,895 lots. ISA prices: 13.75c; 17-day average 13.51c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—April, £88.40-88.90 per metric ton; June, £89.50-89.40; Aug, £90.30-90.50; Oct, £91.20-91.50; Dec, £92.30-92.40; Feb, £93.40-93.50; April, £94.40 94.50. Sales: 42 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—March, 175-77p per kilo; May, 180-84p; July, 187-90p; Oct, 200-202p; Dec, 209-210p; March 214-216p; May, 217-218p. Sales: 45 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade Feb-March, £195.50 a long ton. "D" grade Feb-March, £187.50. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs510 a bale of 400lb. Sundee Dalsee, spot, Rs485.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: March, £101 nominal; May, £96 nominal; May-June, £95.50 nominal; direct Tilbury, April, £100.15; April-May, £99.40; June, £99.45; July, £95.75 trans-shipment east coast. Argentine milling: March, £90.70; east coast; EEC feed: March, £86.50; April, £87.25 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: first half March, £87.25; second half March, £87.50; April, £88 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: April, £76.50 Glasgow. South African yellow: April, £70.75 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: March, £68.25; April, £69 east and west coast. All per long ton cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (GAFTA).—EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was fully steady: March, £64.25; May, £66.25; Sept, £65.65; Nov, £67.35; Jan, £69.05. **WHEAT** was fully steady: March, £68.85; May, £68.10; Sept, £66.35; Nov, £66.10; Jan, £69.95. Nov forwards, etc are quoted metric ton; other positions are still long tons.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's ex-farm spot prices fixed WHEAT: Avail, £953.10. Fixed BARLEY: Avail, £61.20: Lancashire, £61.30. The United Kingdom monetary coefficients for the week beginning Monday, March 1, will remain unchanged.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 27: United Kingdom: Cattle, £23.41 a (no cwt (+0.27p). Sheep, 43.9p a lb EDCW (-0.6). Pigs, £4.82 a st LW (-0.04). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 16.5 per cent, average price £23.48 (+0.25). Sheep numbers up 13.2 per cent, average price 43.0p (-0.6). Pig numbers up 4.0 per cent, average price £4.82 (-0.04). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 0.6 per cent, average price £22.71 (-0.14). Sheep numbers down 15.8 per cent, average price 42.6p (-0.4).

Car starved Henlys calls for HP relief

Amplifying his warning that profits of Henlys will be down again in the first half of this year, Mr Gordon Chandler, chairman of one of our biggest motor dealers with Leyland franchises says that an easing in hire purchase and credit sale restrictions is essential if the most is to be made of the pending improvement in car supplies.

The aftermath of Leyland's "superdeal" promotion left the group short of Austin-Morris cars.

One-for-three rights issue by G. Dew

Civil engineering contractor G. Dew is making a one-for-three rights issue at 30p. It will not be underwritten. The offer will bring in £300,000 at the issue price, which is at a huge discount on the market price of 120p. In turn, the board forecasts total dividends for the year to October 31 of 5p net on the enlarged equity (against 4.2p on the smaller capital). The Treasury agrees.

An increase in work both at home and overseas is expected

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed higher in European currency trading yesterday, assisted by further evidence that the United States economy is recovering from recession.

United States leading economic indicators rose by 2.2 per cent in January following the revised 0.9 per cent December increase, the largest increase since July, 1975. Also, First National City Bank raised its prime rate to 6.75 per cent from 6.50 per cent further supporting the dollar.

The United States unit moved up to DM2.5685-5700 from DM2.5645-55 overnight; and advanced to 4.4870-90 French francs from 4.4800-20 previously.

Sterling dropped 10 points against the dollar, to $2.0255 although holding unchanged at 80.2 per cent on the Bank of England's depreciation yardstick.

The cut in the Minimum Lending Rate to 9.25 per cent from 9.5 per cent left the spot pound largely unaffected. But sterling's forward discounts against dollars narrowed slightly in recognition of the contracted interest rate differential between British and United States money market rates.

Gold rose by 25 cents an ounce to $132.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) February 27	Market rates (close) February 27
New York	82.0245-0295	82.0250-0260
Montreal	81.8940-9990	81.8940-8950
Amsterdam	3.485-4971	3.4870-4880
Brussels	78.15-60	79.30-50
Copenhagen	12.47½-51¼	12.48-48¼
Frankfurt	3.19½-21pm	5.20½-21pm
Lisbon	86.15-85c	86.30-85c
Madrid	134.50-135 20p	134.85-135.05p
Milan	1547-63lr	1550-58lr
Oslo	11.22-29ö	11.22-26ö
Paris	9.07½-10¼f	9.08-09¼f
Stockholm	8.86-85¼k	8.85-85¼k
Tokyo	608-11p	611½-13½p
Vienna	37.00-50sch	37.15-35sch
Zurich	3.19½-21¼f	5.20½-21¼f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 38.3 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.43-.53c prem	1.90-1.80c prem
Montreal	.05-.15c disc	15-.25c disc
Amsterdam	3¼-3¾c prem	8¾-7¾c prem
Brussels	05c prem-15c disc	25-05c prem
Copenhagen	1¼ore prem-1¼ore disc	3-1ore prem
Frankfurt	2¼-1¾pf prem	7¼-6¼pf prem
Lisbon	80-180c disc	150-300c disc
Madrid	30c prem-par	70-30c prem
Milan	par-3lr disc	3-6lr disc
Oslo	4¼-2¾ore prem	11-3ore prem
Paris	1¼-1¾c disc	2-3c disc
Stockholm	2¼-3ore prem	6¼-8¼ore prem
Vienna	20-65gro prem	60-85gro prem
Zurich	2¼-2¾c prem	10-9c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $1.0155-.50.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4¾-5⅛; seven days, 4¾-5⅛; one month, 5⅛-5⅜; three months, 5⅛-5⅜; six months, 6¼-6⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $132.30 (on ounce); pm, $132.30.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $135.50-137.50 (£66-68) (domestic); $(135.50-137.50 (£66-68) (International).

Sovereigns: (old) $45-46 (£22.25-22.75) (new) $44.50-45.50 (£22-23) (International).

Discount market

Money was very short throughout. The Bank of England gave help on a very large scale, taking Treasury bills and corporation bills directly from the houses.

It looked as though even greater help could have been done, but some houses preferred to pay rates up as high as 10 per cent in the market and conserve their bills for the profit to be reaped on sales next week after yesterday's sharp fall in the Treasury bill rate and the quarter-point cut in Minimum Lending Rate.

Earlier in the morning, one or two Balances were picked up as cheaply as 8¼ per cent, but the supply soon ran dry, leaving bids of 9 per cent and upwards unrewarded over most of the session.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 9½% (Last changed 26/2/76)

Clearing Banks Base Rates 9½%

Discount Mkt. Loans 9⅝-9½

Weekend: Open 9½ Close 9½

Week Fixed: 9½-9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 9¼	2 months 9⅛
3 months 9⅛	3 months 9¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months 9¼-9⅛	3 months 9¼
3 months 9⅛-9¼	4 months 9¼
4 months 9⅛-9	5 months 9¼
5 months 9⅛-9	6 months 9¼
6 months 9¼-9	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 9¼-9⅜	7 months 9¼-9⅜
2 months 9¼-9⅜	8 months 9¼-9⅜
3 months 9¼-9⅜	9 months 9¼-9⅜
4 months 9¼-9⅜	10 months 9¼-9⅜
5 months 9¼-9⅜	11 months 10-9⅜
6 months 9¼-9⅜	12 months 10¼-9⅜

Secondary Mkt. CD Rates (%)

1 month 9⅛-9¼	6 months 9⅛-9¼
3 months 9⅛-9¼	12 months 9⅛-9¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days 9⅛	3 months 9⅛-9¼
7 days 9⅛	6 months 9⅛-9¼
1 month 9¼	1 year 10⅛-10⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 9¼-9⅜

1 week 9⅜	6 months 9⅛-9¼
1 month 9⅛-9¼	9 months 9⅛-9¼
3 months 9¼-9⅜	12 months 9⅛-9¼

First Class Finance Houses (Min. Rate %)

3 months 9½ 6 months 9¾

Finance House Base Rate 10% As from Monday, March 1

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications £1,376m	allotted £500m
Bids at 99½-94⅝%	received 8½
Last week 127.89%	received 59%
Average rate 98.616%	Last week 98.801%
Next week £500m	replace £400m

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bowring C.T. 10% Cnv (£100)	£134-1
Electra Inv 25p Ord (87)	85½-7
LASMO 10p Unit (10)	163-7
Do 14% Ln 81-83 (£100)	£30
SCOT 10p Unit (10)	163-7
Do 14% Ln 81-83 (£100)	£30
Treasury 9½% A 1980 (1981)	£96⅞-⅞
Treasury 12½% A 1983 (1985)	£94¾-¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of resun.	
Allen E. Balfour (80)	..	14 prem-4
Blackwd Hodge (120)	May 7	20 prem-12
Brahm Miller (25)	..	5 prem
Concentric (25)	..	5½ prem
HAT Group (31p)	..	10 prem
Jackson JHB (15)	Apr 9	7½ prem
LCP (45p)	..	7 prem-4
Lloyd F. H. (57)	Jul 25	8 prem-4
Lloyds Bank (210)	..	27 prem-8
Meyer M. L. (64)	..	18 prem-12
Tecalemit (42p)	..	6 prem-½
Triplex Found (42)	..	20 prem
Turner Newall (182½)	..	15 prem-3
Ward T. W. (46)	..	8 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid.

Wall Street

New York, Feb 27.—Stocks closed sharply lower today over a broad range in the second straight session of heavy selling. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 6.22 points to 972.61 on top of a loss of 15.74 points yesterday.

More than twice as many issues showed declines as showed gains, and volume totalled 26,940,000 shares compared with 34,320,000 shares yesterday.

Analysts agreed that selling was touched off Thursday by the industrial average's failure to break out above the 1,000 level in several attempts. Investors were concerned that the rally which began on January 2 had peaked.

The analysts said that selling was further encouraged by reports that the Federal Reserve might tighten its monetary policy because of an acceleration in the money supply reported after yesterday's close.

Today's selling spread following indications from the Fed that in fact it was tightening policy.

Silver advances well

New York, Feb 27.—Comex silver held a good advance throughout, to close 3.30 to 4.90 cents up, about three cents off the top. Volume was raised at 6,001 contracts. March, 420.20c; April, 402.10c; May, 424.50c; July, 429.90c; Sept, 438.60c; Dec, 447.70c; Jan, 447.70c; March, 453.70c; May, 459.70c; July, 465.70c.

GOLD closed slightly higher in very quiet trading. Estimated Comex volume connected to 655 lots from 990 actual sales yesterday and IMM volume was estimated at 1,276 sales compared with 3,465 actual sales yesterday. NY COMEX: March, $132.50; April, $132.60; May, $132.80; June, $133.00; July, $133.20; Aug, $133.40; Oct, $136.50; Dec, $137.70; April, $139.00; June, $140.50. CHICAGO IMM: March, $132.40; June, $132.50; Sept, $134.90 asked; Dec, $137.00; March, $139.70; June, $140.90 nominal.

COPPER closed steady on estimated sales of 2,413. March, 59.20c; April, 59.40c; May, 59.80c; July, 60.70c; Sept, 61.80c; Dec, 62.80c; Jan, 63.20c; March, 64.10c.

SUGAR late shortcovering rally lifted world sugar futures to their best levels around the close. March, 13.30c; May, 13.71-74c; July, 13.76-77c; Sept, 13.75-77c; Oct, 13.79-80c; Jan, 13.75c nominal; March, 13.71-73c; May, 13.71-75c; July, 13.89c nominal.

COCOA rallied from a half-cent mid-afternoon loss, to close 0.15 to 0.50 cent up on the day. Sales totalled 1,509 lots, including 256 exchanges. March, 67.95c; May, 64.30c; July, 61.70c; Sept, 59.70c; Dec, 57.35c; March, 56.05; May, 55.20. Spots: Ghana, 74c; Bahia, 69½c.

COFFEE: Futures closed near the day's highs, 0.10 to 1.24 cents up on the day. Traders termed the rise mainly a technical correction to yesterday's overdone 2-cent loss. March, 50.10-45; May, 56.55-50; July, 66.70-90; Sept, 77.00-6.95c; Dec, 96.80-95c.

COTTON was steady in a 0.70 cent range to close 0.60 to 0.25 cent higher on unhedged commission house dealings. The trade was a seller on the scale up through the session which saw 5,500 contracts change hands. March, 62.70c; May, 62.85-.95c; July, 62.90-63.00c; Oct, 61.00-.10c; Dec, 59.10-.15c; March, 59.65-.85c; May, 59.90-60.20c; July, 61.00-.50c.

WOOL: Greasy futures closed little net changed on two sales while wool futures were tradeless. GREASE WOOL: Spot, 166.0c nominal; March, 165.0-168.00c; May, 162.0-166.0c; July, 159.0-168.0c; Oct, 159.0-161.0c; Dec, 160.0-161.0c; March, 159.0-165.0c. CROSSBRED: Spot, 102.0c nominal; March, 970-99.5c; May, 97.0-98.0c; July, 97.0-100.0c; Oct, 97.0-101.0c; Dec, 97.0-102.0c; March, 94.0-105.0c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures closed higher and meal futures finished mixed at the end of moderately active trading. SOYABEANS: March, 378½-77c; May, 388-85c; July, 397-96c; Aug, 402-01c; Sept, 405-04c; Nov, 313-12c; Jan, 321-20c; March, 327½-25½c; May, 333½-32½c; July, 337-36c; Aug, 338½-37½c; Sept, 335c; March, 451½-47½c; May, 377½-78½c. CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat finished with strong gains, up to the 20 cent a bushel limit in the spot March and 15¼ to 17 cents a bushel higher

	Feb 27	Feb 26
Allied Chem	43¼	44¼
Allied Stores	31½	31½
Allied Supermkt	3⅝	3⅝
Allis Chalmers	16¼	16¼
Alcoa	47⅜	48¾
Amax Inc	19¾	19¾
Amerada Hess	18	18¼
Am Airlines	11¼	11¼
Am Brands	48¼	48¼
Am Broadcast	38¾	38¾
Am Can	30⅝	30⅝
Am Cyanamid	25⅜	25⅜
Am Elec Power	21¼	21¼
Am Home	33¾	33¾
Am Motors	6¾	6¾
Am Nat Gas	23¾	23¾
Am Standard	25¾	26
Am Telephone	36¾	37
AMF Inc	21¼	21¼
Anaconda	20	19
Armco Steel	23	23¼
Asarco	17	17¼
Ashland Oil	25¾	25¾
Atlantic Richfield	61¾	59
Avco	5	5
Avon Products	37¾	37½
Babcock & Wcox	27¼	27½
Bankers Tst NY	33¾	33¾
Bank of America	45¾	45¾
Bank of NY	22	22
Beatrice Foods	22¼	23½
Bell & Howell	21¾	21¾
Bendix	58	58¾
Bethlehem Steel	44¾	44¾
Boeing	25¾	25¾
Boise Cascade	21¾	21¾
Borden	29¾	29¾
Borg Warner	28¾	28¾
Bristol Myers	68½	68½
BP	15¾	15¾
Busd	14¾	15¼
Burlington Ind	31¾	31¾
Burlington Nthn	39¾	40
Burroughs	103	102¾
Campbell Soup	34¾	34
Canadian Pacific	16¾	17
Caterpillar	57¾	57¾
Celanese	31¾	31¾
Central Soya	15¾	15¾
Charter NY	24¾	24¾
Chase Manhat	28¾	28¾
Chem Bank NY	35	35
Chesapeake Ohio	35¾	35¾
Chrysler	17¾	17¾
Citicorp	31¾	31
Cities Service	38¾	38¾
Clark Equip	24¾	24¾
Coca Cola	84¾	85¾
Colgate	28¾	28¾
CBS	38	38
Columbia Gas	24¾	24¾
Combustion Eng	38	38¾
Comwlth Edison	28¾	28¾
Cons Edison	18¾	18¾
Cons Foods	25¾	25¾
Cons Power	23¾	23¾
Continental Can	28¾	28¾
Continental Oil	43¾	43¾
Control Data	24¾	24¾
Corning Glass	59¾	59¾
CPC Intnl	45¾	46
Crane	75¾	76¾
Crocker Nat	25¾	25¾
Crown Zeller	47¾	47¾
Dart Ind	25¾	25¾
Deere	65¾	66
Del Monte	24¾	24½
Delta Air	42¾	42¾
Detroit Edison	14¾	14¾
Disney	69¾	69¾
Dow Chemical	110¾	110¾
Dresser Ind	23¾	23¾
Duke Power	18¾	18¾
Du Pont	152¾	153¾
Eastern Air	7¾	7¾
Eastman Kodak	107¾	108¾
Eaton Corp	36¾	37¾
El Paso Nat Gas	12¾	14¾
Equitable Life	37¾	37½
Exxon	37¾	37½
Evans P. D.	7¾	7¾
Exxon Corp	87¾	88
Fed Dept Stores	35¾	36
Firestone	24¾	24¾
1st Chicago	22¾	22¾
1st Nat Boston	24	25¾
Fst Penn Corp	16¾	16
Ford	51¾	51¾
GAF Corp	15¾	15¾
Gamble Skogmo	15¾	15¾
Gen Dynamics	45¾	45¾
Gen Electric	55¾	55¾
Gen Foods	32¾	32¾
Gen Instrument	12¾	12¾
Gen Mills	39¾	39¾
Gen Motors	46¾	46¾
Gen Pub Util NY	11¾	11¾
Gen Tel Elec	23¾	23¾
Gen Tire	21¾	21¾
Genesco	15¾	15¾
Georgia Pacific	30¾	30¾
Getty Oil	150	150
Gillette	32¾	32¾
Goodrich	24¾	24¾
Goodyear	26¾	27
Gould Inc	21¾	21¾
Grace	29¾	29¾
Gt Atltc & Pacific	11¾	11¾
Greyhound	17¾	17¾
Grumman Corp	22¾	22¾
Gulf Oil	33¾	33¾
Gulf & West	9	9¾
Heinz H. J.	36¾	36¾
Hercules	27¾	27¾
Honeywell	115¾	115¾
IC Inds	25¾	25¾
Ingersoll	21¾	21¾
Inland Steel	22¾	23¾
IBM	295¾	295¾
Int Harvester	13¾	13¾
Int Nickel	27¾	27¾
Int Paper	58¾	58¾
Int Tel Tel	25¾	25¾
Jewel Co	21¾	21¾
Jim Walter	29¾	29¾
Johns-Manville	28¾	28¾
Johnson & John	68¾	68¾
Kaiser Alumin	15¾	15¾
Kennecott	31¾	31¾
Kerr McGee	40	40
Kimberly Clark	103	102¾
Kraftco Corp	34	34
Kresge SS	17	17
Kroger	27¾	27¾
Ligg Myer	31¾	31¾
Lilton	15¾	15¾
Lockheed	2¾	2¾
Lucky Stores	24¾	24¾
Manuf Hanover	35¾	35¾
Mapco	35¾	35¾
Marathon Oil	46	46
Marcor Inc	31	31
Martin Midland	20¾	20¾
Martin Marietta	20¾	20¾
McDonnell	18	18¾
Mead	24¾	24¾
Merck	95¾	95¾
Minnesota Mng	37¾	37¾
Mobil Oil	33¾	33¾
Monsanto	39¾	39¾
Morgan J. P.	35¾	35¾
Motorola	37¾	37¾
Nabisco	18¾	18¾
NL Industries	18¾	18¾
National Dist	17¾	17¾
Nat Steel	31¾	31¾
Norfolk West	45¾	46
NW Bancorp	17¾	17¾
Norton Simon	13¾	13¾
Occidental Pet	47¾	47¾
Ogden	15¾	15¾
Olin Corp	25¾	25¾
Olin Elevator	24¾	24¾
Owens-Illinois	42¾	42¾
Pacific Gas Elec	20¾	20¾
Pan Am	6¾	6¾
Penn Central	2¾	2¾
Penney J. C.	47¾	47¾
Pennzoil	22¾	22¾
Pepsico	63¾	63¾
Pet Inc	15¾	15¾
Pfizer	28¾	28¾
Phelps Dodge	27¾	27¾
Phillip Morris	42¾	42¾
Phillips Petrol	30¾	30¾
Polaroid	31¾	31½
PPG Ind	44¾	44¾
Procter Gamble	94¾	94¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	18¾	18¾
Pullman	24¾	24¾
Rapid American	22¾	22¾
Raytheon	49	50¾
RCA Corp	26	25¾
Republic Steel	31¾	31¾
Reynolds Tnd	15¾	15¾
Reynolds Metal	23¾	23¾
Rockwell Int	23¾	23¾
Royal Dutch	33¾	33¾
Safeways	23¾	23¾
St Regis Paper	12¾	12¾
Santa Fe Ind	30¾	30¾
SCM	35¾	35¾
Schlumberger	48¾	48¾
Scott Paper	30¾	30¾
Seaboard Coast	23¾	23¾
Sears Roebuck	52¾	52¾
Shell Oil	150	150
Shell Trans	32¾	32¾
Signal Co	34¾	34¾
Singer	13¾	13¾
Sony	34¾	34¾
Sth Cal Edison	25¾	25¾
Southern Pacific	23¾	23¾
Southern Rly	25¾	25¾
Sperry Rand	20¾	20¾
Squibb	25¾	25¾
Standard Brands	13¾	13¾
Std Oil California	44¾	44¾
Std Oil Indiana	54¾	54¾
Std Oil Ohio	29¾	29¾
Sterl ng Drug	19¾	19¾
Stevens J. P.	15¾	15¾
Stude Worth	15¾	15¾
Sunbeam Corp	19¾	19¾
Sundstrand	15¾	15¾
Sun Oil	58¾	58¾
Teledyne	34¾	34¾
Tenneco	27¾	27¾
Texaco	27¾	27¾
Texas East Trans	27¾	27¾
Texas Inst	102¾	102¾
Texas Utilities	23¾	23¾
Textron	15¾	15¾
TWA	15¾	15¾
Travelers Corp	40	40
Tri Cont	17¾	17¾
UAL Inc	15¾	15¾
Unilever Ltd	34¾	34¾
Unilever NV	34¾	34¾
Unionamerica	15¾	15¾
Union Bancorp	15¾	15¾
Union Carbide	50¾	50¾
Union Oil Calif	25¾	25¾
Un Pacific Corp	34¾	34¾
Untroyal	5¾	5¾
United Brands	15¾	15¾
Utd Merch & Man	15¾	15¾
US Industries	15¾	15¾
US Steel	32¾	32¾
Utd Technol	34¾	34¾
Vought Corp	15¾	15¾
Vornado	15¾	15¾
Warner Comm	15¾	15¾
Warner Lambert	34¾	34¾
Wells Fargo	15¾	15¾
Westn Bancorp	34¾	34¾
Westinghse Elec	15¾	15¾
Weyerhaeuser	34¾	34¾
Whirlpool	15¾	15¾
White Motor	15¾	15¾
Woolworth	23¾	23¾
Xerox Corp	51¾	51¾
Zenith	15¾	15¾

Canadian Pic

Abitibi	15¾
Alcan Alumin	23¾
Algoma Steel	15¾
Bell Telephone	34¾
Canusco	15¾
Cons Bathurst	15¾
Hollinger	15¾
Imasco	15¾
Imperial Oil	34¾
Int Pipe	15¾
Mass-Ferguson	15¾
Royal Trust	15¾
Seagram	15¾
Steel Co	15¾
Talcorp	15¾
Thomson N.A.	15¾
Walker Hiram	15¾
Wstt	15¾

• Ex div. a Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market Closed n New issue. p t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0280-$2.0295; three months, $2.0093-$2.0075; Canadian dollar, 101.48c (101.55c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index rose 2.96 to

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Stock Exchange Prices

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 23. Dealings End. Mar 5. § Contango Day, Mar 8. Settlement Day, Mar 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

1975/76 Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Red. Yield	Gross Red. Yield
93¾	Treas 6¾% 1995	85¾	+⅛	8.268	8.853
96¾	Treas. 12½% 1975	101¾	+⅛	10.380	8.836
86¾	Treas 8¾% 1977	98¾	+⅛	8.866	8.170
84⅝	Treas 8¾% 1976-77	97⅞	+⅛	9.202	8.943
97⅝	Treas 13½% 1977	103¾	+⅛	11.144	9.233
84⅝	Treas 8% 1977	93¾		3.196	8.686
96¾	Treas 12½% 1975-77	101¾	+⅛	4.341	7.417
90¾	Treas 9% 1978	98¾	+⅛	9.180	9.810
95¾	Treas 12½% 1978	103¾	+⅛	10.397	9.830
79	Treas 8% 1976-78	93¾	+⅛	8.388	8.606
77¾	Treas 8% 1979	88¾	+⅛	8.981	8.737
94¾	Treas 11½% 1979	103¾	+⅛	11.105	10.154
73¾	Elec 6½% 1974-79	88¾	+⅛	4.804	8.015
94¾	Treas 12½% 1979	108¾	+⅛	10.630	10.418
75	Elec 9% 1976-79	87¾	+⅛	4.810	7.660
85	Treas Cnv 9½% 1980	98¾	+⅛	9.330	10.065
72	Fund 5¾% 1978-80	87¾	+⅛	9.330	10.567
71	Fund 5¾% 1978-80	87¼	+⅛	6.880	8.888
84¾	Treas 9¾% 1977-80	98¾	+⅛	4.070	7.262
93¾	Treas 11½% 1981	103¾	+⅛	11.145	10.830
89¾	Treas 9¾% 1979-81	96¾	+⅛	4.144	7.258
79¾	Treas 9½% 1980-82	93¾	+⅛	9.280	10.488
89¾	Treas. 12½% 1983	103¾	+⅛	11.822	11.928
84	Fund 8½% 1982-84	79¾	+⅛	7.015	9.441
84¾	Treas 9½% 1984-86	86		9.834	10.994
79¾	Fund 9½% 1985-88	93¾		1.8	1.8 11.6
117	23½ Allied Colleide 136			11.9	1.7 13.7
31	8¾ Allied Insulators 31			2.9	8.2 8.7
27½	4 Allied Plant 31			1.08	4.8 33.3
87	33 Allied Polymer 87			6.9b	9.0 8.8
140	12½ Allied RetailBrcs 139			7.4e	6.2 6.8
28	8½ Alpine Hldgs 24			1.2	5.3 16.4
220	123 Amal Metal 216			18.6	8.6 8.4
87	Amal Power 98			4.7	8.5 6.6
87	Amber Day 87			3.25d	3.6 5.9
	6½ Amberley Hldgs 8			0.5	6.9 —
84	Amber Chem 84			5.2	20.1 —
214	Anderson Strath 214			13.3	7.5 8.6
215	Anglo Am Asph 215			16.0	8.9 11.6
400	Anglo Amer Ind 370			39.5	8.4 7.3
24	Ang Swiss Hldgs 30				
16	Anglowest 22			2.5	12.9 9.4
27	Appleyard 32			2.7	8.3 7.5
107	Aquascutum 'A' 107			5.7	8.7 8.5
77	Arlington Mtr 84			30.0d	5.9 8.0
232	Armitage Shanks 232			6.0e	8.3 16.6
132	Arnott Hldgs 132			12.6	3.7 9.5
34	Asprey Grp 'A' 41			2.6	6.3 10.2
232	Ass Biscuit 232			14.0	6.0 8.9
192	Do A 192			14.01	5.9 8.9
24	Ass Brit Food 24			4.5	5.9 9.9
24	Ass Engineer 24			2.5	4.1 10.8
33	Ass Fisheries 33			3.2	6.4 10.8
104	Ass Leisure 104			3.9	11.9 10.0
134	Ass News 134			8.6	8.4 10.3
45p	15p Ass Paper 45p			1.0	10.4 15.5
282	86 Ass Port Cement 185			11.9	4.9 15.7
30	22 Ass Tel 'A' 30			6.8	8.0 8.3
32	22 Ass Tooling 32			3.0	11.1 8.3
37	20 Astbury & Miller 37			1.4	6.5 8.4
20	11 Attwood Garage 20			2.2	11.5 8.4
20	Audiotronic 20			5.0	12.5 9.5
35½	Aust & Wheez 35½			3.33p	10.6 7.4
45	30 Avana Hldgs 45			6.0	9.5 8.2
33	Austin B. 33			2.5	7.6 8.3
12	Automotive Pd 12			2.5	4.3 10.2
115	Averys 115			6.8	5.9 11.6
21	Avon Rubber 21			1.5	7.1 —
50	BBA Grp 50			2.9	5.8 11.6
157	BICC 157			10.2	6.5 8.8
224	BOC Int 224			9.7	5.9 7.3
176	BPB Ind 183			9.6b	5.3 10.3
114	BPM Hldgs 'A' 90			3.9	13.1 8.2
24	BSG Int 24				
21	BSR Ltd 115			7.1	6.2 10.3
168	BTR Ltd 175			36.0b	5.8 12.2
79	Babcock & W 79			3.0e	4.0 8.0
39	Bacal Const 39				
18	Baggeridge Brk 18			2.9	10.3 10.0
4	Bailey C.H. Ord 4			0.3	8.3 11.1
21	Baird W. 21			11.5	10.6 7.7
234	Baker Perkins 234			8.4b	7.9 21.7
19	Bamberger 19			3.7	7.5 6.8
	2½ Barker & Dixon 5				
165	Barlow Rand 178			13.1	7.3 4.8
14	Barr & Wallace 20			4.2	8.3 46.4
	Do A 20			4.2	8.3 46.4
24	Barratt Devs 119			9.2	7.8 7.9
82	Barrow Hepbn 82			4.4b	8.7 6.4
18	Barton & Sons 18			3.8	9.1 4.3
14	Bassett G. 14			0.5	3.6 14.4
49	Bath & P'land 49			4.1	8.4 11.7
97	Baxter Fell 97			8.1	8.3 13
37	Beales J. 37				
28	Beatson Clark 28			5.0	7.2 18.8
21	Beauford Grp 21			1.9	10.5 15.1
115	Beaverbrook 110			2.5	2.3 25.5
13	Do A 13			2.5	6.8 8.8
80	Beckman A. 80			5.8	9.9 8.0
82	Beecham Grp 282			8.1	2.3 15.5
22½	Bejam Grp 22			1.5	6.8 7.2
12	Bemrose Corp 12			3.6	6.6 7.2
10	Benn Bros 12			2.8	12.5 11.1
154	Bentley's S. & W. 141			9.1b	6.5 7.1
94	Berisford 94			3.1	8.0 5.4
80	Berwick Timpo 80			1.8b	6.2 8.2
182	Bestobell 164			11.3	6.8 7.8
90	Bett Bros 85			4.3e	5.8 8.8
38	Bibby J. 38			1.7	8.6 7.5
74	Billam J. 74			4.8e	10.5 14.664
67	Birmid Qualcst 67			3.5	7.8 8.6
16	Birm'ham Mint 62			5.5	8.7 —
84	Bishops Stores 140			3.0	2.1 15.0
28	Do A Non V 28			3.0	4.4 7.1
16	Black & Edg'ton 16			1.5	5.5 8.1
10	Blackman & C 21			1.8	13.5 7.6
82	Blackwd Hodge 147			11.9	1.7 13.7
82	Blackwood Mt 87			2.9	8.2 6.7
82	Blagden W 105			8.4	7.9 4.9
36	Blundell-Perm 48			3.6	7.5 8.8
5	Boardman E. O. 9			12	13.6 4.8
17	Bourcote 17			1.08	6.0 9.3
82	Bolton Textile 82			7.9	14.2 8.1
20	Bond Webb 37				
26	Bonser Eng 27			1.7	6.4 7.8
82	Booker McCon 187			8.9	6.5 6.6
82	Boots 134			8.6	6.4 12.3
7	Boulton W. 20			1.8	7.9 8.4
56	Bowater Corp 182			10.9b	8.7 9.1
16	Bowthorpe Hldgs 38			1.9	5.1 7.9
40	Bradby Ladle 75			4.5	10.7 4.9
40	Brady Ind 75			8.6	10.7 4.9
29	Do A 75			8.6	10.7 4.9
17½	Braham Miller 38			3.2e	9.1 6.2
16	Braid Grp 22			1.7	7.5 6.0
25	Brailsford 110			10.7	9.7 9.1
22	Brammer H. 63			3.1	7.5 8.6
22	Brenner 47			5.1	10.8 8.5
22	Brent Chem Ind 102			2.6	2.5 13.4
40	Brent Walker 40			1.4	3.6 12.3
12	Brickhouse Dud 27			2.5	10.2 6.2
55	Bridon 155			8.5b	5.4 7.5
44	Brierley 44			3.2	7.5 10.3
17½	Bright J. Grp 31			3.3	10.2 8.9
92	Bristol Plant 92				13.1
33	Brit Am Tob 358			17.0	4.7 4.9
35	Brit Car Auctn 44			3.3	7.5 9.3
24	Brit Enkalon 24			6.4	7.6 —
30	Brit Home Stre 38e			15.7b	4.3 19.4
13	Brit Ind Hldgs 13			2.2	10.0 9.6
23	Brit Leyland 38				
14	Brit Mohair 30			1.9	6.5 8.9
15½	Brit Printing 50½			4.9	9.7 8.1
23	Brit Ropes 41½			2.7	8.8 11.5
7	Brit Sim Spec 7			0.8	6.8 7.8
105	Brit Sugar 380			23.0	6.1 6.5
21	Brit Tar Prod 41			2.1	5.0 7.2
62	Brit Vita 62			3.6	6.2 4.8
20	Britains 20			1.6	11.9 9.9
15	Brockhouse J. 55			4.0	7.3 8.2
15	Brooks Grp 43			4.1	9.5 4.7
436	Broken Hill 680			28.8	2.8 28.2
21	Brook St Bur 30			8.7	11.3 5.8
25	Brooke Bond 82			3.7b	8.7 15.6
9	Brooke Tool 17				
28	Brotherhood P. 80			3.8	10.9 13.0
79	Brown & Tawse 76			3.2	4.2 6.4
25	BSR 25			1.5b	8.2 —
174	Brown Bros Cp 174			6.8	7.5 5.5
84	Brown J. 84			1.2	1.3 —
35	Brown N. Inv 35			3.9	11.0 5.6
63	Brunton 63			8.8b	8.2 9.3
24	Bryant Hldgs 24			2.8	11.8 7.3
174	Budge Bros 174½			9.0	10.3 6.2
30	Bullough Ltd 30			7.0	9.1 6.8
10	Bulmer & Lamb 29			3.6b	12.4 9.7
68	Bumpt Pubs 94			3.8	6.3 4.0
25	Burco Dean 37			4.7	6.6 8.4
15	Burgess Prod 42			5.1	12.1 8.8
16	Burnett & Hallr 35			3.6	6.4 4.6
	Do A NV 35			3.6	6.5 4.5
8	Burns And'son 21			1.8	8.7 5.9
59	Burrell & Co 59			6.8	10.2 7.9
135	Burt Boulton 160			10.6	6.5 27.1
72	Burton Grp 72			6.8	9.4 —
	Do A 72			6.8	11.1 —
44	Bury & Masco 44			2.5	5.7 6.4
	Business Com 8			0.7b	17.5 8.8
36	Butterfield-Harvy 36			2.9	8.1 7.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

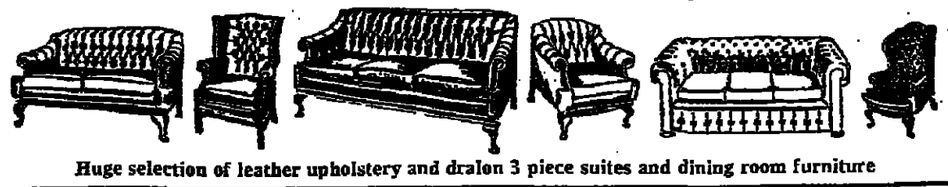
1975/76 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
171	48	AAH	166		14.0b	8.4	7.9
68	33	AB Electronic	66		6.3	9.6	12.9
44	34	AC Cars	34		1.4	4.0	9.6
116	48	AD Intl	83		3.6	4.3	9.5
48	18	AGB Research	44	-1	3.2	7.2	7.6
282	95	APV Hldgs	282		13.7	5.2	10.1
70	21	AVP Ind	69		2.3e	4.8	8.8
62	17	Aaronson Bros	60		2.5	4.1	13.5
27	9½	Abrasives Int	15		2.22d	14.3	5.2
120	48	Acrow	120		6.1	4.7	14.1
129	29	Do A	128		6.1	4.7	13.9
27	15½	Adams Food	27		1.6	6.0	4.6
15	5	Adda Int	10				
154	58	Advest Group	152	-2	9.7	6.4	6.5
29	6	Aerovt & Gen. 17½			1.5	8.5	—
120	68	Alpha Ind	136		4.4	3.2	12.8
85	27½	Do NV	85		3.5	4.3	8.6
93	35	Albright & W	92		5.8	6.3	9.9
25	9½	Alcan 10½% 17½			3050	14.1	—
25	8	Do 8½ Cnv 17½			900	13.5	—
207	88	Alginate Ind 200			10.3	5.7	13.9
78	35½	Allen E. Ralfeer 75		+1	6.1b	8.1	7.7
48	12	Allen W. G. 37			3.6	9.7	6.5
48½	16½	Alliance Alders 47½			3.5	7.3	11.6
117	23½	Allied Colleide 116			11.9	1.7	13.7
31	8½	Allied Insulators 31			2.9	8.2	8.7
27½	4	Allied Plant 31			1.08	4.8	33.3
87	33	Allied Polymer 87			6.9b	9.0	8.8
140	12½	Allied RetailBrcs 139			7.4e	6.2	6.8
28	8½	Alpine Hldgs 24			1.2	5.3	16.4
220	123	Amal Metal 216			18.6	8.6	8.4
87		Amal Power 98			4.7	8.5	6.6
87		Amber Day 87			3.25d	3.6	5.9
	6½	Amberley Hldgs 8			0.5	6.9	—
84		Amber Chem 84			5.2	20.1	—
214		Anderson Strath 214			13.3	7.5	8.6
215		Anglo Am Asph 215			16.0	8.9	11.6
400		Anglo Amer Ind 370			39.5	8.4	7.3
24		Ang Swiss Hldgs 30					
16		Anglowest 22			2.5	12.9	9.4
27		Appleyard 32			2.7	8.3	7.5
107		Aquascutum 'A' 107			5.7	8.7	8.5
77		Arlington Mtr 84			30.0d	5.9	8.0
232		Armitage Shanks 232			6.0e	8.3	16.6
132		Arnott Hldgs 132			12.6	3.7	9.5
34		Asprey Grp 'A' 41			2.6	6.3	10.2
232		Ass Biscuit 232			14.0	6.0	8.9
192		Do A 192			14.01	5.9	8.9
24		Ass Brit Food 24			4.5	5.9	9.9
24		Ass Engineer 24			2.5	4.1	10.8
33		Ass Fisheries 33			3.2	6.4	10.8
104		Ass Leisure 104			3.9	11.9	10.0
134		Ass News 134			8.6	8.4	10.3
45p	15p	Ass Paper 45p			1.0	10.4	15.5
282	86	Ass Port Cement 185			11.9	4.9	15.7
30	22	Ass Tel 'A' 30			6.8	8.0	8.3
32	22	Ass Tooling 32			3.0	11.1	8.3
37	20	Astbury & Miller 37			1.4	6.5	8.4
20		Audiotronic 20			5.0	12.5	9.5
35½		Aust & Wheez 35½			3.33p	10.6	7.4
45	30	Avana Hldgs 45			6.0	9.5	8.2
33		Austin B. 33			2.5	7.6	8.3
12		Automotive Pd 12			2.5	4.3	10.2
115		Averys 115			6.8	5.9	11.6
21		Avon Rubber 21			1.5	7.1	—
50		BBA Grp 50			2.9	5.8	11.6
157	68	BICC 157			10.2	6.5	8.8
224		BOC Int 224			9.7	5.9	7.3
176	48½	BPB Ind 183			9.6b	5.3	10.3
114		BPM Hldgs 'A' 90			3.9	13.1	8.2
24		BSG Int 24					
221	21	BSR Ltd 115			7.1	6.2	10.3
188	68	BTR Ltd 175			36.0b	5.8	12.2
79		Babcock & W 79			3.0e	4.0	8.0
39	16	Bacal Const 39					
18		Baggeridge Brk 18			2.9	10.3	10.0
11½	4	Bailey C.H. Ord 4			0.3	8.3	11.1
21	6	Baird W. 21			11.5	10.6	7.7
84	25½	Baker Perkins 84			8.4b	7.9	21.7
56	19	Bamberger 19			3.7	7.5	6.8
	2½	Barker & Dixon 5					
336	165	Barlow Rand 178			13.1	7.3	4.8
23	14	Barr & Wallace 20			4.2	8.3	46.4
50		Do A 20			4.2	8.3	46.4
130	24	Barratt Devs 119			9.2	7.8	7.9
94	29½	Barrow Hepbn 82			4.4b	8.7	6.4
44½	18	Barton & Sons 82			3.8	9.1	4.3
14	5	Bassett G. 14			0.5	3.6	14.4
49	17½	Bath & P'land 49			4.1	8.4	11.7
100	57	Baxter Fell 97			8.1	8.3	13
36	17	Beales J. 36					
28	10	Beatson Clark 28			5.0	7.2	18.8
24	11	Beauford Grp 21			1.9	10.5	15.1
115	35	Beaverbrook 110			2.5	2.3	25.5
44½	13	Do A 38			2.5	6.8	8.8
87	30	Beckman A. 80			5.8	9.9	8.0
92	22½	Beecham Grp 282			8.1	2.3	15.5
88	22½	Bejam Grp 22			1.5	6.8	7.2
12	3	Bemrose Corp 12			3.6	6.6	7.2
34	10	Benn Bros 12			2.8	12.5	11.1
154	41	Bentley's S. & W. 141			9.1b	6.5	7.1
94	35	Berisford 94			3.1	8.0	5.4
80	18	Berwick Timpo 80			1.8b	6.2	8.2
182	69½	Bestobell 164			11.3	6.8	7.8
90	38	Bett Bros 85			4.3e	5.8	8.8
38	20	Bibby J. 38			1.7	8.6	7.5
74	34	Billam J. 74			4.8e	10.5	14.664
67	16	Birmid Qualcst 67			3.5	7.8	8.6
74	34	Birm'ham Mint 62			5.5	8.7	—
140	84	Bishops Stores 140			3.0	2.1	15.0
28		Do A Non V 28			3.0	4.4	7.1
16	8	Black & Edg'ton 16			1.5	5.5	8.1
21	10	Blackman & C 21			1.8	13.5	7.6
158	82	Blackwd Hodge 147			11.9	1.7	13.7
87	32	Blackwood Mt 87			2.9	8.2	6.7
105	47	Blagden W 105			8.4	7.9	4.9
36	18	Blundell-Perm 48			3.6	7.5	8.8
9	5	Boardman E. O. 9			12	13.6	4.8
17	8½	Bourcote 17			1.08	6.0	9.3
82	32	Bolton Textile 82			7.9	14.2	8.1
37	20	Bond Webb 37					
27	13	Booker Grp 27			1.7	6.4	7.8
187	88	Booker McCon 187			8.9	6.5	6.6
134	82	Boots 134			8.6	6.4	12.3
20	7	Boulton W. 20			1.8	7.9	8.4
194	56	Bowater Corp 182			10.9b	8.7	9.1
38	16	Bowthorpe Hldgs 38			1.9	5.1	7.9
75	40	Bradby Ladle 75			4.5	10.7	4.9
75	40	Brady Ind 75			8.6	10.7	4.9
82	29	Do A 75			8.6	10.7	4.9
38	17½	Braham Miller 38			3.2e	9.1	6.2
22	16	Braid Grp 22			1.7	7.5	6.0
110	25	Brailsford 110			10.7	9.7	9.1
102	38	Brammer H. 63			3.1	7.5	8.6
47	22	Brenner 47			5.1	10.8	8.5
173	74	Brent Chem Ind 102			2.6	2.5	13.4
49	24	Brent Walker 49			1.4	3.6	12.3
27	12	Brickhouse Dud 27			2.5	10.2	6.2
155	55	Bridon 155			8.5b	5.4	7.5
44	44	Brierley 44			3.2	7.5	10.3
37	9½	Bright J. Grp 31			3.3	10.2	8.9
92		Bristol Plant 92				13.1	
358	176	Brit Am Tob 358			17.0	4.7	4.9
44	35	Brit Car Auctn 44			3.3	7.5	9.3
24	8	Brit Enkalon 24			6.4	7.6	—
38e	14½	Brit Home Stre 38e			15.7b	4.3	19.4
23	13	Brit Ind Hldgs 23			2.2	10.0	9.6
38	23	Brit Leyland 38					
30	14	Brit Mohair 30			1.9	6.5	8.9
50½	15½	Brit Printing 50½			4.9	9.7	8.1
43½	23	Brit Ropes 41½			2.7	8.8	11.5
7	2½	Brit Sim Spec 7			0.8	6.8	7.8
380	185	Brit Sugar 380			23.0	6.1	6.5
41	21	Brit Tar Prod 41			2.1	5.0	7.2
62	28	Brit Vita 62			3.6	6.2	4.8
20	9½	Britains 20			1.6	11.9	9.9
80	38	Brockhouse J. 55			4.0	7.3	8.2
63	28	Brooks Grp 43		-2	4.1	9.5	4.7
680	430	Broken Hill 680		-20	28.8	2.8	28.2
38	20	Brook St Bur 30			8.7	11.3	5.8
82	25	Brooke Bond 82			3.7b	8.7	15.6
21	9	Brooke Tool 17					
80	28	Brotherhood P. 80			3.8	10.9	13.0
76	37	Brown & Tawse 76		-4	3.2	4.2	6.4
25	11½	BSR 25			1.5b	8.2	—
174	82	Brown Bros Cp 174			6.8	7.5	5.5
84	35	Brown J. 84			1.2	1.3	—
119	43	Brown N. Inv 35			3.9	11.0	5.6
97	43	Brunton 63			8.8b	8.2	9.3
29	10	Bryant Hldgs 24			2.8	11.8	7.3
174	174	Budge Bros 174½			9.0	10.3	6.2
30	10	Bullough Ltd 30			7.0	9.1	6.8
29	10	Bulmer & Lamb 29			3.6b	12.4	9.7
94	68	Bumpt Pubs 94			3.8	6.3	4.0
38	25	Burco Dean 37			4.7	6.6	8.4
42	15	Burgess Prod 42			5.1	12.1	8.8
84	16	Burnett & Hallr 35			3.6	6.4	4.6
		Do A NV 35			3.6	6.5	4.5
21	8	Burns And'son 21			1.8	8.7	5.9
59	59	Burrell & Co 59			6.8	10.2	7.9
160	135	Burt Boulton 160			10.6	6.5	27.1
72	35	Burton Grp 72			6.8	9.4	—
		Do A 72			6.8	11.1	—
44	26½	Bury & Masco 44		+1	2.5	5.7	6.4
		Business Com 8			0.7b	17.5	8.8
36	16½	Butterfield-Harvy 36			2.9	8.1	7.5

C—E

38	13	CCH Int	32		1.8	11.4	9.9
16	10	CGEB Hldgs	16	-1	1.5	14.4	5.8
85	28	Cadbury Sch	83½	-2	3.5b	6.8	13.4
38	23	Caltyan	38		1.4	7.4	11.8
65	33	Cl'ford Robey	65		1.7	3.7	13.8
33	9	Campari	33	-1	1.8	5.4	33.3
18	8	Camrex Hldgs	18		1.3	10.8	4.6
158	58	Cape Ind	127	-3	10.3b	7.8	10.5
252	132	Capper Pertfle	252		6.6	2.7	7.5
91	37	Capper Neill	89	-1	4.9b	8.1	7.9
39	6	Caravans Int	39	-1	0.3	0.8	29.1
176	72	Cargo Eng	176		7.4e	6.2	6.8
28	9½	Carlton Carpet	28		2.3	9.2	7.5
71	28	Carlton Ind	69		6.4	9.2	9.6
		Carmel	6		0.6	12.0	6.9
45	17½	Carpets Int	24	-2	3.5b	9.8	—
94	2	Carr's (Dont)	94	-2	2.3	5.9	6.7
38		Carrlon Vly	34		2.6	7.7	20.7
47		Casket & Hldgs	47		3.6	7.7	4.8
83		Catalin	83		3.8	8.7	5.3
175	7	Cawoods Sr. V. 8					
160	40	Cavenham	158	-1	8.3	4.8	8.1
170		Cawoods	170		5.2	20.1	—
140	84	Celestion	140		3.0	2.1	15.0
71	25	Cement Roisme	71	-1	4.8	6.7	6.8
37	25	Chas & Sheer	37		2.9	10.8	12.0
44		Chas Brierley	44		3.2	7.5	10.3
17½		Bright J. Grp	31		3.3	10.2	8.9
92	15½	Bristol Plant	92				13.1
358	176	Brit Am Tob	358	-2	17.0	4.7	4.9
44	35	Brit Car Auctn	44	+2	3.3	7.5	9.3
24	8	Brit Enkalon	24		6.4	7.6	—
38e	14½	Brit Home Stre	38e	-4	15.7b	4.3	19.4
23	13	Brit Ind Hldgs	23		2.2	10.0	9.6
38	23	Brit Leyland	38	-1			
30	14	Brit Mohair	30	-1	1.9	6.5	8.9
50½	15½	Brit Printing	50½		4.9	9.7	8.1

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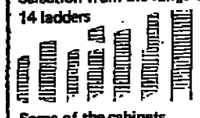
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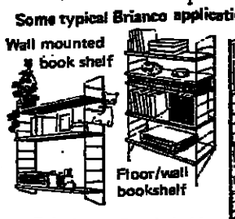
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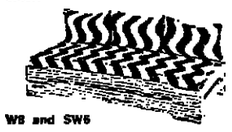
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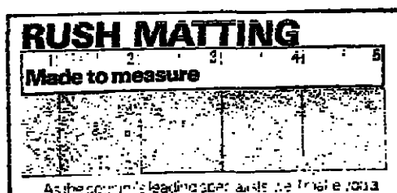
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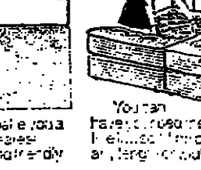
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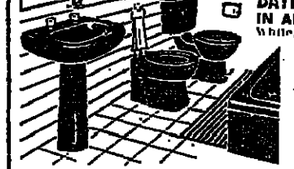
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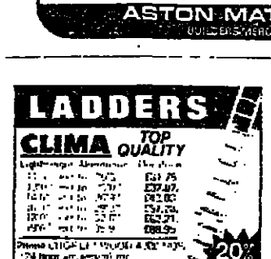
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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. Whilst thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1224 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."—St. James 1: 5.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On February 26th, to Christine (nee Williams) and Paul —a daughter (Anna Georgina). Rather small but very beautiful.

CHAMPNESS.—On the 20th February, to Christine (nee Bray) and Peter—a daughter (Rowena Elizabeth).

FROST.—On February 25th, to Sally (nee Gibbs) and Richard Frost—a son (William Robert), a brother for Thomas.

GREEN.—On February 24th, at St. Luke's, Guildford, to Anne (nee Trewin) and Richard Green—a son (Benjamin Allan Chase).

GUBBINS.—On February 26th, at the Welbeck Clinic, to Felicity and Nicholas—a daughter (Eugenie Natalie).

JAFFE.—On February 27th in Cambridge to Patricia and Michael—a daughter.

LAWRENCE.—On February 25th, to Alix and Louis—a son (Lucas Mark Seymour), a brother for Scarlet.

NASH.—On February 26th, at R.V.H., Rinteln to Rosamond (nee de Courcy-Ireland) and Richard Nash—a daughter.

NORRIS.—On 24th February to Lavelle and Brian—a son (George).

OGIER.—On February 26th, at St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford, to Louise (nee Henriques) and Richard Ogier—a son.

STOKES.—On February 24th, to Christine (nee Hayes) and Michael—a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On February 26th, at Bart's Hospital, to Margaret (nee Sheehan) and George—a son (Andrew Paul).

WALDUCK.—On 27th February to Vanessa and Stephen Walduck—a daughter, sister for Natasha and Kathryn.

WHITE.—On February 25th, at Winchester, to Jean (nee Herbert) and Peter—a son (Nicholas James).

BIRTHDAYS

CHRISTOPHER DARWIN (8 tomorrow) wishes a Happy Birthday to all other Leap Year children. Roll on 1980!

HAPPY 50TH Sir Edmund. Your obedient servants, J. to C.

PETER RICHMOND. Happy Birthday from Caroline.

ROITBURD. We salute Sasha Roitburd of Odessa, USSR, on his Jewish birthday, 6th March, which he will be unable to celebrate due to Soviet persecution of Jews, Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry.

ROWENA.—A happy and loving birthday.—Roger.

DEATHS

ABRAHAM, HOTHA MARY (nee Hollins) on February 25th at The Uplands, Shifnal, Salop. Funeral at St Andrew's, Shifnal, Salop, on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1976, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to John Williams, Aston Road, Shifnal, Salop. Telephone Telford 460660.

APPLETON.—On 24th February, 1976, peacefully in her 102nd year at Kingsland, Herefordshire, Edith Margaretta, formerly of Hasburies, Bishops Frome. Funeral, 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 2nd at Bishops Frome. Flowers to Jack Preece, North Road, Kingsland, near Leominster, Herefordshire.

BATES.—On February 20th, 1976, peacefully at Wisteria, High St., West Malling, Kent, Alice Edith Vincent Bates, devoted wife of the late Dr. J. Vincent Bates. Cremation at Charing Crematorium, Charing, Kent, on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to James Clark and Son, Burnsall, nr. Skipton, Yorkshire.

BURNSIDE.—On February 26th, 1976, in Bath, Agnes Watson Harper Durnford, Daughter of Erskine Harper, principal of the United Free Churches Theological College, grand-daughter of Sir John Watson, Lord Lieutenant of Lanark, and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. M. Durnford. Dear mother of John, Captain R.A. Funeral service Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Jolly Funeral Directors, Milsom St., Bath, or donations to Trinity Presbyterian Church, the Vineyards, Bath.

FINNIE.—On February 27th, 1976, peacefully at home Norah, dearly beloved wife of David Finnie and mother of Eleanor and Nancie. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1.10 p.m. Bedford Chapel. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd, 132 Preston Rd., Wembley, HA9 8JU.

FLETCHER.—On Feb. 26th, 1976, peacefully, at his home, Cherry Lea, Bridle Lane, Loudwater, near Rickmansworth, Herts, George Henry Fletcher, devoted husband of Phyllis and dear father of Ian. Funeral service at Christchurch, Chorley Wood, on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 11.45 a.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to James Peddle Ltd, Tel. Rickmansworth 72015.

FRY.—On February 27th at 36 Chilton Court, Station Road, Chilton-on-Thames, Phyllis Margaret Claude, only daughter of the late Sidney and Mildred Fry, sister of Douglas and Humphrey (both deceased). Funeral on Monday, 8th March, at 11.10 a.m. at St. Mary's Church, Datlands and cremation at Woking Crematorium. No flowers by request, but if desired, donations may be sent to Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 7 Armstrong Road, London, W.3.

GOURLAY, DAVID WATSON.—On February 27th, peacefully, at Glendagh Nursing Home, recently of Ashampstead, Berkshire. Father of Timothy and Simon Private Cremation.

HACKETT.—On February 24th, at Weston-super-Mare, Christabel M. (nee Larminie), in her 80th year. Widow of C. K. Hackett of The Copse, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Dearly loved mother of Margaret (Joy) and Christabel. Funeral Monday, 1st March, 2 p.m. at Parish Church Weston-super-Mare. Family flowers only by request.

JENKYN.—On 26th February, at Savernake Hospital, Marlborough, after a short illness, Evelyn Mary, aged 76, loved and loving wife of the late Rev Vernon Jenkyn, of Reimont, Victoria, Australia, and eldest daughter of the late Canon and Mrs A. A. Mathews. Funeral at Preshute Church, Marlborough, on Wednesday, 1st March, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only.

KIRBY.—On 25th February, in Smallfields Hospital, peacefully after a long illness bravely borne, Ivy, sister of Lily and Violet. Sadly missed by her family. Flowers to Shoesmith's, Reigate, by 10.00 Friday, 5th March.

LLOYD-OSWELL.—On 25th February, 1976, peacefully at Abercorn House, Hawley, Lucy Katherine Peel Lloyd-Oswell in her 98th year. Requiem at All Saints, Hawley on Thursday, 4th March, at 1.30 p.m. burial at Fairmile Cemetery. Henley-on-Thames Family flowers only.

MacCRINDLE.—At Davidson Hospital, Girvan, on 23rd February, 1976, Jean, beloved wife of the late Fergus MacCrindle.

NATION.—On Feb. 26th, in a nursing home, Violet, of 2, The Manor House, Hingham, Norfolk (late of Erpingham) and former art mistress of Romford High School, aged 87 years. Cremation St. Faith's Crematorium, Norwich, on Tuesday March 2nd at 3.40 p.m. Cut flowers only may be sent to Messrs R. J. Barham & Son, Funeral Directors, Wymondham, Norfolk, please.

PRESS.—On February 21st, in hospital, after long illness, bravely borne, Margaret Elizabeth Press, of 32 Rectory Road, Barnes, elevated daughter of George Press. Funeral Service will take place at noon on Thursday, 4th March, at Putney Vale Crematorium, London, S.W.15. Flowers to Saunders, 447 Upper Richmond Road West, East Sheen, London, S.W.14, or donations to Cancer Research.

DEATHS

ROBERTSON.—On February 27th, 1976, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, after a short illness, Olivia, beloved aunt of Noel, Dennis and Peter. Funeral service, private, at Haycombe Crematorium. No flowers, please.

SINGTON.—On February 25th at King's Ride Nursing Home, 21 Sheet Street, Edgar Claude, husband of Edith Sarah. Cremation at Mortlake, on Wednesday, March 10th, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research.

SLOGGETT.—On February 26th, peacefully, in hospital, Leslie H., husband of the late Ethel and father of Len and Beryl. Funeral Tuesday, March 9th, at Kingston Crematorium. No flowers at his request. If desired, donations to Royal Masonic Hospital or a favourite charity.

SOMERSET WARD, ADRIAN DENYS, Priest.—On 26th February, 1976, peacefully, in his sleep. Funeral Thursday, 4th March, 2.30 p.m. at St. Peter's Church, Petersfield. No flowers, please.

STERNFIELD.—On 25th February, 1976, Walter Sternfield, of Hollon Bockering, Rugby, Lincolnshire Private cremation. No flowers but donations, if desired, to Oxfam or Amnesty International. Remembrance Gathering in Wragby Town Hall at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, March 1st.

WICKENS.—On February 24th, 1976, peacefully, at home, 9 Amhurst Court, Cambridge, Cecil Percy Wickens, aged 89 years, dear husband of the late Lilian Elizabeth. Much loved father of Teresa and Jeanne. Beloved grandfather and great-grandfather. Cremation private. No flowers by his request. Donations to the Soldier & Sailor Home, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey TW10 6RR.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GAVRILOVIC.—A memorial service for Doctor Milan Gavrilovic will be held in the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava, 89 Lancaster Road W.11 today, 28th February at 11 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

CARNE.—In loving memory of Lieutenant Rodney F. P. Carne, Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm, killed flying from H.M.S. Albion, 26 Feb. 1959.

BENNETT, ARTHUR HENRY, F.R.I.B.A. Died 28th February, 1969.—Until time with us shall be no more.

CARIDUS, SIR NEVILLE.—I miss you my darling. London is not the same without you. Love, Bette.

HIPWELL, WILLIAN REGINALD (Reggie), died 28th February, 1956. In loving remembrance.—M.A.H.

HOWARD.—" Maggie " suddenly, at home, on 28th February. Will long be remembered and sadly missed by Sheila, Helen, Ruth, Sam, Remick, Appleton and Glenn.

WALLIS, TIM, with treasured memories of my most dearly beloved only child on this his 8th leap year Birthday, February 29th. And life was all the sweeter that he lived and all the things he loved more sacred for his sake. God Bless. Mummy.

WHEELER.—In loving memory of Albert Whippell Wheeler, who was born on February 29th, 1876. Remembered by his children and grandchildren.

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DORDOGNE (NR. RIBERAC).—Some vacancies for April, May and June in lovely modernised house, suitable small numbers, if required; average £10 p.c. weekly all inc.—Hamilton, Batters Farmhouse, Coolham, Sussex. Tel Coolham 267 (after 8.15 p.m.).

SKI 29th 2. We've just had four cancellations for ski holidays to Gourmayeur and/or Cervinia in Italy for this weekend. Cost from £75 pHead C.P.T.. 828 4555. ATOL 569B.

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Holidays in Turkey

a Special Report

Astride two continents

by Peter Hopkirk

ajestically astride the
us, Istanbul enjoys
the world's most spec-
situations. From its
hills it offers views
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urrying steamers which
cross the great water-
If one is in a hurry—and in Istanbul one never should be—then one can take a taxi into Asia across the bridge. The view alone is worth every penny of the fare.

To make the transition from west to east, however, one need not even cross the Bosporus. Only a stone's throw apart, facing one another like the rivals they once were, are the huge church of Hagia Sophia—perhaps Christendom's greatest monument—and the Blue Mosque, one of the treasures of Islam, albeit 1,000 years younger.

Istanbul is not Turkey, just as New York is not the United States. However, most visitors to Turkey spend some, if not all, their time there. If they arrive on one of those excellent-value package holidays they stay only a few days. Such a visitor must work (and walk) hard if he is to make the best of his time in this exciting but bewildering city.

On a first visit he would be wise, perhaps, if he took one of the organized tours of the city's principal sights as this will enable him to get his bearings for subsequent expeditions. Few visitors know any Turkish and few Turks he is likely to encounter in the street will speak any English. Getting around this extraordinary metropolis can be confusing if the beginner attempts to use public transport before he has grasped the lie of the city. Taxis are as expensive as in London in this otherwise inexpensive city.

A guide-book is essential if one is to explore seriously, and the best one I know is by Sumner-Boyd and Freely called *Strolling Through Istanbul*. Locally published, this is a worthy successor to Mamboury's great work. A delightful companion volume is John Freely's *Stamboul Sketches*, which paints a vivid and sympathetic portrait of the city and the struggle for survival which goes on at the lower levels of Istanbul society.

It would take a lifetime to uncover all the city's secrets (it has more than 400 mosques), but given only a few days' stay there are certain monuments which obviously no visitor should miss.

He will visit Hagia Sophia, built in the sixth century, whose huge dome is said to be suspended from heaven by a silver cord. He will also see the Sultan Ahmed, or Blue Mosque, with its dazzling Iznik tiles from whose colour it derives its name. He should also try to see the exquisite church of St Irene which lies just around the corner from Hagia Sophia, as well as the great mosque complex of Suleyman the Magnificent, built in the mid-sixteenth century by Turkey's greatest architect Sinan.

Every visitor inevitably will be drawn to the Topkapi Museum with its room after room of magnificence, including thrones and princelings' cradles studded with precious stones, some the size of pigeons' eggs. With its towers and turrets and high perimeter wall, the Topkapi Palace was once the Ottoman Kremlin. Within its wall lies the harem of the sultans, now open to the public, with its swimming pool and brilliant expanses of blue-and-red Iznik tilework.

On a clear day, from the open gallery at the far end of the Topkapi Museum, the visitor can enjoy one of the most sublime views on earth. Ahead of him, until it finally runs out of sight on its journey to the Black Sea, flows the deep blue Bosporus. From its either shore rise green hills pierced with cypresses and domed with castles, palaces and those lovely old wooden houses called *yalis*.

To the left (and beneath one's feet) is Europe. To the right lies the shore of Asia, from where Mehmet the Conqueror got his first view of Constantinople, the Frankish citadel which was soon to be his. Further still to the right lie the beautiful Princes Isles, where no cars are allowed, and to which rich Turks retreat in summer to escape the heat of the city.

Another magnificent view of Istanbul, one which can be enjoyed with a glass of *raki* in one's hand, is from the top of the newly opened, 23-storey Sheraton hotel. A lower level, but none the less interesting glimpse of the town, can be obtained from the balcony-bar of the old Park Hotel, once the meeting place of Istanbulis but now taken over by package tourists.

Close to the Topkapi Museum are found the archaeological, oriental, ceramic and mosaic museums; while in a madressah beyond the Suleymaniye Mosque is the Museum of Islamic and Turkish Art, which possesses the greatest collection of Islamic rugs in the world, although only a fraction are on view. In detail, the museums are best left to the guidebooks.

No one should leave Istanbul without spending a day on the Bosporus. One boards one of the fleet of little ferryboats which weave their way up and down the waterway, crossing erratically from Asia to Europe, and narrowly dodging the mighty Russian tankers which imperiously make their way down the strait. Some Russian sailors have dived to freedom from the deck of their ship rather than return home.

Belching out plumes of black smoke, and occasionally emitting long-sad cries from their horns, these little steamers pick up and shed passengers at the score of little villages with tricky names which line both shores.

All the ferryboats begin and end their journeys from beside the Galata Bridge which crosses Istanbul's other famous waterway, the Golden Horn. This bridge is the nerve centre of the city, and there is no better place from which to feel its erratic and extraordinary pulse, and from where to watch the Istanbulis as they hurry on their mysterious errands.

In late Ottoman days, when Turkey stood still in time and was dubbed the Sick Man of Europe, it was unkindly said that every day 100,000 people crossed this bridge but never one new idea. That was before the late reformer and Turkish strongman Kemal Ataturk seized the country by the scruff of the neck and projected it violently into the twentieth century.

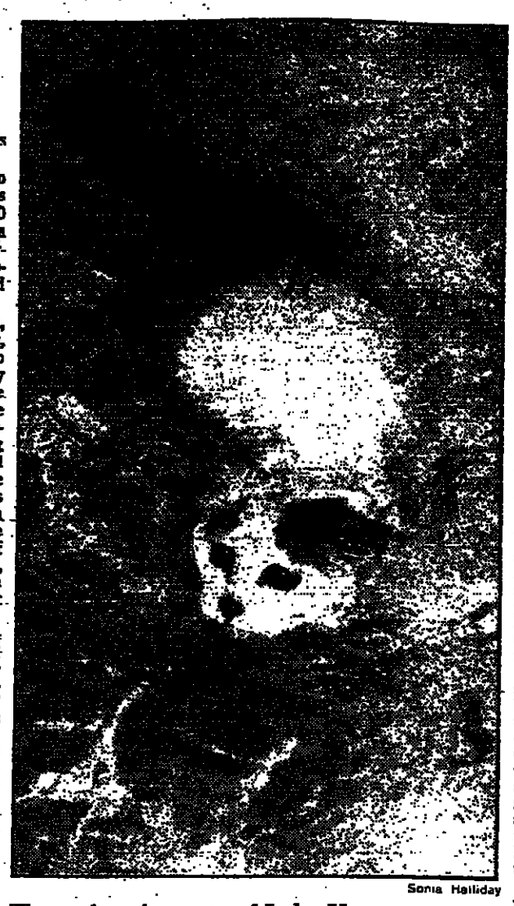
From the deck of the ferryboat, as one travels up the Bosporus, one will see the vast Dolmabahce Palace on the European shore in which Ataturk died. All the clocks in the palace stopped permanently at five past nine, the exact minute of his death. A mosquito net still hangs over the bed, and Ataturk's last, half-smoked cigarette lies in the ashtray beside it.

Beneath their dour expression, the Turks (a Central Asian, not an Arab people) hide deep feelings. At Scutari, on the Asian shore, stands the hospital where Florence Nightingale and her nurses tended British and Turkish Crimean wounded. The Turks have not forgotten her. To this day they preserve her room just as she left it.

Farther down the Sea of Marmara lies Gallipoli where a ragged Turkish army, ill-fed and ill-equipped, forced the withdrawal of a more powerful Allied invading force after the most horrifying carnage on both sides. To this day groups of veterans, particularly of Australians, make pilgrimages there. Amid scenes of great emotion, former enemies embrace one another on this battlefield where rusting rifles and other poignant trophies can still be found.

The ferry voyager down the Bosporus should leave his vessel at any village pier that takes his fancy, perhaps catching the next one to call some 15 minutes or so later. In the meantime he can sit in the sun watching the ships go by, perhaps over a glass of *raki*, or even a *narguile*, the Turkish water pipe.

If he finds he has lingered too long on the Bosporus, and the sun is beginning to wane, then the quickest way back is to catch a bus. On either shore a coast road runs almost the whole length of the Bosporus. Or he can flag down a *dolmush*, that invaluable Turkish invention of the shared taxi. These run along regular routes, dropping and picking up passengers as they proceed on their ramshackle way, and costing little more than a bus fare.



Sonia Halliday

The swimming cats of Lake Van are among the little-known curiosities of Turkey's interior.

Fine food behind modest facades

When at the end of the day the sun has finally sunk behind the Suleymaniye Mosque, the visitor's thoughts will turn to food. If not too exhausted from the day's exertions, he may feel like going out to explore the gastronomic life of Istanbul and sample the treasures of the Turkish kitchen and vineyard.

Scores of little fish and kebab restaurants, good, bad, and indifferent, are to be found in the villages like Bebek which line the European shore of the Bosporus. They usually look nothing, but the food can be the nearest thing to nectar, if one has chosen well.

No one will speak any English, so take a Turkish dictionary with you, or simply go into the kitchen and point. Better still, cut out Gillian Goodwin's guide to Turkish cooking and carry it around with you.

The better eating places in Istanbul are found in that part of town once known as Pera. In Ottoman times this was where foreigners, or Franks, used to live and where the embassies (long ago demoted to consulates) were concentrated. Today it is called Beyoglu, with the street known as the Istiklal as its main thoroughfare.

One good restaurant there is the Haji Baba, at the Taxim Square end of the Istiklal, which is the nearest thing to Oxford Street in Turkey.

There are several small restaurants and beer houses in the Passaj, a small but crowded courtyard further along the Istiklal, near the gates of the British Consulate-General. Close to this lively little enclave of Turkish life is a charming flower and fish market, lit at night by naked light bulbs which make the blue and silver Bosporus fish glitter like jewels.

Again, if you are lucky enough to find it, there is a famous restaurant called the Rejans further still along the Istiklal. It lies hidden up a short flight of steps at the end of a darkened cul-de-sac. It was founded by three Russian dancing girls who fled the revolution, and was immortalized in a novel by Ernest Hemingway who used to eat there as a young war reporter in the Turkish-Greek confrontation of 1922.

Neither pretentious nor expensive, it is celebrated for its chicken *kievski* and its lemon vodka, and on the whole has not been discovered by tourists, if only because they cannot find it.

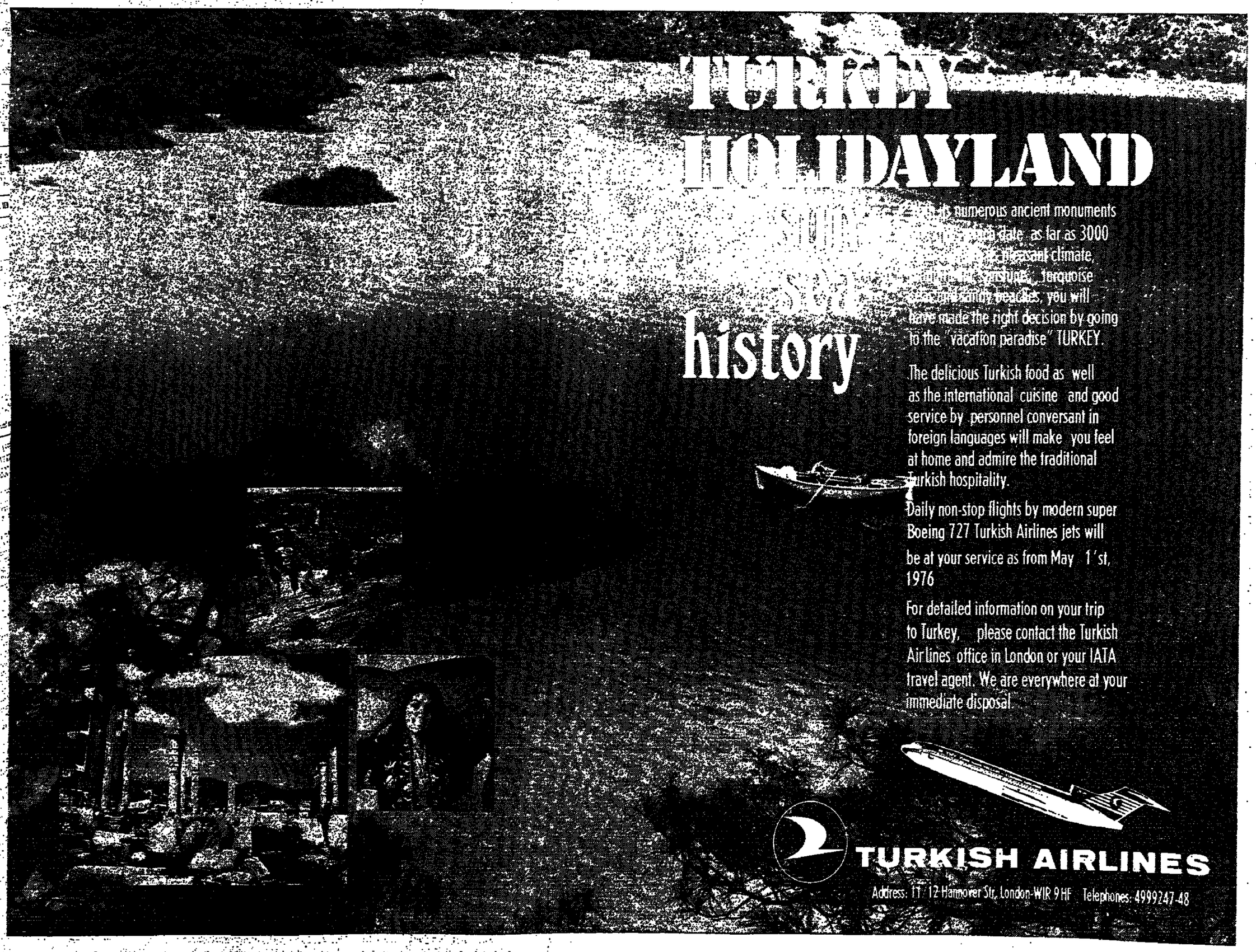
Another excellent and famous restaurant is Konyalis, standing opposite the railway station at which the Orient Express used to arrive. Being strict Muslims, the management serve no alcohol.

To get to Konyalis which is in Stambul, one must first cross the Galata Bridge, if one is staying in Beyoglu where most of the hotels are concentrated. Another good lunch-time restaurant, also in Stambul, is to be found hidden above the Egyptian, or spice, bazaar. Called Pandelis, it serves a first-class Turkish menu in small domed rooms decorated with rich blue tiles.

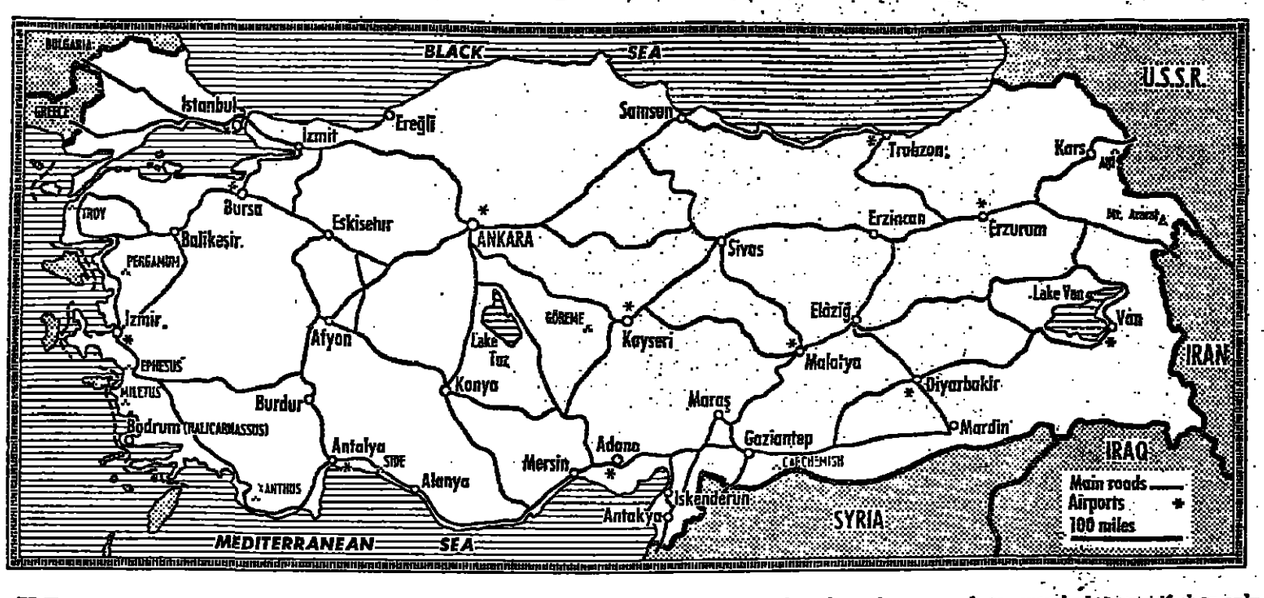
In the main bazaar, still in Stambul, but farther up the hill there are one or two excellent but simple lunch places as well as a famous coffee house where

continued on next page

A list of tour operators offering holidays in Turkey, details about the Istanbul Festival, and other information can be obtained from the Turkish Tourism Information Office, 49 Conduit Street, London W1. Telephone 01-734 8681/2.



Peter Hopkirk surveys the wide range of holiday interests catered for—from archaeology to ornithology, plant-hunting to photography



Vast museum which should be seen while there is time

Turkey is one vast museum stretching from Istanbul in the west to Mount Ararat in the east. Scattered across Anatolia, its ancient heartland, are the treasures and monuments of 14 civilizations.

Nor do the walls of this museum end at Turkey's frontiers. Treasures dug from the rich soil of Anatolia are to be found in many of the great institutions of the world. Some were acquired by fair means but most by foul, and in London, Zurich and New York there are shadowy men who have grown fat on Anatolian gold.

Many of the sites which grace this land are household names—Troy, Byzantium, Ephesus, Halicarnassus, Pergamum—while its architectural glories include one of Christendom's greatest masterpieces, the church of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul.

No one dares to guess what may still come to light from Anatolia's past, for there are some 20,000 sites awaiting excavation, enough to keep archaeologists digging for centuries.

Since the days of Herodotus discriminating travellers have visited Asia Minor, as Turkey was once called, marvelling at its monuments and soaking up its sunshine. Pliny called Ephesus "the ornament of Asia", while many believe that the Virgin Mary chose to live her last years there.

Murray's first guide-book to the area, written 136 years ago, called Turkey "one of the finest countries in the world", and recommended that visitors take gunpowder and scissors as gifts for the natives. It also warned them of bandits.

But Turkey is not all history. It is also sunshine, sand, bazaars and delicious cooking. It is a larger-than-life world where one never quite knows what lies around the next corner—a peasant with a dancing bear, a field of opium poppies or some jewel of Seljuk architecture.

It is also an ecologist's dream. *Anadolu*, to use its Turkish name, is perhaps the last region of the world within easy and inexpensive reach of London where the twentieth century has hardly intruded.

The developers who have so debased parts of Spain have yet to cross the Bosporus in any force. Life in the villages of the interior, so brilliantly described in the novels of Yashar Kemal, himself once a peasant, has changed little over the years.

It will take many years to reduce Turkey's vast coastline, which is lapped by the warm waters of three seas, to another Costa del Sol. None the less, those who wish to see this beautiful land while there is still some privacy there should go without delay.

When I lived there 15 years ago the package tourist was unknown. Only the occasional bird-watcher, plant-hunter or archaeologist passed through. I remember the excitement when three intrepid Englishwomen turned up to search for the little-known swimming cats of eastern Turkey returning home in triumph with three.

Then there were the expeditions which came to search for the remains of Noah's Ark on the snowy slopes of Mount Ararat. They were less successful.

No need to beware of bandits

But soon a new kind of visitor began to arrive, lured there perhaps by the seductive prose of Freya Stark or Rose Macaulay. The Turks had to invent a new word for this phenomenon, *turizm*. Since then privacy has been on the retreat.

Even so, vast areas of the country are still free of the *turist*. With its picture-book towns and villages, and its long, deserted beaches, Turkey-in-Asia is still wide open to the discriminating and to those who hunger for the unfamiliar, only today there is no need to bring gunpowder or scissors, or to beware of bandits.

Where else will one find whirling dervishes, camel wrestling, a village where people communicate by whistling, sheep-dogs so huge that they will bring in a wolf, and a host of other curiosities of man and nature?

For those who live there, Anatolia is a tough school. The courage and stoicism of Turkish troops is a byword among soldiers. The battle for Gallipoli, lost on the playing fields of Harrow, was won in the villages of Anatolia.

Yet the holidaymaker *need not* fear. He or she can explore this remarkable world in surprising comfort and at reasonable expense. Most parts of Turkey, except for the extreme east, are well provided with modestly-priced modern hotels or with excellent camping sites, which put the visitor within easy reach of almost anything he is likely to want to see, whether Byzantine church, beach or bird sanctuary.

Many people who travel there on package tours will have their local transport provided or at least have the choice of organized coach trips. But others may well prefer to take the local bus or *dolmush* (shared taxis), because this way one makes Turkish friends, even if one may have to share half one's seat with a chicken or two.

For those who wish to wander off the beaten track, horses can usually be arranged. A holiday in Turkey has something for everybody, even if they only want to lie on the beach in the sun or sip iced *raki* beside the pool. However, its strongest appeal is obviously to the antiquarian.

The principal classical sites are all clustered conveniently along the Aegean and southern coasts and are easy of access. In many parts the visitor will find the scenery, with its cypress trees and soft contours, more like Italy than most people's idea of Asia, while farther south they will encounter the stark grandeur of the Taurus mountains which rise sheer from the blue Mediterranean.

In May this part of Turkey offers the visitor a bonus, with wild flowers springing from the cracks of ancient sculptures and setting whole hillsides ablaze with colour. Tiny, new-born tortoises bask in scores in the sunshine, just as Sir Charles Fellows found nearly a century and a half ago when he was busy removing sculpture by the ton for the British Museum.

Less accessible, lying for the most part farther inland, are many of Turkey's earlier sites, like Hajilar and Chatal Huyuk, and the Hittite centres of Hattusa, Alaja Huyuk and Kultepe. Alas, the great Hittite site of Carchemish, where the young T. E. Lawrence once dug, cannot be visited. Surrounded by minefields, it lies on Turkey's border with Syria.

Many of the treasures from these sites can be seen in the museums of Istanbul and Ankara. It is largely the antiquities of the western coast that were removed by foreign excavators in the nineteenth century. As a result, you must go to East Berlin to see the great altar of Pergamum, and to the British Museum to see the sculptures from Halicarnassus, today called Bodrum.

The *gold of Troy*, excavated by Schliemann, found its way to Berlin where it vanished when the Russians entered the city in 1945. Not a trace of it has been seen since.

Another great gold hoard which the Turks claim was clandestinely excavated and sold on the black market is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, while yet another—from Sardis—is known to be in the Metropolitan Museum's basement.

The greatest mystery of all, however, surrounds the Dorak Treasure. Its story, involving a distinguished British archaeologist and a beautiful girl he met on a train to Izmir, reads like a who-dunnit, but one without apparent solution.

Turkey is as rich in architecture as in archaeology, with its great Christian and Islamic buildings, brilliantly decorated with mosaics and tilework. The greatest concentration of these is in Istanbul. But even in small towns and villages the observant, or those equipped with a good guide-book, will stumble upon minor (and occasionally major) gems of Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman architecture.

Among the strangest and most beautiful of all the Christian monuments are the troglodyte churches and monasteries of the Göreme Valley, amid the lunar landscape of Cappadocia in Central Turkey. Early Christian fugitives lived there for centuries, carving entire churches as well as homes from the soft rock and covering the walls with magnificent works of devotional art.

But even if Turkey were suddenly deprived of all its man-made riches, it would still have plenty to attract visitors. The ornithologist and plant-hunter, for instance, will find large areas of Anatolia which have yet to be scientifically explored. Bird men and botanists are continually stumbling on unknown or unexpected species in out-of-the-way parts of Anatolia.

For the lover of wild flowers—indeed for everybody except the skier—the spring is the most glorious time to visit any part of Turkey. Although among the toughest people on earth, the Turks share this passion for all flowers. It is not uncommon to see a fierce-looking peasant sniffing tenderly at a fistful of wild roses as he makes his way home from the fields.

The specialist holiday-maker will find himself at home in Turkey. The skin-diver searching for ancient wrecks; the fisherman, whether after swordfish of trout; the hunter out for bear or boar, or humble partridge; the photographer, mountaineer and skier; even the railway enthusiast can explore the country in trains hauled by steam locomotives of uncertain age.

Folklorist and musicologist will come upon many villages where the women still work in traditional peasant costume and dance to ancient, unwritten rhythms. They will find communities of little-known people like the Laz, the Georgians and the Kurds, with their own languages and customs, while in Ankara there is an excellent museum of costume and jewelry, with a smaller one at Bergama (Pergamum).

Finally there is the gourmet's Turkey. He will not be fobbed off with the so-called international cuisine offered to tourists by most hotels, but will track down the real treasures of the Turkish kitchen and vineyard.

Do not expect everything in Turkey to work like clockwork. *Turizm* is something the Turks are fairly new to. Many of the waiters and room servants are fresh from Anatolian villages. But you will get a lot in return for your patience.


The Bosporus seen from the Rumeli Hissar.

The Turks a table and people behind looking exteric many countries be asked home stranger met in for a meal whic to be a feast?

It is rare to once bitten by does not go bac

Fine food behind modest facades

continued from previous page

you see men sucking away at *narguiles*, or water pipes.

In the evening, both bazaars are closed, and with them their restaurants. In fact, the Stambul side of the Golden Horn tends to be rather dead after nightfall. For this reason it is better to choose a hotel in Beyoglu.

In Beyoglu, stands the old Pera Palace Hotel, which features briefly in one of the James Bond books. It is a most charming place to have a drink or in fact to stay. For many years it was Constantinople's leading horel, and has changed very little. The bar has the highest stools I have ever sat on.

So much has happened in this splendid old hotel that a book could be written around it. If one examines the marble pillars in the entrance hall one will find a series of hairline fractures. These were caused by a bomb which exploded in the foyer early in the Second World War, killing several people. A group of British diplomats, fleeing from pro-Nazi Sofia, had just checked in when a bomb planted in a secretary's suitcase by a Nazi agent exploded.

If one is on a package tour, as most visitors to Istanbul are these days, then the hotel will be chosen. But for the individual traveller there is a wide and growing choice of hotels available. Except at the luxury end of the scale, Turkish hotel prices are very reasonable.

For those who seek luxury, including a view of the Bosporus, Istanbul's skyline bristles with new hotels. For a long time the Hilton had things all its own way, but now rivals are beginning to spring up around it. First came the Macka (pronounced Matchka), followed by the newly-opened Sheraton, while the Intercontinental is nearing completion on the opposite side of Taxim Square.

The bedbugs are free

Istanbul has two other hotels of comparable quality, both a little out of town however. Near the airport, on the Sea of Marmara, is the Cinar (pronounced Chinar), while overlooking the Bosporus some miles down the European shore is the giant Tarabya. There other excellen the Divan and Keban.

For the young turns up with a his back there a cheap hotels, concentrated in where land is c in Beyoglu, so only a few shill the bedbugs bei

It is best to v in the spring when the tempe perfect. If one i take a gamble Istanbul can b winter, often b in surprisingly shine. But take tight shoes, for very wet and un foot in a town of the streets cobbled.

Each summer puts on an intern tival of the arts formers coming parts of the year it runs fro to July 15.

Hotels will ver under pressure a if one is planning trip. Further de the festival, other matters obtained from t Tourism Office i

Undecided on where to stay? The Istanbul-Sheraton, decidedly!

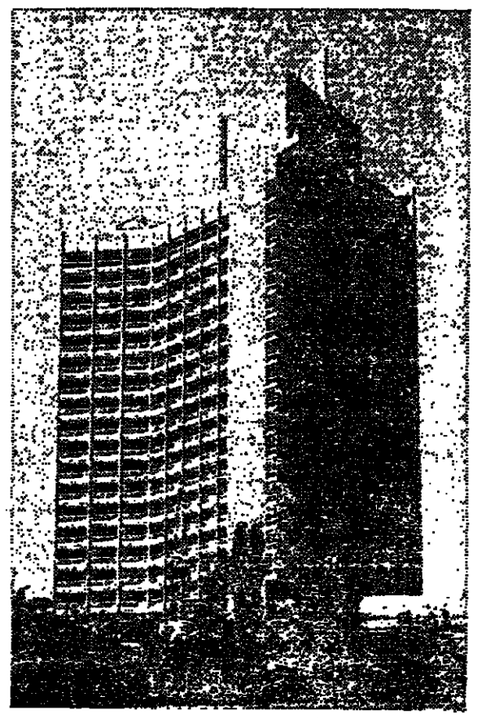
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صكنا من الاصل

Godfrey Goodwin examines Turkey's rich architectural heritage and looks at other areas in which Turkish artists have excelled, from elaborate tile work to the decoration of peasant carts

Trying to take in both the great and small

Mosque, Topkapisaray, Horn—to see these is ill and to see nothing. problem of the visitor ey is that while the monuments are not missed, the small precentions are also ing.

Sophia, which boasts rd largest masonry in the world, offers rbles, splendid silver n incomparable view e centre of the west where the empress aroned, and even the ions on the floor ecord where candela- od or feet pressed e devout kissed their e icon.

into the south aisle look down the mal- arches or at the tting of the facings e exedra, or pursue ander-patterned skirt- ll it peters out on the e side of the church. are the scars caused ry building because rch had to be com- within five years, by Meanwhile the battered excellence of the dome reveals ran rounds of three earth-

along the balustrade the marble screen in ruth gallery for the of pilgrims from od and on the neigh- g column for a draw- a bishop, horses and These scratches record boredom during cere- Then the visitor pro- deeper down the to the sublime By- mosaic, the Intercess- St John.

nd Hagia Sophia, Wisdom, is its neg- sister church, Hagia Holy Peace. Although rch was robbed of the l nave columns the here of grace and survives the muslin- Crowds visit the mos- f the Church of the where the marble also be noted, but e the late examples in ehiye mosque or in- the brickwork of the of the church of Con- e Lips.

Anatolia, the explorer e excitement of track- wn a church used as a near Kayseri or of g along the aqueduct ibzon. Few Byzantine ings remain and those do are not easy to ize such as the that its now the sep- of the father of the r of the order of the g Dervishes, Jelaled- outside Konya.

hardy travellers are the Georgian es in the rugged y round Tortum and from which the ruins Armenian city of Ani visited while senti- are down from the



Hagia Sophia, which has changed from church to mosque to museum over 14 centuries.

Russian watch towers.

The Seljuk monuments of Anatolia possess an intimate beauty, even the great *medreses* or colleges of Konya. There the royal tombs beside the mosque of Alaettin on the citadel are easily missed.

Kayseri is famous for the shadowy grandeur of its Great Mosque and that of Huant Harun with its mausoleum and college. There is the Döner Kmmbet, or tomb, although those on the shores of Lake Van and in the incomparable grave fields of Ahlat have even more emotional settings. Few visitors walk out of Kayseri to the fortress known as the Kösk Medrese. It was a hunting lodge built round the tomb of the mother of a mongol overlord. From the roof is a view of the dead volcano, Erjiyas.

At Sivas are great hospitals and schools, their lofty portals standing face to face, and the carvings on the façade of the Gök Medrese, the College of the Sky; and from Sivas it is possible to venture to Divrii where the early thirteenth-century mosque and hospital have extraordinary stone adornment. Traditional designs are inflated into amazing shapes.

There is a different pleasure in discovering the little *medrese* at Egridir on its beautiful lake or in taking the old highways, passing from one *kervansaray* to another, be it the great palace at Aksaray or a modest hall. North of Antalya one can walk through meadows to Alarahan, hidden away like a Carthusian monastery, before going on to Alanya with its walls and arsenal.

Look out for Seljuk bridges that spring from rock to rock across the rivers. That at Batman Su is the most spectacular. Indeed, the traveller should stop to look at anything unusual from the dervish stronghold at Battal Gazi to the early Ottoman Han beside Lake Apolyant near Bursa.

Bursa was the first Ottoman capital and is full of monuments, including the resplendent Green Mosque, but the complex of Beyazit I, the Thunderbolt, is less well known. Its mosque has a grand portico with views across the Bursa plain as does the loggia of the earlier mosque of the Hüdawendigâr at Cekirge. Here the college was built above the lodgings of the dervishes and looks down on to the inner court and prayer hall.

There are examples of this period of architecture all over Anatolia and none is finer than that of Beyazit Pasha by the river at Amasya where the fine wooden houses are disappearing. The mosque is one of several excellent examples in a town which is rivalled for its monuments by Karaman whose rulers were enemies of the Ottomans and built in their own style.

Nigde, Erzerum, Diyarbekir: the list of important architectural centres runs on and on but Safranbolu must be added because of the number of mansions still standing in an idyllic setting there.

But of them all, Edirne—Adrianople of old—is the ideal city in which to discover Ottoman architecture for there are good examples of every period. Among these is the Üç Serefeli mosque from whose minarets 24 *muezzin* once made the call to prayer. The dome dates from 1447 and is 24 metres in diameter and thus a triumph of early Ottoman engineering which reached its apogee with that of the mosque of Selim II in 1574 which measures more than 31 metres.

The mosque of Selim II is the masterpiece of the greatest Ottoman architect, Sinan, whose lifetime spanned the sixteenth century. It is awe-inspiring because it creates form out of seemingly limitless space, partly by centralizing the singing-gallery and by drawing in the lateral arcades.

There are many minor monuments in Edirne including the Rüstem Pasha Han, now an hotel, and the elegant bazhs of Sokollu Mehmet Pasha. Above all, along the causeway is the large medical complex built by Beyazit II in 1488 where every corner needs to be explored from the great hall to the store rooms.

Sokollu Mehmet also built the mosque and market at Lüleburgaz with its double portico and shaded garden which is but one of many foundations along the road from Edirne to Istanbul. At Büyükçekmice, Sinan's humpback bridge is set back from the modern highway and there is a *han* and a mosque with an unusual exterior pulpit which is also its minaret. The bridge is the one monument recorded on Sinan's tomb where it is compared to the Milky Way—in Turkish, the Straw Road.

Istanbul abounds in Ottoman domes. Of all its wonders the palace of Topkapi and the mosque of Ahmet I are the most visited. Yet near by, just below the palace of Ibrahim Pasha, soon to be the Rug Museum, is the mosque of Sokollu. Sinan's ingenious organization of this incomparable but modest complex alone makes it one of his greatest works. It contains tiles of unexampled splendour.

Sinan's best known work is the Süleymaniye complex which dominates the Golden Horn because it is raised on immense vaults. After visiting the mosque and tombs of Süleyman and his remarkable wife the rest of the dependencies should be explored, especially the courtyard of the *tabhane* or hostel lying next door to the museum in the soup kitchen, without fear of the squatters. No one should attempt to enter the lunatic asylum which is under military occupation.

Explore when and wherever you can. The reward is in the quest, be it in Istanbul or along the shores of the Bosporus, or in every nook or cranny of the hinterlands of Asia or of Thrace.

Godfrey Goodwin is the author of A History of Ottoman Architecture (*Thames and Hudson*).

Quenched by baroque

Tiles made gardens of the great Ottoman mosques in the golden sixteenth century. The Seljuks had introduced glazed bricks to Anatolia creating splendid façades and mihrabs for such monuments as the colleges of Konya and the mosque of Beysehir.

In the 1420s, potters from Timurid dominions came to Bursa to ennoble the mosque and mausoleum of Mehmet I with their tiles. Later they went to Edirne where they developed a white ground in place of the clod-hopping red clay of the misnamed Miletus period of Iznik, the Christian Nicea. The new quality and the growing Chinese influence is apparent in the Muradiye mosque.

The Seljuk mosaic tile died out but a *cuerda seca* technique which keeps the glazes separate during firing with "cords" of wax that turn to ash continued into the 1540s when meadows of tile made a paradise of the tomb of Sultan Süleyman's eldest son. This magnificent monarch's own mosque was the first where Iznik tiles were used: the success was immediate.

The Rüstem Pasha mosque is smothered in such tiles with their elegant tulips and almond blossom, a design also found on the wall of the Circumcision Kiosk in Topkapisaray set between two early gazelle panels.

The designs were executed in the palace and sent to Iznik to be pricked and transferred—pounced in technical terms—on to a brilliant white ground in blues and the renowned red. This was achieved with Armenian *bole* (used as an astringent in Europe) combined with a stable glaze. True Iznik red protrudes and can be authenticated by touch. The secret was later discovered in Faenza.

By the 1570s the Iznik palette included rich black and copper greens and the designs grew luxuriant as can be seen in the Prophet's pavilion in the Saray, the modest mosques of Ramazan Efendi and Takkeci Ibrahim and on the overwhelming mihrab wall of the Sokollu mosque. In Edirne are the illustrious panels of the apse and imperial gallery of the Selimiye.

The splendour faded with the mosque of Ahmet I whose gluttony for tiles equalled his gluttony for fat women. The kilns cooled and the last craftsmen were summoned by Ahmet III to Tekfursaray (Blachernae Palace) in Istanbul but this revival was quenched by the arrival of baroque fashions from France.

Some Anatolian mosques, like Lala Mustafa at Erzerum or Omer Pasha at Elmali, possess distinctive thin inscriptive tiles that come from subsidiary kilns established elsewhere than at Iznik or Kütahya where an inferior but lively ceramics industry manned by Armenians continued until the First World War and has been revived. But nothing can compare with the inscriptive tiles of Iznik executed in white on a deep blue ground. These proclaim the importance of calligraphy in Islam.

Weaving is also honoured but the finest rugs are now in museums, although Kazaks exist in the mosques of Kars and old kilims (tapestry weave rugs) survive under later gifts in many provincial mosques. Sixteenth-century paintwork is rare but amusing nineteenth-century folk art exists in the houses of Birgi and Karaman and under the canopy of the fountain of the Kara Mustafa Pasha mosque at Merzifon, for example.

The peasant carts of Sivas and Inegöl are decorated in a gypsy style, while landscapes are a speciality of the lemonade barrows of Urfa.

The inlaid floors of window niches of great mosques, their shutters and doors, spigots of fountains and the variated crescent finials of main domes all deserve inspection. So do the celestial compositions on the flanks of Seljuk wooden minbars as does the marble fretting of the Ottoman period. The stalactite squinches above the main doors of great mosques form bristling starscapes.

The coloured glass in the mosque of Sultan Ahmet is recent but that in the Süleymaniye is original and the work of the drunken Ibrahim. It is best seen at an angle of 45 degrees.

Finally, embroidery and kaftans are treasured in the Saray. These textiles exemplify the unity of Islamic design. Tiles, fabrics, title pages, each is related to the other except in size, for Islamic art continually reflects itself.



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John Carter writes about getting around Turkey, whether by car or ship, and examines plans for opening up the country even further to tourists. On the facing page he looks at some of the nation's historic sites and the strange rock churches of Göreme

Coastal cruises for older visitors, motoring tours for the young

As an alternative to the hotel-based inclusive holiday, the traveller who wishes to see more of Turkey has two particularly interesting options. One enables him to travel, as independently as he wishes, by car. The other takes him to sea.

The nautical option is a cruise on a vessel of the Turkish Maritime Lines fleet, operating a regular service of voyages from Istanbul to Iskenderun and back. For some time the 6,500-ton Samsun and Iskenderun have been running the service, but it is expected that this year the 6,000-ton Izmir will be plying the southern cruise route.

To be strictly accurate the vessels are not cruise ships in the generally accepted sense of the word, but provide a cargo and passenger "bus stop" service at regular intervals along the Turkish coast as far as Iskenderun, which is a few miles from the border with Syria. They have been gradually taken over by tourists who embark on a 12-day round trip as the best way of seeing the country's resorts and archaeological sites.

Port stops average between five and nine hours and shore excursions are available at extra cost. The ports featured are Izmir, from where you may take excursions to Ephesus and Pergamum, Kusadasi (excursions to Miletus and Priene), and Bodrum. This last, known as Halicarnassus, contained one of the seven ancient wonders of the world—the monument to Mausolus the King of Caria in the fourth century BC.

After Bodrum comes Marmaris, Fethiye, Kas, Finike, Antalya, Alanya and Mersin. Antalya, a main centre for much holiday development along the Turkish south coast, has some interesting archaeological sites within its walls, including the superbly preserved Hadrian's gate. One really needs more than a brief shore excursion to do justice to the city and its surroundings, for there are many treasures. Some 50 km to the east are the ruins of Aspendos, which boasts the best preserved ancient theatre in the world.

Having stood, awed, upon its terraced seats, I thoroughly recommend a visit there, as I do to Side and Perge. Side is 20 km along the eastward road from Aspendos and during the Roman period was the principal slave market of the Mediterranean. Though not as well preserved as that of Aspendos, its theatre is large enough to hold 25,000 spectators.

Perge is much closer to Antalya—just under 20km—and, as one of the places where St Paul preached, did not decline in importance with the advent of Christianity. If you have time to spare, you might consider leaving the ship at Antalya and spend longer on the contemplation of its rich history and surroundings, preferably on the return leg of the cruise.

Although details are not yet fixed, it is possible to buy a holiday which includes return flights between London and Istanbul, three nights' accommodation in that city and the round trip cruise. Prices next summer are not likely to vary much from those of last: about £188 a person, based on two people sharing a tourist-class cabin, or £220 a person if two people share a first-class cabin.

Mooring tours appeal to travellers with a slight sense of adventure and a desire to see the Turkey that lies behind the holiday brochures. Though car rental in Turkey is far from cheap, the alternative of bringing your own vehicle is, if not impractical, at the least daunting. A five-day drive each way, and a total of 5,000 miles is no way to start or finish a holiday.

One tour company has mapped out half a dozen routes for the self-drive holidaymaker and offers the entire holiday at a set price, having made hotel reservations and other arrangements. A 15-day holiday around the northern Aegean region can be had for a little over £200, for example. That is the cost for each person, based on four people travelling together, and gives a total of five nights in a three-star hotel in Istanbul (three nights at the start and two at the end of the holiday).

Other prearranged packages are available although they get more expensive and more ambitious. This description of one day on the 22-day tour of eastern Turkey will serve as an example of what you may be letting yourself in for: "Day 9—drive 340km on dust and Tarmac from Kars via Kagizman, Igdir, Mount Ararat, Dogubayazit, the Ishak Pasa Saray to Agri. Stay for one night in a one-star hotel (bed only)."

You may, on the other hand, prefer to motor completely independently and the advice here is to be prepared to accept the simplest of accommodation and keep clear of the popular resorts during summer. The French and Germans have (as so often) taken the tourist lead in "discovering" Turkey and accommodation can be scarce.

On the credit side, Turkey has a number of excellent camp sites and during my travels there I have been able to look at a number of them, especially those on the south coast. Though getting into the permanent accommodation is bound to be something of a hit and miss affair, the camp site facilities are g high standard a tions are also g

I was partic by those sites the Kervansar imaginative pla enterprise wit group. Althoug ally Turkish in one I visited a first class. The ing, incorporati restaurant, had clean kitchens were bedrooms clearly marke pitches on the s

The enthusia then, does have ro see much mo than the avera holiday allows, tion is to rea coastal cruise fa tors and leave tours to the younger generat







Despite their tough appearance, Turks are among the friendliest a hospitable of people. Complete s may even ask the visitor into thei for a meal.

Little cash to spare for development

As far as tourism is concerned, Istanbul is the jewel in the Turkish crown, constantly attracting visitors from Britain and featuring in the holiday brochures for summer and winter. The city, which blends east with west, straddles two continents and fits into a dozen other travelogue clichés, certainly overshadows everything else that Turkey has to offer.

Or does it? Is it not, rather, a case of popularity creating popularity, of the tour companies playing safe, or at any rate banking on the attractions of Istanbul to cover any other bolder bet they might make?

Those who know Turkey and have visited it frequently are well aware of its appeal and of its potential as a popular holiday destination. The key to that popularity is the long and hardly developed south coast. Just as the Portuguese Algarve emerged in the late sixties and early seventies, so could the Turkish Mediterranean coast in the seventies and eighties.

But the popular holiday market, taking its cue from the offerings in the glossy brochures, is unlikely to flood that coast until the package tours are offered. This means development, and that means money, of which the Turkish authorities have little to spare.

They are well aware of tourism's economic potential. Although the industrial sector has been accepted as the accelerator of the economy and given priority, tourism is regarded as the most important source of foreign exchange. Between 200m and 300m Turkish lira have been contributed by the Government to the Tourism Bank of Turkey for the express purpose of financing projects at a low rate of interest. According to the location of the project, up to 60 per cent of the capital cost may be obtained in this way with repayments spread over 20 years at 8 per cent interest.

Careful control exercised

Coming fairly late into tourism means that Turkey can benefit from the experiences of other nations. More important, it can learn from the mistakes of others. Nowhere is this more evident than in the careful control exercised over the style of development.

An example of this care can be seen in the Antalya region on the south coast. A plan for a development there, providing 100,000 tourist beds, was scrapped in favour of a scheme for only 26,000 beds—a development spread along the coastline for some 50 km as far as Finike. The physical study for this project has just been completed. Work should be well under way by the late seventies, and the development should be complete and busy with tourists by the 1980s.

As far as the foreign exchange aspect is concerned, Turkey's tourism balance of payments was negative between 1963 and 1969. However, 1969 showed a deficit of $5.6m compared with the highest deficit of $14.2m in 1967. The 1970s have brought about a dramatic change with a credit balance which reached $44.4m in 1972.

The growth in the number of visitors from Britain has been steady rather than dramatic. The only setback was in 1974 when the Cyprus conflict with Greece caused a sizable drop in tourism to the entire region.

According to Mr Munci Giz, head of the Turkish Tourism Information Office in London, some 32,000 Britons visited his country in 1971 and that figure doubled in 1972. The 100,000 mark was reached the following year, but dropped to 89,000 in 1974. Though complete figures for last year are not yet available, indications are that 110,000 will be reached and probably exceeded.

Most of these visitors travel to Turkey on inclusive holidays, Istanbul being featured prominently. Eight companies are offering holidays there during the present winter season. There are short breaks of three, four or five days as well as one or two weeks. Istanbul appears in all but one of the brochures for next summer. A weekend this month or next may be had for between £55 and £60, including return flights. A fortnight during the main holiday season of April to October is offered for between £180 to £215 by one tour company.

Other resorts that have found their way into the popular brochures include Cesme, Izmir and Kusadasi on the Aegean coast, and Alanya and Antalya on the Mediterranean coast.

Its history, culture and wealth of historic sites mean that Turkey will have a constant appeal to the more dedicated visitor, to the traveller rather than to the tourist. Whether one is marvelling at the acoustics of amphitheatres, walking through Ephesus in the steps of St Paul or wondering at the excavations of Troy, this aspect of Turkey is, I believe, of wider interest than is generally supposed.

The travel industry fights shy of promoting anything that has the faintest hint of being "educational", assuming that anyone with such interests is set apart somehow from the general run of holidaymakers. My experience in Turkey and elsewhere shows this is by no means the case and I believe the travel industry should change tack in this respect.

It is hoped that the number of independently minded visitors will increase in order to spread the benefits of tourism away from Istanbul and the coastal resorts. In this respect I think especially of my own journey by car through central Anatolia to the Göreme Valley. A small area, lying some 150 miles from Ankara, its nearest main town is Nevsehir.

The rock spires of the Göreme Valley were used by early Christians as habitations, and in caves there can be found some remarkable frescoes. On the starting point of the road leading to the Cappadocian churches is the village of Uchisar, which I feel should be mentioned in the wider context of tourist development because it illustrates the way in which even the remotest community, with effort and imagination, may benefit.

The community's tourism project was the construction of an hotel, the Kaya, which takes its name from the rock into which it has been partly built, like those ancient Christian dwellings. Officials in Ankara (and Mr Munci Giz tells this story, smiling, against himself) told the representatives from Uchisar that they were throwing away their money.

But the hotel was leased by the French Club Méditerranée organization and proved to be so popular that senior executives of the organization hasten to Uchisar each year to renew their contract.

The secret is simple. Knowing they had to have a special attraction, the shrewd villagers linked the hotel to the wine bottling plant just across the road and piped red and white wine to extra taps in each bathroom.

With that kind of imaginative approach, its wealth of historic treasure and natural attractions, Turkey should succeed in developing its tourist potential. The next five years will be interesting ones in that respect.

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have a great appeal as
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My memories of the coastal sites are dominated by a day spent at Ephesus, walking first up the slopes of Mount Pion along the Marble Way, a section of the sacred road, then along the Arcadian Way towards the ancient harbour. It was a strange day with a lowering dark sky and the sound of thunder in the air.

Some way off from these ruins we came to the remains of St John's Church which, during the Middle Ages, was one of the most important of all Christian shrines. The saint is said to be buried under the most central of its domed sections, built by Justinian to replace the wooden roofed fourth-century church there.

But on that dark day, I was particularly anxious to see what remained of the temple of Artemis and though Ephesus offers nothing more than a part of its foundations, I had studied the reconstruction drawings of this ancient wonder. It was in 1869 that the British Archaeologist J. T. Wood first began his excavations in Turkey, but he was followed by a succession of Austrian experts and over the years it is they who uncovered the treasures of the ancient city.

Well-preserved set of towers

Without doubt the largest and most impressive of the buildings on the site is the theatre which had a seating capacity of 24,000. Alexander the Great liberated Ephesus from Persian domination in 334 BC and the theatre was constructed in the period between 300 BC and 30 BC.

Altered and enlarged in the reigns of Claudius, Nero and Trajan, it is now the focus of attention—certainly it was packed with groups of visitors when I was there—and though some of the restoration work has been rather crudely executed, one cannot fail to be impressed by it. It was in this theatre that St Paul preached and here, too, that the crowds shouted loyalty to the goddess Diana, in a demonstration against him.

The twin sites of Miletus and Didyma lie a few miles south along the coast from Ephesus, and my journey took me there. Miletus was an important sea port, but because of the silting of the area, the site is now some distance inland.

Though many statues have been discovered during excavations there, and the Faustina Baths are in a well preserved state, it is once again the theatre that catches the eye and the imagination. Seen from the sea, as it would easily have been in those days, it was no doubt a most impressive structure.

Temple to Apollo

Also impressive at Miletus, although of considerably less antiquity, is the mosque of Ilyas Bey, which was completed in 1404 and is well decorated.

A short way from Miletus is the temple at Didyma, where exploration has been going on for a fairly short time. It was in the fourth century BC that the Ionians built the magnificent temple dedicated to Apollo and it was here that the cult originated.

Work on the temple continued for centuries, but it was never completed and, indeed, was damaged by fire and rebuilt in 495 BC. The road to it from Miletus was a sacred way and lined with statues, many of which found their way to the British Museum.

North of Miletus, I spent some time at Priene, a site which has much in common with it, the theatre and assembly hall being well preserved, as are a number of its houses.

There is much to be seen in this small area of the coast and its hinterland, and should you be in the vicinity, a visit to Bodrum will prove rewarding. Here is to be found the museum of marine antiquities, containing objects recovered from the sea bed, either by chance or as a result of scientific underwater expeditions. Here, too, is the site of ancient Halicarnassus.

Like the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was considered to be one of the Seven Wonders. The Mausoleum was built in the fourth century BC as a tomb for King Mausolus who died in 353 BC and was succeeded by his sister, and wife, Artemisia. She, too, is buried there.

According to Pliny the edifice consisted of a high base, a surround of 36 columns, a pyramid of 24 steps and, crowning it all, a huge replica of a four-horse chariot, the whole being about 150ft high. Reliefs and statues uncovered during excavations in 1846 and 1857 were taken to the British Museum, but excavations had failed to reveal much of its plan until recently, when a Danish expedition unearthed the enclosing wall.

Close by is the Castle of St Peter, a well-preserved set of towers and walls which was begun in 1402 after Bodrum was captured by the Knights of St John at Rhodes. Blocks of stone from the Mausoleum were used, along with reliefs and statues, in the construction of the castle, the Mausoleum apparently being destroyed in an earthquake.

I was able, during one visit to Turkey, to make my way along its southern, Mediterranean coast and there found a large number of well preserved amphitheatres and other monuments. Of the theatres, the best preserved is that at Aspendos and it was here that a guide demonstrated the marvellous acoustics of these theatres.

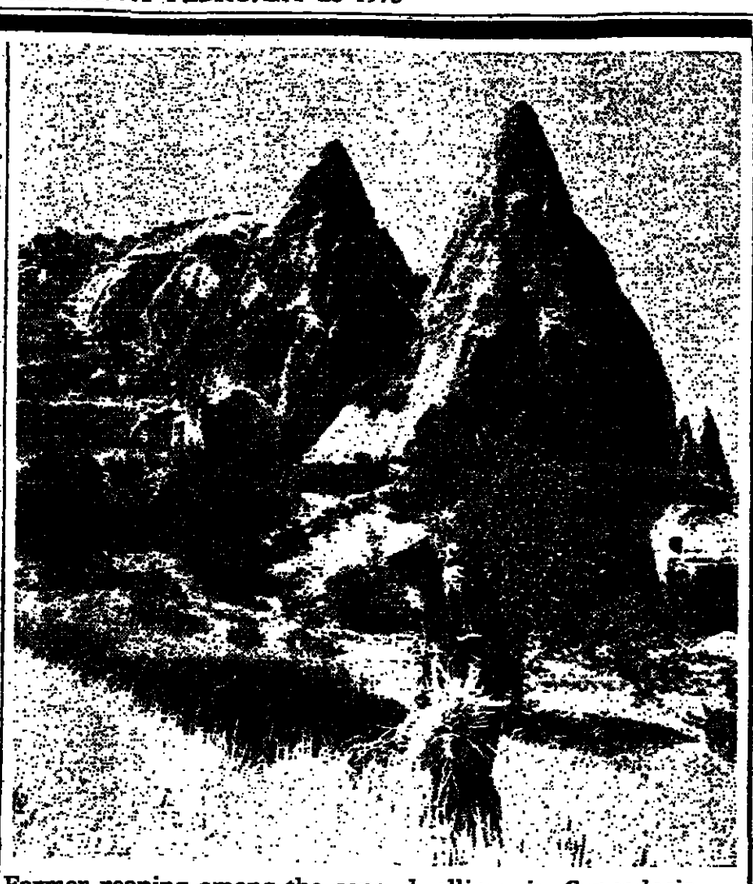
His description of the building was given in a normal conversational tone, but though I and my companions sat on the topmost tier of seats, we were able to hear every word from where he stood in the stage area. And a coin, dropped on the flagstone at his feet, rang clearly and crisply in the evening air.

The theatre was designed by the architect Zeno in the reign of Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180) and an inscription in Greek and Latin carved over the entrances on either side of the stage building attest that two brothers, Curtius Crispinus and Curtius Auspicatus dedicated it "to the gods of the country and to the imperial house".

Perhaps the most important point to make about the Aspendos theatre is that it is not dead, but is used every year during the Antalya-Aspendos Festival in May. Classical plays are acted, just as in ancient times, and the tiered seats, as then, are packed with enthusiastic theatregoers. As a city, Aspendos was of great commercial importance, and other aspects of its life are still to be seen in the ruins there.

A little farther away from Antalya are the ruins of Side which, during the Roman period, was a principal slave trading centre. It had the largest of the Pamphylian theatres and in the ruins of a Roman bath near by a small museum has been established, containing some statues and reliefs and a number of sarcophagi. Both Aspendos and Side can easily be visited in a day from Antalya, the former being 50km away from that city, the latter 80km distant.

Closer still to Antalya is Perge which was one of the most important cities of Pamphylia. It was in Perge what St Paul preached his first sermon, and the most remarkable monuments are the theatre, the stadium and its colonnaded streets. The city was divided into quarters by these streets and beside them today one can see the city square, the *agora* lined with shops and rooms on the outer sides. It was built when the city was enlarged in the fourth century AD, as were the southern city wall and gate.



Farmer reaping among the cone dwellings in Cappadocia.

Scene from science fiction

The detour through central Anatolia to the towns of Nevsehir and Kayseri was not of my choosing and I was in a tetchy mood as we drove across the fertile plateau, skirting the great lake Tuz Golu whose shores were completely covered with what seemed, incongruously, to be ice but which was in fact salt. I had planned to go directly from Ankara to Antalya, on the south coast, but tourism officials in the Turkish capital were anxious that I should visit Cappadocia, and had also enthused about the Göreme Valley.

So I agreed, reluctantly, and had still not come to terms with the decision by the time we reached Nevsehir after a journey of some 150 miles. An interesting town, Nevsehir, which was inhabited as long ago as 3000 BC and enjoyed as a resort by the Hittites, Persians and Macedonians. The Ottoman Grand Vizier, Damat Ibrahim Pasha, was responsible for the building of mosques, inns and public baths, so Nevsehir did have something to show its reluctant visitor.

And then we entered the Göreme Valley and the whole journey suddenly became worthwhile. I had never before—and never since—seen such a fantastic, unbelievable landscape. It looked like an illustration from a science fiction comic book and was almost frightening.

Weirdly-shaped columns

Eruptions of the now extinct volcano Erciyes Dagi left the plain covered deeply in a soft volcanic rock known as tufa. Century upon century of erosion had transformed the tufa into weirdly shaped columns and pillars, strangely twisting canyons and cones. Some of the pillars were crowned with odd-shaped rocks, left balanced by eroding time. As well as the shapes, the landscape was filled with equally fascinating colours, the tufa ranging from the brightest red to green and gold and many other shades beside.

I apologized to my companion for my lack of enthusiasm at the beginning of our journey, but he was looking for a parking place which commanded a view of the valley so that I might see yet more of the wonders. In fact, the Göreme Valley does not cover a great area—Nevsehir is at the one corner of its rough triangle, with Urgüp and Avanos at the others. We drove the few miles to Urgüp—which is now something of a tourist centre for Cappadocia—and over a meal there, my companion told me of the rock churches we would be seeing that day.

When the Arabs first entered the region, in the seventh century, the inhabitants banded together into communities and, rather than build houses, hollowed out shelters in the soft rock. A cliff face riddled with troglodyte dwellings is to be seen at Urgüp and there are very many others in the area. Indeed, people still live in houses which have, in part, been hollowed from the tufa.

However, those earlier inhabitants created a number of sanctuaries, chapels and churches in the rock, painting and decorating their walls. These rock churches are in some cases remarkably well preserved and certainly worth visiting, although the terrain can be awkward, as I was to discover.

Most of the paintings date from the tenth and eleventh centuries—after the period during which religious images were banned. That period, incidentally, was known as the Iconoclastic crisis and the word it gave to the language has survived.

The paintings usually depict scenes from the life of Christ and I was particularly interested in the Karanlik Kilise, known as the Dark Church, which has interpretations of the Nativity and the Ascension. It was part of a monastery and has several rooms, including a refectory in which table and benches alike have been carved from the rock. We also visited the attractive Elmali Kilise, and the Church of St Barbara, cut out of the same rock, and two others with unusual names. The Church of the Sandals (Carikli Kilise) is so called because of two footprints which are to be found there and which were copies of the footprints of Christ from Jerusalem. There was also the Yilanli Kilise (Church of the Snakes) which has paintings showing lost souls in the grip of writhing serpents.

I could not hope to see many of the churches in the time at my disposal, but what I saw on that first visit was enough to draw me back subsequently. I also learnt that apart from its many chapels, the Göreme area has other excavations of unusual interest.

For on that first visit we journeyed south from Urgüp to Derinkuyu by way of Kaymakli and in both those places visited underground cities. Xenophon mentions such cities, so they are known to have been there 400 years before Christ, and are certainly a great deal older than that. The one at Kaymakli is of much later construction—built between the sixth and tenth centuries—and was carved out on seven levels and could accommodate several thousand people. Apart from its churches, it has kitchens, grain stores and wine cellars and was ventilated through a huge chimney.

Not given up its secrets

Discoveries are still to be made in the area. At least, I like to think that it has not given up all its secrets. There is a huge underground city near Avanos which at the time of my visit was not open to public inspection but which may well be by now. On the road back from Avanos to Nevsehir we came to the village of Uchisar, built on very high ground around a rock pinnacle. From here there was a chance for last, breathtaking views of the landscape as the ilght faded.

Certainly, Göreme is a region that rewards exploration and merits more time than I had to spare on that first visit. Getting there from Ankara can be a somewhat tedious journey, whether one travels down to Aksaray on highway 01 (E5) or goes via Kirsehir to Nevsehir, the gateway to Göreme. It is an area in which you will find much to admire and, if you travel with a camera, much to photograph in its weird landscape. But as you travel there, keep in mind some thoughts of those ancient inhabitants, and of the fear and fervour that led them to tunnel and shape their underground cities and their rock churches.

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After Troy, Ephesus is perhaps Turkey's most famous archaeological site. Here stood the temple of Diana, one of the wonders of the ancient St Paul preached here, and during the Middle Ages it became an important Christian shrine.

Gillian Goodwin on the pleasures and complexities of wining and dining

Ending a meal well with the 'welcome' soup

Food in Turkey is delicious and worthy of the attention of the gourmet, but when language and dishes are unfamiliar, eating can present problems. Near the great ruined temple of Apollo at Didyma I was offered "fried blue German buttocks". Even translated that menu was daunting.

As the food is good, a blind choice is not likely to be disastrous but sometimes a little knowledge helps. You could happen to pick on *iskembe çorbasi* which would be unfortunate if you are not a tripe eater. This thick tripe soup is warming on a cold day and is served in special shops as the Turkish answer to a hangover.

Specialization is part of the Turkish tradition in serving food. Most restaurants will, if they do not have them themselves, send out for puddings, sweets and coffee or tea. In less travelled parts of Anatolia you may find you eat your meat in one place and your pudding in another.

Restaurants in the main centres usually have our familiar courses. The menu is likely to be arranged by heading: *etler*, meat dishes; *balik*, fish; *sebze*, vegetables; *tatli*, sweets and pastries. *Çorba* (soup) may come at the beginning or end. As a grand finale to your meal the fish restaurants of Kumkapi in Istanbul will serve you with a tureen of golden soup which has *hos geldiniz* (welcome) traced across the surface in grated nutmeg.

Eating is leisurely. Many a meal starts with *meze*, like the French begin luncheon with hors d'oeuvre. Countless little dishes arrive; salads, cheese or fish, simple or spicy. The waiter brings a huge tray to choose from.

You should also order *hot, sicak, meze*. Crisp juicy *ciger* (liver) and *börek* (tiny rolls or packets of paper-thin pastry with cheese, meat or vegetable filling). A whole meal can be spent toying with the succulent little dishes throughout the evening, but each is charged for separately and the cost mounts rapidly.

Happily, fish are returning to the Bosporus and, once again, in the 101 restaurants along its shore from the humblest to the grandest you can order *balik*, sitting beside the sea and watching the largest of harvest moons sink into Anatolia across the water.

In Anatolia do not forget fish. In far off Erzerum you can eat trout which come from mountain streams. Trout farmers farther west have robbed us of that taste and texture.

Turkey is a good country for snacks, toasted corn on the cob bought from barrows and chewed as one dodges the *hammals* in the narrow streets below the covered bazaar in Istanbul; slivers of lamb from handsome charcoal braziers along the Golden Horn; mussels deep-fried in batter beside the pretty Beylerbeyi mosque on the Bosporus. Everywhere you can buy *semit*, rings of bread sprinkled liberally with sesame seed and sold from a string or stick.

On the road unless you are content with white cheese, olives and wine, Turkey is not a country for picnics. Forget about lunching on *rillettes* and cheeses among the cow pats of the Dordogne and patronize humble restaurants. They will gladly serve you light lunches unlikely to send you to sleep at the wheel. No one will mind if all you ask for is *menemen*, scrambled eggs made with peppers, tomatoes, onions, and you wash it down with *ayran*.

Ayran, a liquid yoghurt, is a perfect drink when travelling, easily digested and a help to an uncertain stomach. Pressed fruit juices, orange, lemon, cherry, sold from bars in the street and well-iced are welcome to a thirsty sightseer. And every village has its *cayhane* where you can stop and sip tea (*cay*) from a waisted glass.

Do not ignore water. *Maden su* is bottled soda water but other waters are also bottled. In more luxurious days good restaurants carried water lists. The varying taste and feel of local waters is one of the pleasures of travelling in Anatolia.

Some restaurateurs, strictly orthodox Muslims, refuse to serve alcohol so if you cannot eat without strong drink, inquire tactfully or look first to see if there are signs of it. Instead of wine in season try *sarap* (fresh grape juice).

You will not find pork. Among meats, *kuzu* (lamb or mutton) is a wiser choice than beefsteak for it is traditional. Do not invariably be persuaded to eat *siskebab* because you and your host understand the word. *Dönerkebab*, a famous dish where meat is cooked on an upright spit, is nowadays common or try *köfte* (little meat balls variously flavoured).

Most famous of all vegetable dishes is *imam bayildi* (an aubergine stuffed with onion and tomato, and very rich). But all vegetables are excellent; they grow quickly and are large, tasty and tender. *Enginar* (artichokes) are so good that the hearts come with their stalks, flaunting upward and ringed with a piece of carrot.

As in other countries, different regions have their specialities. *Adana kebab*, a dish from the south, is hot. The best *pastirma* (a dried spiced beef) comes from Kayseri. Kars is well known for its honey. The *kaymak*, a cream sweet, of Afyon Karahisar is famous. On the Black Sea coast try nougat in Trabzon, sugared almonds farther west.

Along the road small boys will run beside your car with offerings in season: perhaps cherries cunningly arranged. Stop and buy them. They are dark and tart, remarkably refreshing on a dry and dusty journey. Water melon, also sold along the road, comes into its own for the thirsty traveller.

Plenty to choose from but little that is great

Doluca is the wine commonly recommended to tourists in Turkey, but the wise traveller will not be dissuaded from trying others. Those who spend all their time in Istanbul might be surprised to learn just how many wines come out of Asia Minor.

Much of ancient Thrace, home of Dionysus, the god of wine, is also in Turkey. There is still a tradition of cheerful wine-bibbing at Edirne, where the most beautiful of all Ottoman buildings was commissioned by Selim II, that highly civilized sultan unkindly called "the Sot" because he enjoyed wine.

In Anatolia, Cappadocia, famous for its tufa landscape, painted rock-cut churches and underground cities, is also wine growing country. The vineyards climb the ochre hillsides and, in Orta Hisar, in the heart of this area, many an individual still presses his own strong wine which visitors can try.

Vines also grow on the Anatolian plateau around Ankara. Kavaklidere, a good accompaniment to a meal, is suitably owned by Metin And, patron of music and historian of folk drama and the Karagoz shadow puppets. Wine has its place in popular tradition in Turkey where dervishes are still respected and there is a strong core of *sufi* belief.

From farther east comes a richer, heavier red wine, buzbag. And in the south-west, along the Mediterranean coast, there are resinated wines.

Sail along the coast and in a dry summer the hot little towns can run low on supplies. You may not find the accustomed labels on the bottles; those hefty, curling-sandaled Hittites do not stalk the shelves of these torrid *bakkals* (village stores). Try the wine offered and you may feel the more refreshed for the lightly resinous flavour coming from the forests which stretch up the slopes above you.

Local wines often prove worth trying. In Bergama [Pergamum] our restaurant (*lokanta*) was the eating place of the town but strangers were welcomed and there was local wine bottled with its own label. Perhaps a little sweet for some tastes it made a change from ubiquitous kavaklidere and doluca and our hosts were gratified that we chose their product.

North of Bergama, just off the coast and opposite Troy, the islanders on Bozcaada (Tenedos) store their wine in stone cisterns. From the Marmara and Thrace come papaskarasi and a good rough drinking wine, marmara; avsa wine is red and strong.

Kanyak, a brandy, is tasty if sometimes rough, and there are numerous liqueurs. Nane, brilliant mamba-green crème de menthe, is served with the coffee in some restaurants. You could try portakal, made from oranges, or visne from cherries. Vodka is common and when skilfully flavoured, as at the Rejens restaurant in Pera, Istanbul, it is delicious.

Near Aksaray, in Stamboul, is a famous boza house which Ataturk is said to have patronized and which still has his boza mug. Boza is a splendid drink for a winter sightseer; made from fermented millet it used to be hawked as a nightcap.

Beer is drunk in Turkey but, besides wine, by far the most popular alcoholic drink is raki, akin to pernod and ouzo. It is a first-class digestive, but it is strong.

Before tossing back that glass of water set beside your place in a Bosporus restaurant sniff it—as likely as not it is neat raki. Most people add water to their raki which immediately goes cloudy. Purists take a sip of raki, hold it on the palate, take a sip of water and swallow.

So do not spurn everything except doluca. With the wines, red, white or rosé (lal is a good rosé) as with the food, you should always try your luck. But although wines can be good do not be too optimistic in hoping to drink great wines. Some good wines are made, but those who make them cherish them and they are rarely drunk by strangers.

Business and learning lured early travellers

by Guy Evans

The British tourist of today is no newcomer to Turkey. For four hundred years, since Elizabeth I exchanged letters with Sultan Murad, a constant stream of British travellers has made its way to Istanbul.

At first, most went for motives of business, either governmental or commercial; and initially these were intimately related. The Levant Company, in return for its monopoly of trade to the Ottoman dominions, received the dubious privilege of appointing and paying the ambassadors and consuls in Turkey.

But commerce was not their only preoccupation. Many of their members, and above all the chaplains they sent out to care for the spiritual well-being of their factors, were men of great learning, whose accounts of their travels add substantially to our knowledge of Turkish history.

They included men like Paul Rycaut, consul in Smyrna in the 1660s, who wrote a number of historical works on Turkey of great value, and the learned Dr Covel, chaplain to the ambassador in Constantinople, whose diaries tell us many fascinating details of life at the court of the Grand Vizier, Ahmed Köprülü, when Turkish power was at its greatest.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was principally the political and military aspects of Turkey that most interested British travellers. Turkey was then the leading military power in Europe and the dedicated training of the civil service and the discipline of the armies both fascinated and terrified the western visitors.

With the eighteenth century and the decline of Turkish power, a different note emerges. The Janissaries no longer threatened the conquest of the West.

During the reign of Ahmed III Turkey, and particularly Istanbul, underwent a cultural flowering, which has been described in *The Complete Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*. She found the view of Istanbul from the British Embassy across the Golden Horn at Pera "the most beautiful prospect in the world". Being a woman as well as wife of the British Ambassador brought her a great advantage. She was able to visit the women's quarters of many Turkish homes, describing them in terms that still enchant today.

The second half of the seventeenth century had seen almost constant warfare between Turkey and the catholic powers of Europe. The peace of the eighteenth century, on the other hand, made travel easier and brought many young noblemen to Turkey, usually accompanied by their tutors —for the grand tour was seen as part of their education—and a large retinue of servants, artists and friends. These noblemen often chartered their own ships to make the journey out more comfortable.

One such young tourist was Sir Francis Dashwood, who visited Istanbul in the 1740s. On his return to England he became a founder member of a drinking club whose membership was restricted to travellers who had been to Turkey. Members of the Divan Club wore Turkish costume at their meetings and addressed each other by Turkish titles. Dashwood was also a member of the Society of Dilettanti, which had its beginnings in a similar drinking club.

As the century progressed, the Society of Dilettanti pursued more serious aims. Expeditions to Turkey were financed and many of the classical sites in western Anatolia systematically investigated and the results published.

The great upsurge in British visitors to Turkey, however, came during the French revolutionary wars. Travel on the Continent became impossible, and gentlemen who wished to take the grand tour in the manner to which their fathers were accustomed were obliged to travel in the Ottoman Empire, the only power in Europe beyond the influence of Republican France, and its successor, Napoleon's Empire.

It was at this time that Lord Elgin took office at the Constantinople Embassy, with such far-reaching effects. During this period the British flocked to Turkey. In early December, 1799, for example, Lady Elgin gave a dinner for 60 guests, with dinner for another 30 only a fortnight later. This was the heyday of British tourism in Turkey.

With the next generation, however, the mood changes. The war of Greek independence, the violent dissolution of the Corps of Janissaries, the Russo-Turkish war of 1828, and the reforms of Sultan Mahmud II and his successors began the transformation, largely completed by Ataturk, from the old Ottoman Empire into the westernized Turkey of today. The complete contrast between the Asiatic, Muslim society of Turkey and that of Western Europe, that so fascinated earlier travellers, became less extreme with time.

Despite the survival of the incomparable architectural treasures of Istanbul, the Turkey of today seems more remote from the country of Suleiman the Magnificent or even Selim III, than present-day Britain does from the England of Elizabeth I.

If there was one point on which all early visitors to Turkey were united, it was the supreme beauty of the site of Istanbul. George Sandys wrote in 1610: "Than this there is hardly in nature a more delicate object, if beheld from the sea or adjoining mountains: the lofty and beautifull Cypresse trees so intermixed with the buildings, as it seemeth to present a City in a Wood to the pleased beholders".

Byron, who spent two months in Istanbul in 1810, did not disagree. This is how he describes the same scene:

The European with the Asian shore
Sprinkled with palaces; the Ocean stream
Here and there studded with a seventy-four;
Sophia's cupola with golden gleam;
The cypress groves; Olympus high and hoar;
The twelve isles, and the more than I could dream,
Far less describe, present the very view
Which charm'd the charming Mary Montagu.

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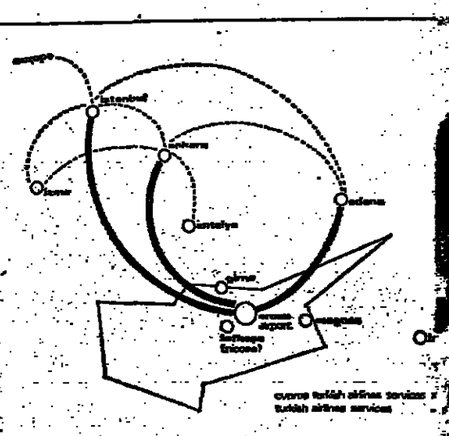
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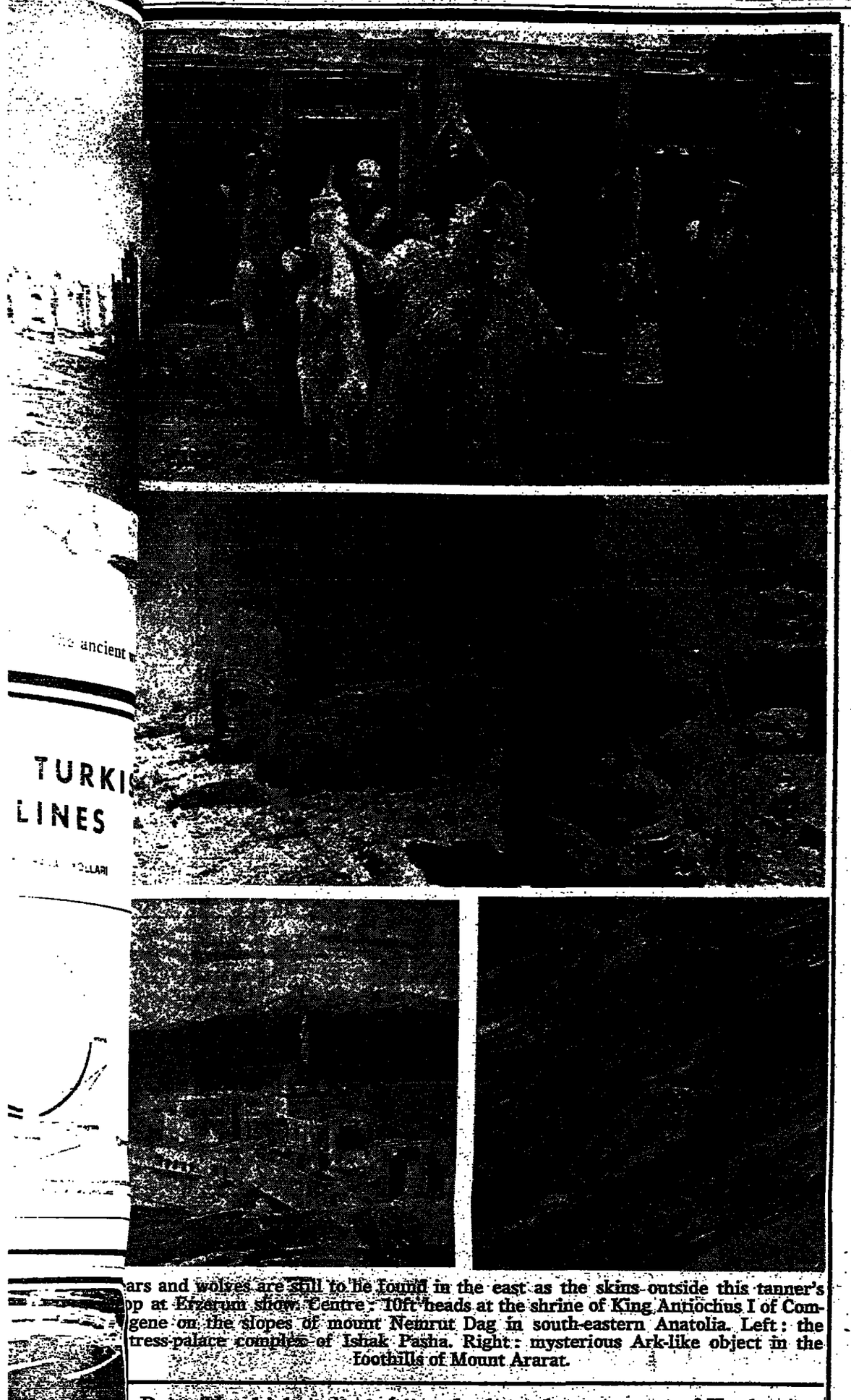
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ars and wolves are still to be found in the east as the skins outside this tanner's op at Erzerum show. Centre: 10ft heads at the shrine of King Antiochus I of Com-gene on the slopes of mount Nemrut Dag in south-eastern Anatolia. Left: the tress-palace complex of Ishak Pasha. Right: mysterious Ark-like object in the foothills of Mount Ararat.

Peter Hopkirk writes about the least-known part of Turkey where life is tough and exciting

Way out east

t in the foothills of nt Ararat in eastern ey where legend has it Noah's Ark came to after the Flood, a eriously boat-shaped ct can be seen clearly the air.

a Guler, who photo-hed it from a low-flying aft, later travelled by to this remote spot a Turkish archaeologist amine it.

ey found its measure-s were uncannily simi-o those given for the in the Old Testament nt. However, after ully inspecting it, they tantly concluded that "boat" was nothing than a freak forma-in the strata. It was not petrified vessel for they had hoped.

ere have been rous Ark-hunting expe-ns to Ararat since the after several pilots ed seeing cruciform shaped objects on the mountainside. One of these ks visible but inacces-beneath a glacier.

expedition managed some back pieces of ait ice-preserved timber found, but radio-carbon s tests yielded no sig-ant results. Wily Kurds inhabit the region, been known to offer s of the true Ark to le visitors.

you wish to ascend this iful, snow-capped ain you must first n permission from the sh military authorities se of its closeness to Soviet frontier. Then v three somewhat re tests of the climber's

st, the climber must the "zone of ape", next the "zone of s", and finally the e of bears". A few ago one expedition driven back down the ain by angry, seven-bears, while snow s have put other ers to flight.

stern Turkey where two great rivers, the s and the Euphrates, rise has been called rather aptly Turkey's "Wild East". It is tough, exciting, beautiful and under heavy snow for many months of the year.

In this region almost everything is larger than life. To protect their flocks from wolves the shepherds employ huge dogs, so fierce that they will go out and bring in a wolf. They wear collars covered with iron spikes in case they are attacked by wolves. It is commonplace to see freshly cured wolf and bear skins hanging up for sale in shops in this frontier land.

Eastern Anatolia harbours other exotic creatures. From the shores of beautiful Lake Van with its enchanting island church and cobalt-blue dragon-flies, come the famous swimming cats. Life in these parts is tough for cats even, and they originally took to water to catch fish. These cats are not to be confused with Ankara cats which have eyes each of a different colour.

The eastern Anatolian people, too, are as rugged as the land in which they live. One man, for example, makes a living crawling on his stomach beneath the barbed wire which runs along the border with Syria and lifting the mines. These he sells at about £15 each, though to whom is not clear.

There are a number of ways of seeing eastern Turkey. One is to fly to Ankara, hire a car and drive there. Another is to fly to Van, a convenient base from which to see much of the region. A third way is to take a package coach tour of the east's main tourist attractions. Executive Travel of London, which specializes in Turkey, offers such a tour, as well as arranging hired cars and hotels for those who wish to go it alone.

In the east it is wise to make hotel bookings and get them confirmed before leaving London. Moreover, you are advised to book into your hotel as early as possible, in case you find your bed has gone to someone else. In a region where the season is short, the temptation is for owners to overbook since they cannot afford to have empty rooms.

Moreover, nobody would pretend that eastern Turkey is blessed with good hotels. Because of the short season it is not economic to put large sums of capital into new hotels like those now found in many other parts of Turkey.

If you reach the east by road, passing along the Black Sea shore, you should not miss Trabzon (once called Trebizond). The town itself is not much, although it has a fine Byzantine church. However, the magnificent monastery of Sumela near by clings to the rock face 800 feet above your head, and was inhabited by Greek monks until 1922. Today only their ghosts occupy the 500-year-old building with its labyrinth of corridors, courtyards and chapels.

Another of eastern Turkey's treasures is the "ghost" city of Ani, 50km from the historic town of Kars, the scene of a famous siege in which a British officer won a Victoria Cross. Because Ani, the ancient Armenian capital, stands right on the Soviet frontier within sight of the Russian machine-gun towers, permission to travel there must be obtained first from the military, and normally you are accompanied by an escort.

Apart from the majestic sight of Ararat, one of the world's most beautiful mountains, the visitor should try to see the sun rise over Nemrut Dag from whose summit King Antiochus I attempted to reach the heavens in the third century BC by means of a huge pyramid.

There, at the base of his pyramid-tomb, is seated a row of vast stone figures, each long ago decapitated by the earthquakes which torment this region. Their fallen heads, each 10 feet high, today stare sombrely out over the Euphrates valley below.

Other architectural treasures of the region include the fortress-palace complex of Ishak Pasha, with its splendid view and fine architecture containing Seljuk, Ottoman, Armenian and Persian elements.

Farther south, towards the Syrian frontier, stands the old walled city of Diyarbakir on a bend of the Tigris. There is much of interest as well as adequate hotels.

From Diyarbakir an excursion should be made to the stone-built town of Mardin, which has been described as the prettiest town on earth. The visitor may be surprised to find Arabic widely spoken in this region.

From Mardin, with its ruined citadel which withstood the onslaught of Saladin but fell to Tamerlane, the visitor can continue to Urfa and Gaziantep, both attractive towns, then perhaps cross briefly into Syria to Aleppo, which is well worth seeing.

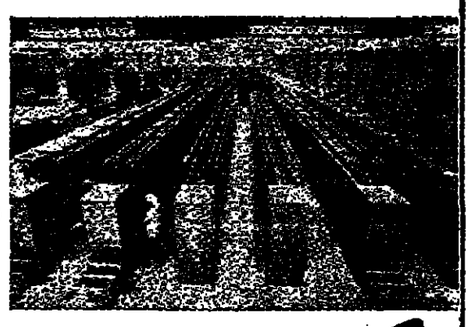
The quickest way home, if your holiday is running out, is to fly to Ankara or Istanbul from Adana, from where Gary Powers took off on his ill-fated U2 mission over the Soviet Union.

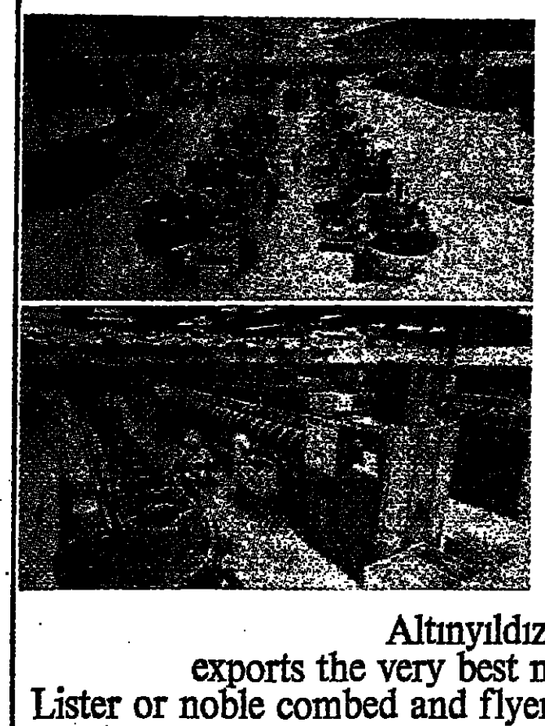
If you are car-borne, and still have time to spare, you can return home by way of Turkey's lovely southern coast, stopping perhaps at Alanya, Side and Antalya, or striking north to Konya, home of the whirling dervishes, and former capital of the Seljuk Turks.

One important consideration when deciding to visit eastern Turkey is the choice of season. In winter it is savagely cold, in June and July fiercely hot.

The best months to choose, therefore, are probably May or August. Two books can be recommended which will add greatly to the pleasure of your journey. One is Gwynn Williams's *Eastern Turkey* (Faber, 1972), and the other is John Buchan's thriller *Greenmantle*, whose stirring climax is set in eastern Anatolia.

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THE TIMES

Mr Reagan : A real politician in a cowboy suit, page 7

[GWU votes today on £5 pay rise proposal

rs of the transport workers, Britain's t union, will be asked today by Mr Jack their general secretary, to accept another f pay restraint for all on the basis of a flat- ıcrease, believed to be £5. There are signs is plan may be opposed by some of the 38 ers of the union's executive council. ing growing restiveness among the rank ile.

ank and file restive ver flat-rate policy

l Routledge
Editor

ack Jones, general sec- of the Transport and Workers' Union, will executive today to accept year of wage restraint on a flat-rate increase in the 1976-77 pay bar- round.

move to commit the the largest and most in- l union, to an exten- he principle of the same for all when the £6 icy expires at the end will be strongly opposed e left-wingers.

nes's attempt to remain ling architect of incomes is made in a report on nomy he is making to members of the TGWU re council. He argues e for a flat-rate increase s not specify a figure. oliticians think he wants

TUC today begins two- ublication of its annual ic Review, which calls £20,000 upper limit for . Much of the TUC's on industry is dupli- the Jones report, but e indications that it will trouble at the TGWU e meeting.

regions (London, and Scotland) and de groups, the auto- and power/engineering have submitted resolu- itical of TUC-Govern- licy and calling for a debate on industrial within the union. That ake the form of either of the 1975 biennial conference or discus- ough the union's internal tive machinery.

misgivings ought not to erated. but they demon- increased restiveness e TGWU rank and file ld damage Mr Jones's as an architect of licy. His hint a few go that the flat-rate ought not to be lightly provoked a opposition from craft e-collar union leaders. Budget message to his yesterday, Mr Jones called on the Chancellor to lower taxes, impose selective import controls, provide "really big money" for the National Enterprise Board, increase some public spending, double the temporary employment subsidy, and give pensioners a rise of £3.30 a week.

Writing in the TGWU *Record*, he said the recent White Paper on public spending must be subjected to "the searchlight of the social contract"—the relationship between the Government and unions—in the coming weeks, but the real priority was for Mr Healey to get his Budget decisions "spot on" to maintain unity among Labour supporters.

In the 1976 *Economic Review* the TUC makes wide-ranging proposals for long-term changes in Britain's trade and finance, and in the distribution of wealth and income. Banks ought to be compelled to deposit money with the Bank of England for industry to use as interest-free loans, and the taxation system should be changed to increase the burden on the higher-paid.

The TUC also floats the idea that top salaries should not exceed seven times the average earnings of workers, which on present figures would be about £20,000. Admitting that the proposal could not be achieved overnight, the unions argue that they should be involved in talks on fixing a ratio of earnings between workers and top salary-earners in government, the Civil Service, the Armed Forces, the judiciary and nationalized industries.

Looking at economic policy, the TUC says that continuing high unemployment and low economic growth in the next three years would make it impossible to develop an industrial strategy. Such a strategy ought to be devised with the unions, bringing employers and shop stewards together at plant level.

The interventionist National Enterprise Board should not be hampered by unnecessary restrictions, the TUC says, and should have £1,000m a year to spend on buying its way into industry when fully operational.



Old comrades of the Welsh Guards at their annual St David's Day Parade at Pirbright, Surrey, yesterday, standing easy for the customary distribution of leeks.

Army saves Spanish city's water supply

Madrid, Feb 29.—The Spanish Army stepped in today to prevent the city of Badajoz, in the south-west, from running out of drinking water as a result of a lorry drivers' strike. The drivers refused to carry supplies of chlorine used to purify drinking water.

The provincial governor appealed to military authorities who allowed the use of Army lorries to bring in the chlorine.

The strike for cheaper petrol and lower road taxes began in Madrid six days ago, but spread quickly to other parts of Spain, halting about 40,000 lorries. The Government prepared emergency plans to maintain food supplies to big cities.

But solidarity among the drivers appeared to be crumbling. Their Barcelona branch decided to end the strike after clashes between police and pickets.

In the Basque town of Vitoria riot police fired rounds of tear gas to disperse striking workers who set up barricades of vehicles, traffic signs and construction railings last night.

Nearly 100,000 construction workers in Catalonia were expected to return to work tomorrow after reaching agreement with employers on wage rises.

After weeks of delay, the Army is going to put nine leaders of the dissident Democratic Military Union on trial on charges of sedition. Their court martial is to begin tomorrow week.

A spokesman for the dissident officers said: "Our purpose is to facilitate access to democracy and to see that generals do not send tanks into the street to kill people. We have no ideology. We are not politically oriented like the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement."

Founded about two years ago in Barcelona, the movement claims to have about 600 officers and 1,000-2,000 sympathisers, including a few generals. Army authorities say that the figures are exaggerated.—Reuter and AP.

17 guerrillas and four Rhodesian soldiers killed as fighting flares on two fronts

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 29

In another confrontation with nationalist guerrillas, the Rhodesian security forces announced today that 17 "terrorists" had been killed in the north-east operational area yesterday.

Four Rhodesian soldiers were killed and four were injured. This is the most Rhodesian soldiers to be killed in a single incident since the guerrilla war began in December, 1972.

The new clash was only five days after it was announced that 24 guerrillas were killed during a "hot pursuit" operation into Mozambique.

It has become evident that Rhodesian forces are heavily engaged on two fronts, one in the north-east in the region around Mount Darwin, the scene of earlier guerrilla operations, and the other in the south-east around Chipinga.

A total of 78 guerrillas have been killed by the security forces during the past three weeks. However, in spite of this heavy casualty rate, the security forces expect an increase in guerrilla activity on both fronts during the next few weeks.

Since the middle of February there have been no fewer than eight land mine incidents in the north-east operational area. Two African men were killed and five soldiers and a number of African civilians were injured.

Meanwhile hopes are fading that the Rhodesian railwaymen being held by Frelimo in Mozambique will be released quickly. According to a report from Mozambique this evening the men, two train crew members and 14 station staff, have been moved from Malvernia, just inside Mozambique, to Vila Pinto Teixeiru, about 150 miles inland.

The men were detained on Thursday after a dispute over the documents of a Rhodesian train bound for Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). On Friday it was announced that Rhodesia was suspending all traffic on the Maputo line until the men had been freed.

There is growing concern that Frelimo's action may have been in retaliation against last week's border incursion by Rhodesian forces.

David Spanier, our Diplomatic Correspondent, writes: Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, will decide today whether after Lord Greenhill's visit to Salisbury, there is reasonable ground for pursuing talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian leader.

Lord Greenhill, who yesterday delivered a full report on his conversations in Salisbury during the past few days, is to see Mr Callaghan this morning to give his impressions of Mr Smith's thinking, and discuss the possibilities now open.

The general assumption in Whitehall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, was that Lord Greenhill's visit would serve simply to confirm the negative attitudes that have marked the regime in Salisbury from its inception. This may well prove so.

The fact, however, that he did have lengthy conversations with Mr Smith, and found enough material in his answers to justify writing a full report, implies that there may be something to work on.

Lord Greenhill's flying visit was made to test African suggestions that Mr Smith was ready to consider British participation in the negotiations, which have been going on between him and Mr Nkomo.

The difficulty is that the only basis on which the British could participate would be if Mr Smith accepted African majority rule as a political reality. And if he was ready to do that, there would scarcely be a need for intermediaries in the negotiations already under way.

Ulster violence over jail status change

From Michael Hornsell
Belfast

"Loyalist" riots at the weekend in Northern Ireland and the political vacuum left by the winding up of the Convention tomorrow will be high on the agenda when Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, meets security chiefs for discussions today at Stormont.

The violence, part of a protest against the ending of special category status for new political prisoners, included hijackings, arson, shootings, the kidnapping of Mr Edward Truesdale, brother of the governor of Crumlin Road prison, Belfast, and bomb attacks yesterday on a Roman Catholic church and a newsagent's shop in co Tyrone.

A child, aged four, suffered an eye injury after a 3lb bomb packed with nails hidden in a tree exploded outside St Jarvis's Church, Clonfeacle, after 100 people had gone into 11 am Mass. Two people were slightly injured in the other explosion in Dungannon, near by.

From tomorrow, those convicted of terrorist offences will no longer be segregated from ordinary prisoners. The ruling, however, does not apply to those already convicted.

Police said yesterday that they had dealt with 50 hijacked vehicles, 15 of which were burnt, 13 fires in Belfast and 145 bomb scares. Sixteen arrests were made.

The kidnapping on Saturday of Mr Truesdale, aged 62, was acknowledged by the Ulster Freedom Fighters. He was taken at gunpoint from a car sales-room in Shankill Road, where he works, bundled into a hijacked taxi and taken to a secret hideout in a loyalist district of Belfast. He was released unharmed early yesterday.

The outlawed organization said later that future kidnap victims might not get away so lightly and that "Mr Rees had only a short time to change his mind about the ending of political status."

Mr Rees faces the prospect of a Provisional IRA campaign against the ending of special category although republican sources said violence might remain muted until the first political prisoner is convicted after tomorrow.

Mr Seamus Loughran, a member of the national executive of Sinn Fein, said: "Loyalists and the IRA have made their position clear and they are united on this one. Political status was a hard-won concession and no one is going to give that up."

Mr Thomas Passmore, head of the Orange Order in Belfast, said yesterday that the Provisional IRA and loyalist paramilitary groups have been meeting to discuss action against the ending of special category status but Mr Loughran denied it.

Leading loyalist politicians who criticized the violence included Mr Glen Barr, the deputy leader of the Vanguard Party, who announced his resignation as political adviser to the powerful Ulster Defence Association. He made his decision because of its refusal to back Mr William Craig, the Vanguard leader, in his call at tomorrow's final meeting of the Convention for a referendum on limited power-sharing proposals. Mr Barr, who supports special category status, told me: "It will be a clean break. The organization is following policies I cannot agree with."

Direct rule from Westminster which has existed since May, 1974, when the Ulster Workers' Council strike brought down the power-sharing Executive, will now continue until July 24 when it is expected the Commons will be asked to extend it.

In other developments, Army and RUC chiefs have decided to go ahead with their plan to turn the central shopping area of Belfast into a large security zone, with half-a-dozen checkpoints, eliminating the need for separate security segments.

Mr Orme, Minister of State, said on Saturday that those responsible for the violence would have to realize that the cost of the damage would have to be met out of money originally scheduled for development.

Virus link discovered in multiple sclerosis

By Our Medical Correspondent

Research workers in the United States have discovered that the brains of patients with multiple sclerosis contain a virus which they maintain is the cause of the disease.

Those findings, a leading article in the current issue of the *Lancet* says, established that multiple sclerosis is an infectious illness, although the precise nature of the virus has yet to be determined.

The research is still at a preliminary stage, but what has been shown by the two groups of scientists, in Philadelphia and New York, is that a factor can be extracted from the brains of multiple sclerosis patients and that the factor behaves like a virus when injected into mice and other animals. If confirmed by other research teams, and some have failed when trying to repeat the early experiments, the demonstration of the existence of an infectious factor will represent a big advance in our understanding of the disease.

Many questions remain unanswered, for it does not behave like other chronic infections of the nervous system. Multiple sclerosis is characterized by intermittent attacks which may be separated by months or years of apparently normal health.

Its prevalence varies remarkably from country to country and immigrants to other continents from areas of high prevalence in northern Europe retain their susceptibility to the disease.

While evidence has been accumulating for some time that infection is one element in the causation of multiple sclerosis there are other important factors: in particular, the response of the body's immune defence system and any inherited tendency.

The American discovery may help to unravel the relative importance of those factors.

Mapping a future for the Foreign Office

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Does the Foreign Office have a future? Yes and no, as we say in the world of diplomacy.

Yes, in the sense that the foreign relations of Britain must be directed with as much intelligence and foresight as it can command. No, in the sense that there is a general feeling in high places that the Foreign Office is in need of fundamental reform.

Those who believe that it ought to be reduced in size and scope, reflecting the fact that external relations nowadays are very much a function of all the interests of home departments—economic policy, agriculture, defence, development aid, technological cooperation, and so on—will find strong support in a book published today *The Foreign Policy Process in Britain* by Dr William Wallace published by The Royal Institute of International Affairs, price £9½. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, responding to a good deal of public criticism recently, has already asked the Central Policy Review Staff to make a comprehensive investigation into Britain's foreign representation.

The experts intend to produce a paper on the aims of foreign policy in the next few weeks, and then a full-scale report at the end of the year on how these aims should be carried out.

Whether their report will be published and, much more to the point, whether their advice will be acted on, is another matter. At least the debate has started.

Moreover, there is a recognition at the top of the Foreign Office itself that a shake-up or streamlining is overdue.

Dr Wallace, a research fellow of the Institute, in a talk on the subject proposed four options. Of these, the last is by far the most in favour.

The first is continuation of the present position, with gradual adjustment. This case rests on the natural preference for stability.

The second is an expanded Foreign Office, in which the Foreign Secretary has the effective status of deputy Prime Minister.

The third is a minimal Foreign Office, with Cabinet Office coordination of the key issues and functional responsibilities clearly exercised by the home departments.

The fourth option is a smaller Foreign Office, more clearly part of the centre of the co-ordinating apparatus. The functional departments—energy policy, disarmament, economics, trade negotiations and so on—would be pushed back into the home ministries.

This would take account of the most important new development in British public life, membership of the European Community, with the growing interdependence of foreign and domestic policy that follows from it.

The new Foreign Office would need to be staffed from the main departments of Whitehall as well as from the diplomatic service.

The diplomatic service would become a cadre within a civil service, all of whose members would expect to serve overseas at one time or another.

'eign cars bigger share JK market

ars are believed to have increased their he British market during the first 20 February to achieve a penetration of per cent compared with 32.5 per cent earlier. It is chiefly because of the of the newly introduced Vauxhall made in Belgium, and the Alpine, made er France Page 15

sts threaten MP

r independent-minded Labour MP to ler attack from a left-wing group is ew Faulds, member for Warley, East. bour MPs say that the group is l by Trotskyists and poses a serious t the local Labour Party chairman, a of Mr Faulds, does not see any danger ıdidacy Page 2

s' union campaign

s Thatcher's speech on Saturday, in offered friendship and cooperation to ons, two groups of Conservative MPs rvise a campaign, opening today, to ver in union branches for Tory Page 2

ry allegations

erving and former Scotland Yard ill appear in court today on charges hat they conspired to receive bribes. es relate to the sale of pornographic and films in the West End Page 2

nos abduct Briton

woman is being held by armed men hilippines after having been kidnapped Miss Eunice Diment was abducted off land when her motor boat was inter- another vessel. Page 5

sy in Moscow

munist Congress in Moscow broke up ekend after hearing the French dele- aston Plissonier, describe his party's chieve "socialism in the colours of a heresy to orthodox communists Page 4



Leader under fire: Mr Gough Whitlam's position as leader of the Australian Labour Party is threatened by developments in the dispute about alleged attempts to obtain election funds from the Iraqis Page 5

Scottish nationalism: Scottish National Party leaders are playing down a withdrawal from the Westminster Parliament and talking of the position a majority of nationalist MPs would hold after the next election 2

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Prisoners hold officer

Officials at Parkhurst prison, Isle of Wight, said last night there had been communication with two mentally disturbed prisoners who were holding a prison officer hostage at knife-point. No food or water had been passed to the men.

The Home Office said last night: "At 1.30 pm today, a prison officer was taken hostage by two prisoners in C wing. The prisoners are demanding a helicopter and firearms to enable them to escape from the island."

It was understood that the prisoners, who barricaded themselves in a cell, had a knife. C wing is the psychiatric part of the prison. Both prisoners were described as pretty disturbed.

French plan retaliatory action against British students over fees increase

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Retaliatory measures are being considered against British students at French universities because of big increases in overseas student fees in Britain, and because of the large drop-out rate of foreign students after a year in France.

The national office of French universities in Paris, which is responsible for foreign scholarships, is planning to make at least half of the 18,000 foreign students who enter French universities do a two-month preregistration course and pass an examination in French.

At present, foreign students who have passed the equivalent of the French Baccalauréat have free access to French universities and like French students pay nominal tuition fees of less than £20 a year.

M Jacques Poujol, the office's director, said the practice of allowing some three hundred British students a year on polytechnic sandwich courses to do work experience courses with French industries might be stopped.

He told a group of British education correspondents visiting France last week: "I cannot see how long we can go on accepting British students in French industries and not sending French students to British industries."

Talks to try to get reciprocal arrangements for French and British students are to take place in London on March 11 and 12 between his office and the British Council.

M Poujol said about 1,800 British students studied at French universities each year compared with 150 French students at British universities. Many French students were put off coming to Britain because of the high cost of living and tuition fees.

M Poujol said British students in France benefited from board and lodging which was heavily subsidized by the French Government. A student could practically live on 10 francs (a little over £1) a day and his board and lodging cost about 150 francs a month.

The number of foreign students at French universities has increased in the past two years from about 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the total student population. Two-thirds of the 90,000 foreign students in France come from French-speaking developing countries.

M Poujol said that 8,000 Americans and nearly 2,000 British students were getting French education on the cheap through entry which was designed for students from poorer countries. More than half of overseas students dropped out after the first year, he said.



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HOME NEWS

Mr Faulds joins list of Labour MPs under attack from left-wingers in constituencies

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

After the internal party struggles at Newham, North-East, and Hammersmith, North, which led to the sitting Labour MPs, Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, and Mr Frank Tomney, being dis-ed as candidates for the next election, attention has switched to Warley, East, where Mr Andrew Faulds, another independent-minded Labour MP, is coming under attack from a left-wing group.

According to Labour MPs anxious to assist Mr Faulds, the group is dominated by Trotskyists and poses a serious threat. But Mr Roger Page, chairman of the local constituency party, who recalled yesterday that there had been some publicity in the past about the possibility of Mr Faulds being next in line "for the chop" after Mr Prentice, added: "We have a very well balanced party, and I do not see any danger to Mr Faulds concerning his future candidacy here. He is popular in the constituency and has a number of very strong supporters in the party, including myself."

It was true, he said, that in Warley, East, as in every constituency party, there were some members who would like to see a change in the MP.

Friends of Mr Tomney who was repudiated by his constituency party management committee last Thursday, said yesterday that the nine people unable to vote in a poll that went against him 45 to 31 would have made the tally 45 to 40 against had they been present. The point is being made that the dismissal of a right-wing sitting MP could depend on pure chance or the illness of eligible voters.

The new pressures come at a time when Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, is preparing to go before the national executive of the party with a submission on Mr Ian Mikardo's proposed amendment to the party constitution which provides for a reselection procedure for sitting Labour MPs during each parliament. It was being suggested yesterday that if the reselection procedure was adopted, as the left desires, Mr Tomney might win.

That procedure is strongly supported by the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, which claims to have a growing number of adherents in constituency parties. Their argument is that MPs should be held to account for their stewardship of Labour Party policy as defined in manifestos and conference decisions.

The Parliamentary Labour Party contains a strong body of opinion opposed to that form of inquisition, and Mr Hughes is likely to present a reasoned argument against the reselection proposals. But within the national executive there might be a majority in favour, in spite of back-benchers' protests.

Fundamental questions about the control of the economy were debated at a full meeting of the Warley, East, party held privately on Friday, when Mr Brian Walden, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, defended the Government's policy and the advantages of a mixed economy. Leading the argument for more socialist controls, putting views said to be to the left of the *Tribune* group, was Mr Stuart Holland, an aide to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, who is fully employed as a civil servant in the role of special political adviser.

Some Labour MPs yesterday again raised the question of the extent to which Civil Service aides to Labour ministers should play a part in political controversy and propaganda. But it is clear that no such question was raised at the Warley, East, meeting and Mr Walden was quite content to take on any nominee of the left, whether civil servant or local party worker.

London contest: Left-wingers in constituency Labour parties in the London area are hoping for a victory at the annual meeting of the Greater London Regional Council of the party next weekend. Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip and chairman of the council since it was formed nine years ago, is again being challenged by Mr Arthur Latham, MP for Paddington and chairman of the *Tribune* group.

Mr Mellish, who has been a popular and outspoken champion of working-class causes in London since the end of the war, has easily fought off such challenges in the past. This year, however, the left-wingers claim to have won the votes of the Transport and General Workers' Union and those could tilt the balance in Mr Latham's favour.

Mr Mellish recognizes that he is under serious threat. An ironical point is that the 300,000 votes of the Transport and General Workers' Union are being transferred to Mr Latham, who is not a member of the union, from Mr Mellish who is sponsored by the union as an MP.

Union chief fears parcel post may end

By Our Labour Staff

Higher parcel post charges, due in April, were condemned last night by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

His executive has complained to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry. It will be the third time parcel charges have been increased in just over a year.

Mr Jackson said the Post Office estimated the latest increase would cut parcel traffic by an eighth. The total drop in traffic in just over a year would be about a third.

He said the strategy was designed to raise charges until either profitability was reached on a small volume of traffic or the service was abandoned. The increase would come before the Carter committee completed its examination of the future of the postal service. Its report may take a year to produce.

The Conservatives hope to raise the matter in the Commons today. Mr Thomas King, Opposition spokesman on industry, said yesterday.

Balance of power at Westminster is seen by the SNP leaders as bargaining counter in independence fight

Nationalists chart the road to home rule

From David Leigh
Edinburgh

Although Mr Short, Leader of the House of Commons and the minister in charge of devolution, has given warning that the independence of Scotland within four years will be the price of failure to devolve authority, the Scottish National Party is preparing for just that end.

In a new mood of confidence, its leaders are emphasizing that they do not want and could not use all the expected £3,000m annual oil revenues from the North Sea. An independent Scotland, they say, would negotiate friendly deals with England, perhaps involving recycling trade agreements, guarantees of international loans to England and guaranteed oil supplies.

The party is also being nudged into envisaging how Scotland could actually become independent. The idea of a withdrawal from the Westminster Parliament, although still official policy, is being played down. Instead, SNP leaders talk publicly of the unassailable moral position a majority of nationalist MPs at Westminster would have after the next election.

The change from slogans to tactics reflects the SNP's new sense of proximity to power. Publication of the Government's White Paper on devolution has changed the terms of debate in Scotland from "whether" to "how much".

The party has issued a new leaflet in which oil, if not ultimate sovereignty over it, becomes negotiable. An independent Scotland means, instead, "the right to decide how to share the benefits from Scotland's oil", it says.

Party leaders and activists emphasize that a Scottish economy could not absorb vast oil revenues without inflation. The exact limit is disputed. The most common figure heard within the party is about £1,000m a year.

While the party tried to persuade English MPs it is not selfishly Anglophobe, some senior party members predict these events for the next 18 months:

A devolution Bill by next winter. Without big concessions of oil revenues offering, say, up to 30 per cent to Scotland, it will not pull back nationalist voters.

A general election within a year or so. If the Bill has failed to get support in Westminster, the SNP will win at least 36 of the 71 Scottish parliamentary seats. If the Bill is going through, the party will still get a majority of seats. The ensuing government will probably be Conservative. Mrs Thatcher will be prepared to treat for independence, but a delaying process will begin.

Rather than walk out of Westminster, the SNP would dearly love to hold the balance of power there. If it did not, that is the juncture at which some party members begin to talk of interfering with oil supplies. More likely, the government would play the referendum card. It would be difficult for the SNP to avoid, although the result might fall to satisfy it.

None the less the vote would be large enough to guarantee a strongly nationalist assembly at Edinburgh which the party would use to press for greater powers and, ultimately, for independence.

Mr Short's warning last week shows how seriously English politicians are taking the "Scottish dimension". It is not, oddly enough, a development greatly liked by the SNP. As one senior party official told me: "If they just kept on ignoring us, we'd be home and dry in no time."

MPs de fate of seat bel Bill tod

By Our Political C

MPs will decid the Road Traffic Bill on a free Commons today. I the wearing of be drivers and fron gers compulsory.

According to the whips, who have c opinion on both House, there wil majority in favour reading. The Conse predict only a nar

Many of those w proposal in princi assurances about from Mr Gilbert, Transport, who is Bill. Exemptions w for health reasons argument will com tee when an attem define the illnesse concerned.

Those opposed t that the wearing o be left for the i decide and that th be difficult to enf

Supporters of the it has merit becau shown that in mos accidents drivers a passengers can be more serious injury belts.

They add that h benefit through be of the need to accident cases.

Regulations whi made under the Bi cars and light van lorries and coaches be exempted, at arily; legislation w be introduced first fitting of seat belts in heavy goods public service vehic

The Governmen that seven tenths not wear seat belts could save 1,100 and that about 1 injuries could be Leading arti

Opposition leader pledges her friendship

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said on Saturday that she wanted to explode "the absurd myth" that her party was hostile to trade unions. It was damaging to the party and the country because of the false divisions it created, she told the annual conference of Conservative Trade Unionists at Manchester.

"The Conservative Party is not hostile to trade unions", she said, "but believes in a strong and responsible trade union movement: strong to protect and represent the interests of people at work; responsible in the way it uses its power."

Without organized labour, industry would not function as well as it should, but it could operate much better if there were trust and understanding between management and unions.

"We have suffered too much and too long from management and unions regarding each other with suspicion, sometimes behaving more as adversaries than as partners in a joint venture."

Unions could advance only when there was freedom of expression, she added. That was why the Tories supported a voluntary system—with government aid—of secret ballots for the election of union officials.

In his speech to the conference, Mr Prior, Opposition spokesman on employment, said that the party accepted the important role unions played in society.

It was well known, he added, that some union leaders had ambitions not strictly limited to improving the lot of workers. "We understand that: freedom in our country allows it. But freedom also means that the people as a whole are entitled to be protected from intolerant or self-centred exercises of power."

He knew that some people wanted the Conservatives to repeal the present Government's labour legislation.

The new laws had many bad aspects, but he said: "Let me make it plain we will not be going back line by line through these pieces of legislation to cancel their effect. What is needed is a period of calm in which matters can be worked out through bargaining."

Tories open campaign for power in unions

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff

Two groups of Conservative MPs appointed by Lord Thorneycroft, party chairman, will begin work today on coordinating the Tory campaign to seek power in trade union branches.

Behind Mrs Thatcher's conciliatory words in her speech to Conservative trade unionists on Saturday, there was a message that the potential political weight of the three million trade unionists said to vote Conservative should be mobilized. The party plans a big expansion of its organization to help Tories win union elections.

Twenty MPs have been appointed to an industrial liaison group, each allocated a different industry in which to encourage Conservative involvement in union affairs and support Tory candidates for election. An area liaison group, with 12 MPs, will coordinate efforts in the Conservative Party's 12 provincial areas in England, Wales and Scotland.

The Conservative Trade Unionists (CTU), whose programme includes the improvement of understanding between the shop floor and management, are establishing what are called union groups to "prevent unrepresentative extremists from getting power in the unions".

Delegates shouted at one speaker on Saturday who resurrected the ghost of confrontation. The overriding mood was to support the new approach. Mr Tom Ham, a greaser and oiler at the Ford plant in Dagenham and chairman of the conference, said: "This is no flyby-night gimmick of the Tory leadership. It is up to us to lay a good foundation on which to build."

The Selsdon group of right-wing MPs condemned Mr Prior, who in his speech on Saturday gave details of the new approach, by saying: "Many loyal Conservatives will see this as one of the greatest sellouts to trade union power."

It criticized Mr Prior's "acceptance" of arguments for Labour's closed-shop policy. He had said nothing about picketing.

Some white-collar union officials welcomed the party's new approach, but most union leaders are content to wait and see what Mrs Thatcher's gesture of friendship towards organized labour means.

Union rejection: Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said of Mrs Thatcher's conciliatory speech: "All experience of their nature and the class basis of the Conservative Party teaches us that we won't find ourselves in sympathy with them" (the Press Association reports). "I don't think Mrs Thatcher's speech will make a scrap of difference."

Former Yard chiefs face corruption charges

By Clive Borrell

A dozen serving and former Scotland Yard detectives arrested on charges alleging that they conspired to receive bribes will appear in court today. Another 20 are expected to be charged soon with alleged corruption.

Those arrested on Saturday will appear at Bow Street court today before Mr Barraclough, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. The charges relate to the sale of pornographic literature and films in the West End of London.

Others awaiting a decision by Sir Norman Skelhorn, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, have in some cases been suspended after allegations that they received a share from several London robberies, including one in Baker Street in which more than £2m in cash and jewelry was stolen.

Those arrested at their homes early on Saturday morning included ex-Commander Kenneth Drury, a former head of the Yard's Flying Squad, and ex-Commander Wallace Virgo, former head of the murder squad.

After being taken to Cannon Row police station and interviewed by senior detectives under Deputy Assistant Commissioner Gilbert Kelland, who has been in charge of the investigation for the past three years, the 12 were formally charged and bailed to appear in court today. Eight of the 12 have either resigned or retired from the force in recent years. The other four are at present under suspension from duty on full pay.

Those charged were: ex-Commander Wallace Virgo, aged 58, of Horse Lane Orchard, Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester; ex-Detective Chief Supt William Moody, aged 50, of Ellesmere Road, Weybridge, Surrey; ex-Detective Insp Leslie Frank Alton, aged 47, of Harefield Avenue, Cheam, Surrey; and ex-Detective Constable Bernard Peter Brown, aged 43, a publican of Coldharbour, Dorking, Surrey. They were all charged that between January 1, 1960, and December 31, 1974, they conspired corruptly to receive money and other considerations from persons trading in pornography.

The same charge, but between January 1, 1969, and December 31, 1974, was put to Detective Insp Charles Edward O'Hanlon, aged 38, of Milner Drive, Sandy Lane, Cobham, Surrey; Detective Insp Clive Alan Miles, aged 41, of Homefield Road, Radlett, Hertfordshire; ex-Detective Chief Insp George Edward Fenwick, aged 46, of Arundel Avenue, East Ewell, Surrey; ex-Detective Constable Michael Leonard Chamberlain, aged 33, of Victoria Gardens, Biggin Hill, Kent; and Detective Insp David Cyril Jones, aged 41 of Sunna Gardens, Sunbury-on-Thames.

The final charge was that between January 1, 1970, and December 31, 1972, the following conspired corruptly to receive money and other considerations from James William Humphreys. They were: ex-Commander Kenneth Ronald Drury, aged 55, of Bexley Lane, Sidcup, Kent; ex-Det Insp Alistair David Ingram, aged 42, of Aroudale Avenue, Hinchley Wood, Esher, Surrey; and Det Insp John Bryan Legg, aged 36, of Minster Drive, Croydon.

The investigation into those 12 officers began four years ago when Mr James Humphreys was arrested and convicted for attacking his wife's lover. At his trial, in which he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, the judge described Mr Humphreys as "the emperor of pornography".

Mr Drury, who was then head of the Flying Squad, retired on full pension in May, 1972.

Mr Virgo was at one time in overall charge of the obscene publications squad. He was awarded the Queen's Police Medal.

Six years ago Mr Moody headed an investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption against a detective inspector and a detective sergeant who were later sent to prison. Reporters and a photographer from *The Times* gave evidence about tape recordings of the two officers negotiating bribes with a convicted criminal.

Leyland chief may collect over £80,000

Sir Richard Dobson, aged 62, newly appointed head of British Leyland, may collect more than £80,000 when he retires from his present post as chairman of British American Tobacco at the end of this month.

He said yesterday that they were permitted to commute up to a quarter of their pensions "and I think I very probably shall". He had worked for British American for 41 years and would have a pension related to his last year's salary.

In the last year it has risen by about £20,000, from £38,636 to £58,125. If he commutes his pension rights and takes the maximum permitted by the Inland Revenue, he will receive more than £80,000.

Effectiveness of 'no scar' sterilization questioned

Some women are becoming pregnant after having a new "no-scar" sterilization operation, Mrs Jean Robinson, chairman of the Patients' Association, said yesterday.

"Reports of sterilized women becoming pregnant have been increasing lately. It is not a huge number but it is a matter of concern. Individual cases can be tragedies", she said.

"One case reported to us was of a woman who had to have an abortion she did not want for medical reasons. Afterwards she was sterilized because of the danger of another pregnancy. Doctors told her, 'There is no chance whatsoever of getting pregnant now'."

"Despite that she became pregnant almost at once, but no one would believe her. When finally doctors agreed she was, she had to have another abortion and she is terribly depressed."

Mrs Robinson said she understood the operation, which does not need a large incision in the abdomen as the older method does, was difficult to carry out.

"It needs practice and experience."

Hospitals had believed they would save money because the new operation involved a shorter stay in hospital. However, there was evidence of a greater risk of side-effects, that could bring the woman back for expensive treatment.

Mr Peter Diggory, senior consultant gynaecologist at the Kingston group of hospitals, agreed it was a difficult operation. The great advantage was the saving in time. A woman could go home the same day. With the older operation she stayed in hospital five days.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: Laparascopic sterilization is a procedure which requires practical experience for the best results. A surgeon who has been doing the operation for some years will expect it to fail in only one case in every 500; but with a less experienced surgeon, as many as one woman in 50 may become pregnant because of a technical fault in the procedure.

Nantwich MP is criticized in constituency

By Our Political Staff

Although Mr John Cockcroft, Conservative MP for Nantwich for 15 months, has announced that he does not wish to stand for reelection for family reasons reports have reached Conservative Central Office indicating that some party members have criticized him for spending too little time in the constituency and not having made much of an impact in the Commons.

Local party officials, however, say there has been no dispute between him and the party.

Mr Cockcroft's critics in Nantwich say that the difficulties in carrying out his duties of which he complains should have been predictable.

Some correspondence, they add, has not been answered: Mr Cockcroft says that has happened because of "secretarial difficulties". His critics also say that he took too long to establish a home in the constituency.

Mr Cockcroft had a majority of 3,374 at the general election in a three-sided contest.

Protest ov racial sho

A protest telegr to the Director-Ge BBC yesterday corporation of scre gramme which racial violence aft *Door* production b Campaign to Stop on BBC2 on Satu

The telegram, Standing Conferen stani Organizatio United Kingdom, numbers of Pak "shocked and dis such a programm screened. "We fe serve to disrupt r and could even p ence against a n munity."

Driver hij by hitch hi

A Coventry car picked up a hitch am yesterday was drive to Liverpool away, with what ap a gun at his side.

The hitch hiker, Irish accent and w twenties, told the d him off at Live Afterwards the police, who begun

Miss Dugdale

Miss Bridget R who is serving sentence for ar reunited with her at Limerick pri weekend. Visits to were stopped late

Miners recall 1926 and victory of 1974

By Our Labour Editor

They remembered the 1926 general strike in the Kent coalfield on Saturday, but it was not a sad anniversary. Miners' leaders from the militant coalfields converged on the Winter Gardens, Margate, to celebrate the strikes of 1972 and 1974 that were their revenge for the humiliation of 50 years ago.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, paid tribute to the miners' solidarity, strength and vision in what he described as the "great strike" of 1972 that had put right the defeat of the post office workers a year earlier.

As he spoke, the Kent miners' new banner was unfurled behind him, bearing the slogan: "Agitate, educate, organize." Its centrepiece is a pithead juxtaposed to the House of Commons, over which a red sun shines, looking from a distance like a red flag.

It is an apt piece of symbolism, because Kent is traditionally one of the most militant coalfields, and there were many communists on the platform and in the audience, from the miners' and other unions.

Opening the night of celebration, Mr Jack Dunn, area secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, recalled that 1926 had been a "traumatic experience", and Mr Robin Page-Arnot, veteran chronicler of the struggles in the pits, reminded the audience of 1,500 of the organizational weakness of the official leadership of the general strike.

Mr Charles Clarke, president of the National Union of Students, said that in 1926, students had been "first among the blacklegs", but in 1972 they had leapt to the aid of the miners, accommodating pickets in their college rooms.

There were congratulations from Mr Reuben Falber, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party; from Mr Reg Underhill, Labour's national agent; and Mr Norman Willis, the assistant general secretary of the TUC. Mr Benn then rose to praise the "massive contribution" of the miners, their industrial action, he said, had brought many young people into the Labour Party and the unions.

After the speeches, the miners and their guests watched Bulgarian dancing and listened to the Betteshanger colliery band. They danced until midnight and talked into the small hours.

Originality pays in varied baseline chess

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Brighton

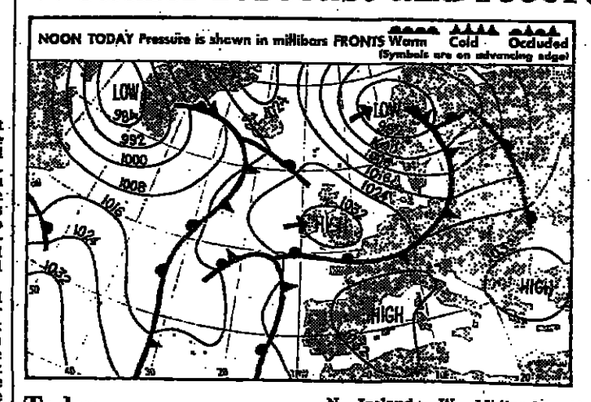
The first tournament of what the organizers call varied baseline chess was played in the Royal Pavilion at Brighton yesterday. Four rounds on the Swiss system were enough to determine the destination of the three prizes among the 10 competitors who included David Levy, an international chess master, and David Goodman, cadet (under-18) world champion.

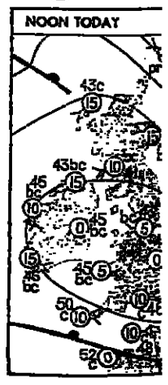
Varied baseline chess is designed to avoid the stultification of play through constant use of book knowledge in the openings. Each player decides, before the game starts and without knowing what his opponent has decided, where he will distribute his pieces on the back rank.

The result was refreshingly original and the weaker players suffered, making too many early pawn moves.

At the end of round 2 the lead was shared by Goodman and Springgay with two points each, followed by Levy and James with 1½. Springgay beat Goodman in round 3 and drew with James in the last round to win first prize with 3½ points. Goodman beat Levy in the last round to share second and third prizes with James (3 points each), followed by Ashby 2½, Cannon, Gluckman, Levy 2, Leach, Povey 1, Whitehead 0.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.46 am Sun sets: 5.41 pm
Moon rises: 6.30 am Moon sets: 6.38 pm
First quarter: March 9.
Lighting up: 6.11 pm to 6.14 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.4 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 2.28 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft). Avonmouth, 7.36 am, 13.2m (43.4ft); 7.52 pm, 13.0m (42.6ft). Dover, 11.26 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 11.43 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft). Hull, 6.34 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 6.37 pm, 7.2m (23.5ft). Liverpool, 11.35 am, 9.2m (30.3ft); 11.56 pm, 8.9m (29.3ft).

An anticyclone will drift E over Britain and weak troughs of low pressure will move over N Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central N, SE, E, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mainly dry with sunny spells, long clear periods at night; wind NW, moderate, backing W, light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

N Ireland, W Midlands, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Mainly dry with some sunny spells, clear periods at night; wind W, moderate, becoming light; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Mainly dry with sunny spells, but rather cloudy in places at first; wind E, or variable, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mostly dry with sunny spells but becoming more cloudy at night; wind W, moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals and some showers, snow on hills; wind W, fresh, becoming moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Mostly dry with sunny periods and night frosts and fog patches; rather cloudy at times in W and N districts with some rain.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind W moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E) and St George's Channel: Wind W, backing S, moderate; sea slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 pm, 10°C (50°F) to 6 am, 9°C (48°F). 6 pm, 67 per cent. R 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 nil. Bar, mean sea 1032.0 millibars, fall

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 pm, 13°C (59°F) to 6 am, 6°C (43°F). 6 pm, 86 per cent. R 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24 3.4hr. Bar, mean sea 1023.8 millibars, fall 1.000 millibars=29.53

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fog; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	12	54	Cologne	s	13	55	L Palmas	f	19	66
Ajaccio	s	16	61	Copenhagen	c	6	43	Lisbon	s	15	59
Amsterdam	s	10	50	Dublin	r	12	54	Locarno	s	14	57
Athens	s	14	57	Edinburgh	r	10	50	London	s	15	59
Barcelona	s	14	57	Florence	fog	5	41	Luxembourg	s	15	59
Belfast	r	7	45	Funchal	c	18	64	Madrid	s	10	50
Berlin	s	10	50	Geneva	s	4	39	Majorca	s	12	54
Biarritz	s	17	63	Gibraltar	s	14	57	Malaga	s	14	57
Birmingham	s	11	52	Guernsey	c	9	48	Malta	s	15	59
Bristol	s	12	54	Helsinki	c	0	32	Manchester	s	11	52
Brussels	s	12	54	Innsbruck	s	14	57	Moscow	s	-5	23
Budapest	s	10	50	Istanbul	s	8	46	Munich	s	14	57
Cardiff	s	12	54	Jersey	c	10	50	Naples	s	16	61
New York	s	10	50								
Nice	s	14	57								
Oslo	s	-2	28								
Paris	s	15	59								
Reykjavik	r	-1	30								
Rome	s	17	63								
Rovaniemi	s	0	32								
Salzburg	s	9	48								
Stockholm	s	-1	30								
Tel Aviv	s	12	54								
Venice	s	11	52								
Vienna	s	10	50								
Warsaw	s	12	54								
Zurich	s	12	54								

Overseas selling prices: Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 2.60; France, Germany, Dmk 3.00; Greece, Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Luxembourg, Lfr 30; Madeira, Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 3.00; Portugal, Esc 30; Spain, Pes 40; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia

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MPs d… fate of … seat be… Bill to…

y-election for former Speaker's seat may test theory of loyalty

Not so much the Wirral as Selwyn Lloyd land

By Our Political … m John Chartres

Wall, Merseyside

MPs will de… the main interest in the … Road Traffic … e in the proof or otherwise … on a … a theory that the last two … Commons … ults were not so much Con… … ative majorities as "Selwyn … d majorities".

… he former Speaker of the … ase of Commons, whose re… … ment has brought about the … election, polled 38,452 votes … 847 majority) in February, … and 35,705 (13,488 major… … in October, 1974. He held … seat for more than thirty … and after becoming … aker had to defend it twice … 1974 against the usual con… … ion because the Liberal … y decided to make it a test … for their argument that an … in that office could not … erly represent his constitu…

… e Conservatives' new man, David Hunt, aged 33, who … selected after some initial … not long sustained local … ering about his alleged left… … entre tendencies, admits that Selwyn Lloyd is going to be … fficult man to follow. Never… … ess, he is emerging as an … usiast for the job of repre… … ing the 93,000 electorate of Wirral—a task which almost … ainly lies before him—by … ring house and home from … ol, where he has been prac… … g as a solicitor, and declar… … that he intends to give up … professional work on elec… … because he believes that … g an MP should be a full… occupation.

… he opposition to his selec… from some right-wingers in … local party really arose out … is support back in 1972 for the admission of Uganda Asians into Britain. It melted away at his formal adoption meeting in January, and one of his cam… staff said: "Those who had opposed him probably had not met him and had not appre… his personal qualities, one of which is undoubtedly the ability to charm both hind legs off a donkey."

Mr Hunt's opponents are Mr Adrian Bailey, aged 30, a school librarian, for Labour, and Mr Michael Gayford, aged 44, a Liberal businessman who fought the seat twice in 1974, polling 14,123 votes in February and 12,345 in October.

All three are agreed that the election will be about prices and jobs and very little else. In the Wirral, both subjects are of even more acute interest than in most of the rest of the country because the constituency contains a high proportion of over-sixties on fixed incomes and because the area draws its sustenance from Merseyside, now passing through another of its regrettably frequent economic nadirs.

Unemployment in the Wirral peninsula stands at about 11 per cent and the main employing industries—most of them located outside the constituency boundaries—are the most politically sensitive ones: shipbuilding (at Birkenhead), steelmaking (at Shotton, just across the Welsh border) and car manufacture (at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant).

The constituency is an untidy one geographically and politically. It has seldom been in the publicity glare because of its security as far as Mr Selwyn Lloyd has been concerned for the last 30 years. Along its south-west edge, following the shore of the Dee estuary, lies a string of middle class towns and villages such as Hoylake, West Kirby, Caldy, Heswall and Neston, mainly inhabited by commuters to Merseyside and by retired gentlefolk.

On the north-east side are substantial housing estates formerly within the Birkenhead constituency and which provide the bulk of the faithful twenty thousand-odd Labour voter. The boundary changes of the 1970s subtracted Ellesmere Port from the original constituency but added two Birkenhead overspill estates, thus roughly balancing the potential socialist vote. The three candidates are offering predictable solutions to the economic difficulties that are at the core of the matter.

Mr Hunt believes that the key is the restoration of incentives to private enterprise—there are, he believes, scores of small businesses in the area capable of expansion and job creation, given the opportunities. Mr Gayford believes that the Liberal policies of co-ownership and for reducing industrial strife provide the answers and he is advocating a new form of tax relief for people prepared to set up new small businesses.

Mr Bailey is supporting the idea of a development agency for Merseyside, to bring it level with Wales and Scotland in terms of obtaining a fair share of government expenditure in the devolutionary future.

Although he says that he tends to be to the left of the Labour Government on foreign affairs, he supports its present economic strategy wholeheartedly and says that Mr Healey's package is "painful but necessary".

All three are expressing confidence in their party organizations; Mr Gayford is not a whit disturbed by the publicity recently accorded to his leader, Mr Bailey says that he is "pleased at the degree of unity in the Labour Party", and Mr Hunt is satisfied that criticisms of him before his adoption are now buried and forgotten.

The Wirral, and particularly its little resorts such as Hoylake and West Kirby, tends to have a hibernatory air at this time of the year, and it is hard to believe that the by-election will alter that much.

Nevertheless, Mrs Thatcher enlivened the proceedings last Friday with her walkabouts during a three-hour visit and succeeded in stopping the traffic in West Kirby.

Three fringe candidates have entered the field: Dr F. Hansford-Miller (English National Party); Mr Hartley Jones, a solicitor, of Meols, Merseyside, who left the Conservatives in 1974 and is standing as an Independent Conservative; and Mr William Dunmore, founder and chairman of the Logic Party.

Polling day: March 11
Candidates: Mr D. Hunt (C); Mr A. Bailey (Lab); Mr R. D. Gayford (L); Dr F. Hansford-Miller (Eng Nat); Mr W. Dunmore (Logic); Mr H. Jones (Ind C).
Electorate 92,917.
General election: Mr Selwyn Lloyd (The Speaker) 35,705; Mr P. R. Thomas (Lab) 22,217; Mr M. R. D. Gayford (L) 12,345.
Speaker's majority, 13,498.

…ew aim to …form …e Poetry …ociety

Protest ov… racial show…

By Our Arts Reporter

…oetry will never be the same … if Mr David Lovibond and supporters who are fighting … Poetry Society "establish… …t" have their way. Although … group failed to oust six … bers of the society's general … cil and to create a five… …ber board for its magazine …try Review, they feel re… … is essential to establish … links between the mem… …hip and the public.

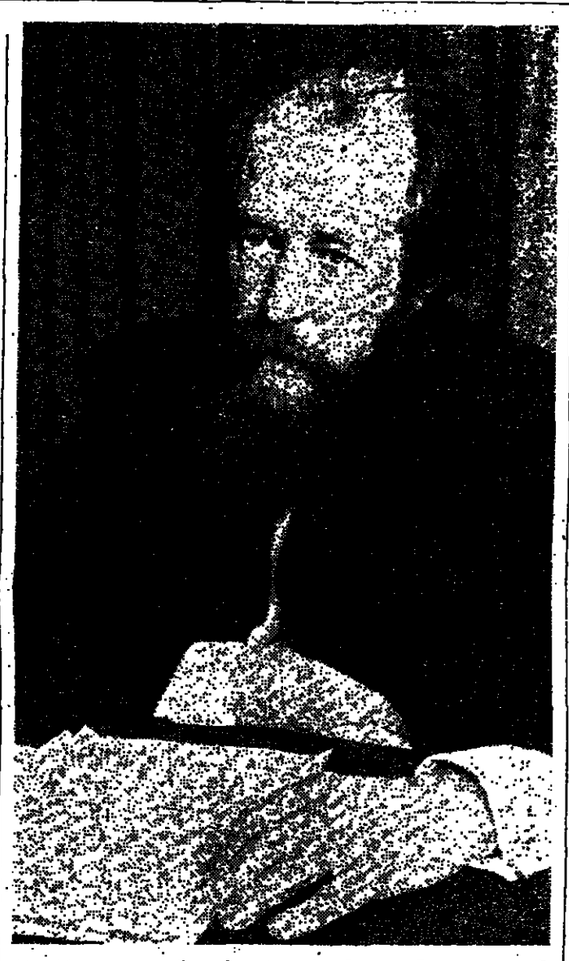
… Lovibond says poetry …ld be made more accessible … public, including people … their factories and offices. … plans in the next few weeks … a van and start a coun… …de tour, "the idea being … of popular poetry as it was … centuries ago".

… a cost of £450 the group …roduced a poetry magazine. … Lovibond says that in one … of Poetry Review 16 pages … devoted to the work of … council members. Poetry … ngs do not encourage the … ing poet with comments … riticism, he says, whereas … essions organized by his … group do.

… group also hopes to set … ranches around the coun… …rom which members would … ected to serve on the coun… The society's electoral sys… requires a third of the … al council to stand for … on each year. Mr Lovi… complains that that leads … ntinuity of control by an … resentative power group. … er its last meeting, the … l said it had noted points … iscussion and action. It … t had a responsibility to… all poetry lovers in … n, whether members or …

… Lovibond and his sup… …s, who operate a poetry … and workshop, insist that … are not trying to bring … the society, which they … le does much work that … portant to the spread of … t in poetry. But they … s present image is mori…

… the annual meeting in … hey will try again to push … h their reform proposals.



Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the author, recording a talk in Russian for Radio 3. He will be seen in "Panorama" on BBC 1 tonight.

Fears over threat to port links

Government cuts in transport spending threaten more than 60 trunk road schemes, including important links with ports, the British Road Federation said yesterday.

The roads are scheduled to be built in the late 1970s or early 1980s, according to a federation list published yesterday, and that is when the Government's £170m cuts are expected to bite deeply into motorway and trunk road construction.

Mr Robert Phillipson, director of the federation, said: "Traffic will increase as the economy recovers. Yet this fact has been blandly ignored while the Government panders to pressure from the rail unions." It made nonsense of the absurd claim by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, that "this is the right balance of transport spending."

At least 150 miles of motorway in 10 schemes are on the list. Mr Phillipson said that the cuts would delay several roads of national economic importance. There was also uncertainty over several by-passes for historic towns, he added.

Police inquiry into holidays

Detectives from Strathclyde serious crime squad investigating allegations concerning holidays by councillors and officials have removed files from the Glasgow offices of a tour operator relating to holidays at an hotel in Mallorca towards the end of last year.

Statements have been taken from executives of a firm which carried out local government contracts in central Scotland and a report has been submitted to the procurator fiscal.

Book auction for ballet group

Mr Robin Howard, aged 52, director-general of the Contemporary Dance Trust, is to sell his collection of antiquarian books at auction in London today. The collection is expected to fetch about £150,000 at Sotheby's.

Mr Howard says he wants the money for a permanent home for the company of 17, which won an *Evening Standard* ballet award for 1975.

Wembley cases in court today

Many of the 50 football enthusiasts arrested during Saturday's League Cup final at Wembley will appear before Hendon magistrates today. Others will appear at Harrow in three weeks.

Mr Glen Stevenson, aged 25, who was stabbed four times in the back, was in a satisfactory condition yesterday

Railway station back to normal

Services at Liverpool Street station, London, returned to normal yesterday after a 24-hour strike over the alleged beating of a guard by a railway policeman.

British Transport Police are investigating the claim by Mr Audley Franklin, that he was assaulted by one of their plain-clothes officers.

Dorchester writ against judge

The Dorchester hotel in Mayfair, London, has issued a writ against Judge Michael Argyle, QC, claiming £3,410 for accommodation, goods and services between November 19, 1974, and June 24, 1975.

The judge is aged 60. The door of his house at Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire, was not being opened to callers yesterday.

Three hurt in explosion

Two policemen and a fireman were treated in hospital after an explosion on a tar-laying vehicle in Leyton, London, yesterday, apparently caused by fire spreading to a gas cylinder.

Heathrow man killed

Mr Sidney James Lawrence, aged 48, a British Airways employee, of Dukes Street, Windsor, was killed at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday after being trapped by maintenance equipment under an aircraft.

Crash kills policeman

Police Constable Roger Flawn, aged 18, stationed at Campbell Square, Northampton, was killed yesterday when his car hit a tree as he was driving to work.

…vironment Ministry tightens controls

…er Hennessy

Department of the En… …ent today will implement … internal reorganization … d over several months … signed to strengthen its … capability. The move … able the department to … with a succession of … s over the next year, in… by policy reviews pend… transport, housing and government finance and … sequences that will flow … he Government's devolu… …ogramme.

… an Bancroft, who took up … t of permanent secretary … ovember, assumes per… responsibility for local … ment finance and policy … or devolution matters … g England. The reper… …s of devolution and the … ion of policy reviews will … the department in a … egislative programme in … t two sessions of Parlia…

… today, a new post of … Secretary (Finance and … overnment) is created to … en central control of … vernment spending, the … on which many previous … s to curb the growth of … expenditure have foun… It is filled by Mr … y Wardale, formerly … -General of Organiza… l Establishments.

… ardale, whose new incar… has been likened by his … es to that of an … el, will chair a com… of officials drawn from … partments of Education … ence, Health and Social … Environment, the Treasury, Home Office, the Scottish and Welsh Offices and from the local authorities. The committee is intended to extend the cooperation between central and local government in controlling local government expenditure, which now absorbs 27 per cent of the national total.

The committee will continue to screen new departures in local government spending before they reach the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance. It will also monitor the working of the cash-limit imposed on the rate-support grant and act as a check on any new item of government policy requiring additional local government spending. The only area that will escape their … ention is housing construction, which was exempted from the cash-limit by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Wardale's committee will, in effect, shadow the consultative council of 30 members set up last May, which provides a meeting place for ministers, civil servants and representatives of the local authorities under the chairmanship of Mr Crosland. Under the new arrangements, the council will be directly involved for the first time in the Government's annual review of public expenditure, the next cycle of which begins in earnest at the end of the month.

The feeling in the department is that Mr Wardale's greatest ally in attempting the seemingly impossible task of controlling local government spending is the changed climate of opinion on the part of ministers, the public and the local authorities themselves, which has led, in Mr Crosland's phrase, to a general recognition that "the party is over". Such factors, combined with the closer partnership of central and local government in the earliest phases of future expenditure planning have induced an atmosphere of cautious optimism in Marsham Street.

Mr Wardale will also be responsible for carrying out a miniature public expenditure exercise within the department, whose budget accounts for about 15 per cent of the national total. He will advise Sir Ian Bancroft and Mr Crosland on the ordering of priorities within the department's spending programme, which is divided into eight classes: roads and transport; housing; other environmental services (water, sewage, clean air); rate-support grant; common services (office and general accommodation); defence budget (defence accommodation); overseas services (diplomatic accommodation); and other public services (vehicle and driver licensing).

The reorganization also involves a reshuffling of duties between the department's second permanent secretaries. From today, Sir Robert Marshall will be responsible for housing, the construction industry, environmental protection, new towns, recreation, the countryside, conservation, London and the regions. From March 22, Mr Peter Baldwin, who is moving from the Treasury, will be responsible for planning and transport.

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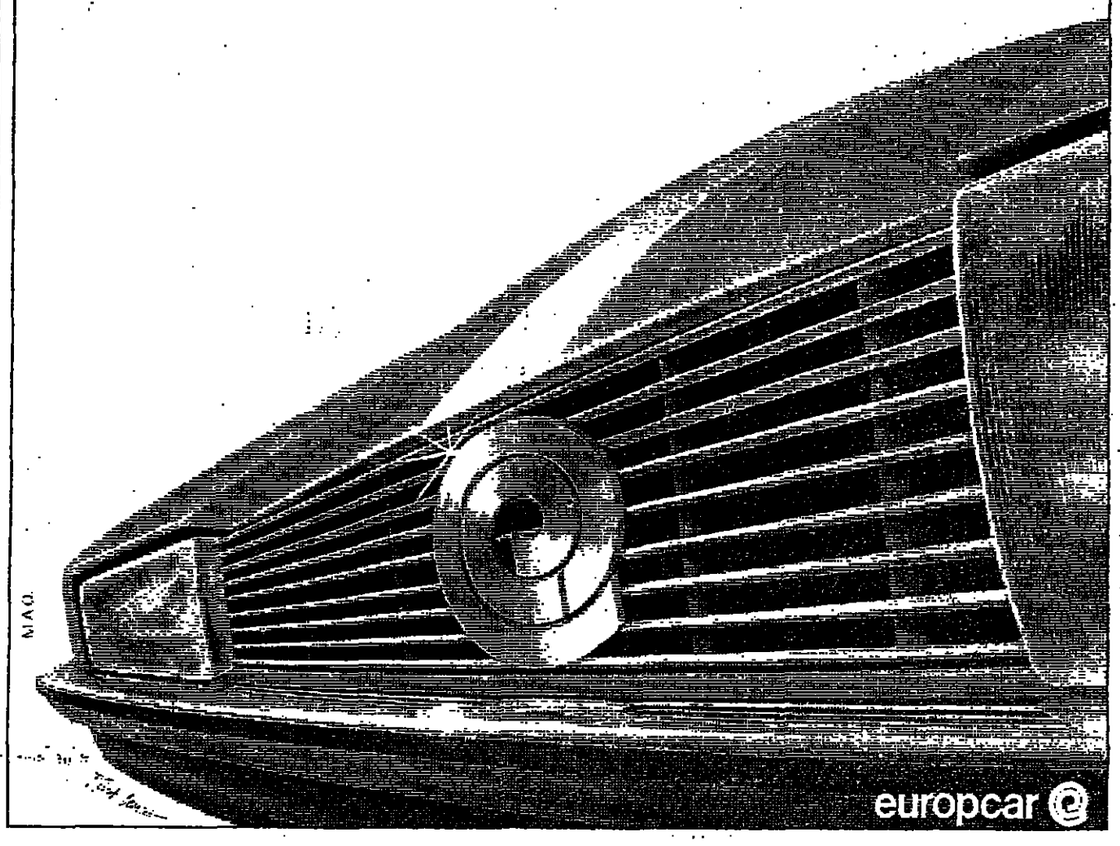
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WEST EUROPE

US envoy told French Socialists to beware of Communist alliance

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 29

An emissary of Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, recently advised the French Socialists "to be very prudent" in their future relations with the Communists, M Gaston Defferre said today in relating the meeting on French radio.

M Defferre, the leader of the parliamentary Socialist Party, said he had told the American, whom he named as Mr Herman Cohen, of the Paris embassy, that such advice was "absolutely unacceptable meddling" in the affairs of another country.

According to M Defferre, the diplomat had explained that Dr Kissinger, whom he had recently seen, had entrusted him with the message.

M Defferre, who belongs to his party's right-wing, said he had asked the American diplomat to repeat the message twice being unable to believe what he heard.

American Embassy sources today confirmed that an unnamed American diplomat had seen recently both M Defferre and M Robert Pontillon, of the Socialist Party's executive, who is in charge of international affairs.

M Defferre said his radio talk was to confirm an account of recent American warnings against possible Communist participation in future French governments, which appeared in the latest issue of the French weekly, *Le Point*.

The American sources did not specifically endorse M Defferre's account but emphasized that the essential point was that American public opinion would not understand why its Government, which is opposed to the spread of communism, had to defend countries whose governments included Communists.

Since 1972 the French Socialists have had an electoral alliance with the Communists, with a "common programme of government". Ministerial *posts for the Communists were* envisaged during the 1973 general election campaign, but the left lost that election.

Both parties, at present shown to be on an upward trend by French public opinion polls, have reaffirmed the alliance in their attempt to win power in the 1978 general election.

M Defferre's disclosures come after the remarks reportedly made by General Alexander Haig, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, at a Munich defence conference last weekend which went down badly in France.

When the tenor of the general's warning to Nato became known here the United States Embassy put out a statement attempting to deny that there was any interference in the internal affairs of member states *of the Atlantic alliance.*

The French, of course, appreciate that the Americans' prime fears are for Italy, but their national sensibilities have been aroused all the same.

M Lucien Neuwirth, the official Gaullist party spokesman, has commented that at a time when the Americans appear to be disengaging round the world "it is a bit much that General Haig gives lessons on domestic politics". He *suggested that General* Haig had forgotten that this was not the postwar era, but 1976.

The American Embassy sources today suggested that the diplomat's remarks to M Defferre were not different from those addressed to M François Mitterrand, the Socialist Party leader, when he met Dr Kissinger personally in Washington during his recent visit. But M Mitterrand has not disclosed anything about this conversation.

Before the meeting of Social Democratic and Socialist leaders from West European countries last month at Elsinore, Denmark, the Americans similarly lobbied through their embassies in Western Europe.

At Elsinore M Mitterrand energetically pursued his line advocating alliances with the Communists, especially in south *European countries, ignoring* the American advice.

Reform could be swifter if disturbances ceased

Spanish political trials 'a thing of the past in matter of weeks'

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 29

Political trials will be a thing of the past within weeks in Spain, the Spanish Foreign Minister told *The Times* in Madrid this weekend. In an interview shortly before his departure for London, Señor José María Areilza, said: "Political trials will stop as the penal code is changed, in a matter of a few weeks."

He was less specific about how soon the police can be expected to stop fining and jailing political suspects without trial, under the Franco regime's Public Order Law. "This also depends on the attitude of the Government. Political evolution is not easy after 40 years. You cannot ask us in 70 days to remake what was done in 40 years. We need time, we need not to be provoked by violence or disturbances.

"If there were no disturbances, the pace of reform would be very quick. As long as disturbances go on—they are calculated disturbances, it is subsidized turmoil—there will be delays. If things go better, reform will come more quickly."

Reminded that he had been quoted in other interviews as saying that all Spain's political prisoners, except those convicted of crimes of violence, would be freed by June, he could not be pinned down this time about the date, and he did not promise that an amnesty could be expected in the near future.

"Through the application of the royal grace on the occasion of the coronation (the swearing *in of King Juan Carlos)*", he added, "the King granted a pardon. Open and general criteria will be applied so that the remaining political prisoners, I think there are about 660, will be gradually included in the royal pardon.

"They will be out, maybe by June, by July or by August. The only ones then still inside will be terrorists who kill policemen. That is just the same as in other countries. Then, after that, perhaps there will be an amnesty for people already at liberty, wiping out the record of their offences.



Señor Areilza: "Time needed".

"Amnesty for exiles is not excluded. Except for those who were the direct protagonists of violence, all can come back in a few months."

He emphasized that the laws would be changed to make it clear that Spain welcomed these exiles. "They will see that Spain will be ready to apply the letter of the law and not just the spirit."

On the possibility of full Spanish membership in the EEC: "I have not asked for formal negotiations. I think that between this year and the summer of 1977 there will be a positive reaction to the idea of membership for Spain.

"We know there will be long negotiations, lasting perhaps up to three years, but this is also convenient for us, so that we can rearrange our economic structures to be more in line with those of the Community."

Asked how serious he thought the latent opposition to Spain's membership was abroad, he replied: "The opposition can be overcome when they see the good faith of Spain. The fact that we are the tenth industrial country in the world counts. We are the fourth buyer from the EEC. We are important clients."

Questioned about the level of democracy which Spain must achieve to be acceptable to European politicians, Señor Areilza said: "You had better put that to the Labour Party and to the Community. As far as we are concerned, the Spanish people will decide on their level, for this is just an internal question. It is rather like asking the Labour Party the same thing. The Government's mission is simply to represent the Spanish people."

Commenting on criticism in Britain about the trade union *situation in Spain*, he said: "The Labour Party is entitled to its own ideas. I respect all trends in all parties. And if I am asked, I will give a candid view to the British Government of trade union reforms in Spain."

He defended the phrase "Spanish democracy" used by Señor Carlos Arias, the Prime Minister, in his recent policy speech, a phrase which was attacked by many reformists in Spain and abroad.

"If M Marchais wants *socialisme à la française*, why cannot we have *democracia Española*? Democracy is something based on the will of the people concerned."

The minister, who was one of General Franco's most trusted diplomats until about a decade ago when he began criticizing the dictator's regime, would not commit himself on whether Spain was willing to make a token relaxation of the pressure on Gibraltar, for example the restoration of telephone communications, in order to improve the atmosphere.

He said he was prepared to discuss Gibraltar, "but the way I do it depends on the echo I find in the British Government".

Portugal acts to curb strikes and lockouts

Lisbon, Feb 29.—A freeze on new labour contracts imposed in Portugal last November expired today, and the Government published legislation to regularize the country's wage structure. The new law aimed to curb the rash of strikes and, more recently, lockouts since the leftist military takeover 22 *months ago.*

It defined those groups empowered to publish collective labour demands and outlined an apparatus for Government arbitration of contract disputes.

The law published today also said wage settlements must "give priority to the adjustment of the overall increase in salary figures". Specific wage guidelines, curbing the large increases which owners contend have choked private enterprise, are expected to be published after a Cabinet meeting on March 5.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, last night announced a top-level meeting of European socialists in Portugal next month in what seemed a move to muster international support for his party before the general elections.

Speaking on the radio, Dr Soares said the Committee for the Defence of Democracy in Portugal would meet in the northern city of Oporto on March 12 and 13 to discuss the relations between Portugal and Europe.—Reuter.

Paris store blast was 'revenge'

*Paris, Feb 29.—A group call*ing itself "The Internationale for Revolutionary Solidarity" has claimed responsibility for the explosion which wrecked the basement of Marks and Spencer's Paris branch last week.

The group claimed the bombing was in revenge for the "assassination" of Frank Stagg, the IRA hunger striker.

OVERSEAS

Congress in Mosco told of 'socialism in colours of Franc

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Feb 29

The Communist Party congress adjourned for the weekend after M Gaston Plissonier, the French delegate, had addressed a Saturday morning session. His was the thankless task of substituting for his chief, M Georges Marchais, who, having bearded Big Brother at the recent French party congress, chose not to appear at the Moscow congress.

M Plissonier's address, though straightforward, sounded slightly lame and anticlimactic after the ringing challenge voiced by the Italian party chief, Signor Enrico Berlinguer. He told a sceptical auditorium that the French Communist Party had chosen the democratic road to socialism which he said was suited to the prevailing conditions in France. This road would lead through profound reforms, he said, of the political and economic structure. They would be designed "to liquidate the dominance of capitalist monopolies".

To communist true believers of whatever nationality this must have sounded like rampant reformism, especially when M Plissonier quoted Lenin for his purpose: "Our slogan, as Lenin said, is democracy carried to the end, that is, to socialism. For us that means the guarantee of all individual and collective freedoms."

M Plissonier then went on to describe "socialism with the specific features of our country, socialism in the colours of France". This was exactly what

Mr Pyotr Masherov, retary of the Byelorus and Politburo candi ber, had in mind wl nounced "efforts to Marxism" by stre through "national ments"".

M Plissonier we accuse the presen Government of taking the country Nato and supporting ronic aspirations German imperialism" never heard here b quoted M Marchais t that proletarian intern was indivisible and gencies among parties should not i common struggle fo goals. The French Communist Parties v by close ties of broth Franco-Soviet frien deep roots.

All of this earne sonier an appenda *Pravda* report of h "Applause. All rise pared with "Stormy applause. All rise other foreign speake

During the free Soviet congress dele advantage of the var afforded them, inclu to shops well stocked at modest prices, thea and other cultural Sizable groups of for visited various mil demies where they v tained. Mr Janos Hungary, and his gro aircraft to Tbilisi, were treated to Georgian hospitality.

Another protest in New York over Concorde

From Our Correspondent
New York, Feb 29

A new demonstration was held outside Kennedy Airport today by opponents of Concorde. The plan was to have cars disrupt traffic to and from the airport, and so bring further pressure to have Concorde prevented from landing in New York.

Meanwhile, Mr Michael O'Laughlin, the mayor of Niagara Falls, on the Canadian border, told a local radio station that Concorde would be welcome at the town's airport. Local people would be glad of the employment and trade that it would bring.

Soviet polit prisoners o hunger stril

Moscow, Feb 29.— people who claim th tical prisoners have hunger strike for th of the twenty-fifth S munist Party Congr test against their con sident sources said t

The sources said th had been denied th present their deman to the congress. plained of harassm nourishment and "psychiatric repressi

The hunger strik staged by 30 prisone mir jail, near Moscow 50 inmates of priso the Urals and Siber

Forged passport haul in Denmark

Copenhagen, Feb 29.—Danish police have found a large cache of forged passports and documents believed to be linked with an international *gang of swindlers.*

Mr H. O. Joergensen, head of the fraud squad said today the cache was found in a house on the outskirts of Copenhagen.

Sea bathing on Côte d'Azur

Paris, Feb 29.—There was bathing on the Côte d'Azur and the café tables were out on Paris pavements in the sunshine today as France enjoyed *a freak "Little summer".*

In Perpignan the first strawberries (grown under glass) have been picked. Firemen have been fighting 10 forest fires throughout the south.

Frigate hits Icelandic gunboat amidships

From Ronald Kershaw
On board HMS Scylla
off East Iceland, Feb 29

A politically explosive incident occurred yesterday when the Royal Navy frigate Yarmouth hit almost midships the Icelandic gunboat Baldur. The captain of the Yarmouth later said that there was no other course he could have taken.

The Ministry of Defence suggested that the collision had been staged by the Baldur for publicity. The official explanation of the incident is that the Yarmouth was close marking the gunboat Baldur which made an attack on a group of seven trawlers fishing to the south-east of the main fishing fleet.

The ministry spokesman on board the command frigate Scylla said that the Yarmouth, which had been going up to 24 knots had been full astern at the time of the collision. The Baldur "made no effort to alter course or speed and did not give way".

The Baldur did not have its warp cutting gear streamed at the time of the incident.

The spokesman said there was a suspicion that an Icelandic Fokker Friendship aircraft in the vicinity at the time *contained reporters.*

It is believed but not confirmed that the Yarmouth sustained damage, possibly to her stern and that a marine engineering officer from HMS Andromeda went on board to assess it.

Our Copenhagen Correspondent writes: Britain's use of naval vessels in the cod war was condemned in a statement approved here today by the praesidium of the Nordic Council, an interparliamentary body from Fin*land, Denmark, Iceland, Norway* and Sweden. It said the ships should be withdrawn so that the parties involved could reach a peacefully negotiated solution.

Leading article, page 13

Kenya ends protest clo of border with Uganda

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 29

Kenya's border with Uganda reopened this weekend after being closed for two days by Kenyans protesting against recent statements by President Amin that western Kenya and the Southern Sudan are historically part of Uganda because the border was wrongly moved by Britain in the early years of the century.

The closure, which halted deliveries of petrol and other goods to Uganda, followed a boycott of Ugandan goods by dockers at the port of Mombasa. This is still in force because the Kenyans say they have not yet received an acceptable apology from President Amin for his claims on their territory.

President Kenyatta yesterday repeated that Kenya would never consider any claims to its territory, but mad reference to Ugand pala, President Am had no intention of inch of Kenya's te added that Presider *was one of his b* despite the rece between the two cou

A lengthy message dent Amin last w Kenya did not re adequate apology, followed by another tents have not yet closed but which is be aimed at restor relations.

Kenya has now supply Uganda wit less payment is advance. In reply, announced that fore (including buses a must pay for their f in foreign currency.

EEC faces resentment in Turkey over trade rights

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 29

EEC foreign ministers are expected to make an important effort this week to arrest an alarming deterioration in the Community's relations with Turkey. If allowed to continue, it is feared, it could encourage Ankara to reconsider its political commitment to Europe and the West in general.

The opportunity will come tomorrow when the foreign ministers meet Mr Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, their Turkish colleague, for one of their regular reviews of the operation of Turkey's treaty of association with the EEC, which came into force in December, 1964.

Mr Caglayangil is certain to voice strong Turkish resentment at what Ankara regards as the steady erosion over the years of the privileges of association (which envisages eventual full membership) since the EEC has extended preferential trading arrangements to a string of developing countries.

This sense of resentment has been accentuated by Greece's application to join the EEC, to which the Nine earlier this month gave an unconditional welcome, brushing aside the doubts expressed by the European Commission.

Although the Turks accept that they are not in a position economically to contemplate such a step themselves, they are deeply worried about the political implications of Greek membership. Inevitably, they feel, the Nine will be drawn into taking the Greek side in Cyprus and elsewhere.

On the trade front, Ankara contends that its agricultural exports in particular are now treated less generously than those from many other non-Community sources. The Turks argue that this is an important reason for their heavy deficit in trade with the EEC.

Having pledged themselves as long ago as 1973 to a revision of the provisions for the import of Turkish farm produce, the Nine then pleaded for time. They argued that they needed first to await the outcome of recently concluded trade negotiations with Israel, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

When the EEC finally made its offer, the Turks rejected it out of hand as an insult. They asserted that its terms were inadequate to maintain their competitive position on the Community's market against the agricultural produce exported by other Mediterranean countries.

Another problem is that the financial aid protocol of the association agreement expires in May, and no new offer has been made—though the European Commission has proposed some 500m Units of Account (about £250m).

FNLA and Unita to be expelled from Zaire

Brazzaville, Feb 29.—The two main nationalist movements opposed to the Angolan Government of the victorious Popular Movement (MPLA) will have to leave Zaire immediately under a new agreement designed to restore normal relations between Zaire and Angola.

The pact was reached here yesterday by President Mobutu of Zaire and President Agostinho Neto of Angola, who agreed they would not allow military activity to be organized against one another from their respective territories.

The two movements, which will have to leave Zaire territory, are the National Front (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence (Unita). Both fought the Popular Movement in the Angolan civil war.

The National Front has had headquarters in the ral of Kinshasa, an been supported by Z past year.

Another movemer for the Liberati Cabinda Enclave (a also have to cease Zaire. Cabinda is enclave of Angola, Zaire (Congo) river

A joint Zaire-An *muniqué said th* refugees living in return "freely" to try of origin. Th government says million such refuge living in Zaire.

About 6,000 form policemen, who fle during Zaire's po ence strife, will als ated at Presidem request.—Reuter.

The Pope in good form at reception

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Feb 29

The Pope appeared in excellent form when he greeted a group of foreign correspondents at the Vatican Palace yesterday. He seems to have fully recovered from the rigours of Holy Year, which ended last Christmas.

He was very much at ease as he joked with his visitors in frequent departures from his prepared text. The Pope, who is 78, walked with less difficulty than recently and was able to go up and down steps without help.

Stolen part of Mussolini's brain returned

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Feb 29

Relics stolen from the tomb of Benito Mussolini, including an urn containing part of his brain, have been returned to a priest in the Bologna basilica.

The relics, consisted also of two military caps and a sword. They were handed over by a man who then disappeared.

The brain fragment was returned to Italy 10 years ago from the United States after a long battle by Signora Rachele Mussolini, the dictator's widow. It had been taken to America for analysis.

UN formula to end strike

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 29

Mr Helmut Debatin, a United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, has been talking to both the management and employees over the weekend in an attempt to end the United Nations staff strike at the Palais des Nations.

A formula that could be acceptable to the 2,700 general services staff whose unions called the strike was apparently drafted during a meeting between Mr Debatin, who was sent from New York to resolve the situation, and the heads of the seven United Nations organizations here.

The strike was called on a question of principle: the unions alleged that the Palais des Nations directorate was stalling on the implementation of an accord to accept the results of an independent survey comparing United Nations wages with the "best prevailing rates" in Geneva.

Mr Powell sees no role Britain in Rhodesia

Britain has no business to seek to mediate in Rhodesia's political future because, with no power in central and southern Africa, she has no responsibility there, Mr Enoch Powell, United Ulster Unionist *Coalition MP for Down, South*, said on Saturday.

The United Kingdom, he said, should claim no greater responsibility for Rhodesia and its people than for any other foreign, independent state.

Mr Powell was speaking to the Coventry Chrysler Management Club.

Britain has no power in central and southern Africa. Britain has therefore no responsibility, because responsibility *without* power is nonsense.

There is, however, much reason to fear that Britain might nevertheless entangle herself in Rhodesia and thus in southern Africa generally under the double effect of the fiction that Rhodesia is a British colony and the prevalent hysteria about Russian penetration of southern Africa. Unless the surrounding omens are all misleading, something very nasty is going to happen in R necessarily in the n the near future, bu later, and more likely later. There is nothing can do to avert or de by attempting to do easily bring heartfelt self and actually face and suffering of othe The United Kingdom r nize the fact that—wi or unwisely, fortunat tunately, constitution constitutionally—Rhod a foreign state, foreig act, and that its peopl aliens by the act o government, like th colonists in the eighte They have. In the e end solemn manner pudiated the status of jects; and the Unite can have, and ought greater responsibility and its people than f foreign independent people.

It is no business of t to mediate between t work in central an Africa which will de outcome in Rhodesia we can neither contr sue.

EUROPE'S LEADERS: PUTTING A PRICE ON THEIR HEADS.

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In addition, there will be an exclusive interview with the Shah of Iran who analyses his country's recent overspending and presents the measures currently being taken to balance the state budget.

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هكذا من الأصل

OVERSEAS

...abour begins to see ...r Whitlam as ...ectoral liability

...ur Correspondent
...rne, Feb 29

...more developments ...be weekend concerning ...between the Australian ... Party and the Iraq ...ment it is becoming ...likely that Mr Gough ...n, the former prime ...r, will be replaced as ... of the Opposition. ...still not clear what part, ... Mr Whitlam played in ...ged attempts to obtain ...0 (about £250,000) from ... help pay the party's ...gn costs, but there seems ...oubt that he knew some... about the negotiations. ... people both inside and ... the party now believe ...r Whitlam was involved ...e him a serious electoral ... He may be replaced ...riday at a meeting of ...ty executive.

...y it was revealed that ... William Hartley, a ...an Labour left winger ... supporter of the Arab ... wrote letters to the Iraq ...ment during November ... funds for the election ...gn.

...as these letters that led ... visit in December just ... the election of the two ... who had breakfast with ...itlam in Sydney. This ... point that Mr Whitlam ... denied.

... letters were personally ...ed by Mr Henry Fisher, ...luey businessman who ... to Baghdad in mid... ...ber. Mr Fisher has ... connected with the ... right of Australian ..., but apparently his ...ion to Israel gave him ...thing in common with Mr ... Mr Fisher has now ... country.

... first suggestions that ... had been negotiations ...n the party and Iraq were ...ed last week by *The Australian*, the national daily owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch. Mr Murdoch has been a persistent opponent of Mr Whitlam and it is believed that he played a personal part in publishing the story, though he was in London.

Yesterday Mr Robert Hawke, the Labour Party president, arrived home prematurely from a conference in Geneva but would say little to reporters. He did explain that he was in no way involved in attempts to raise Arab dollars for the party, which no one doubts as his emotional dedication to the Israeli cause is well known.

The favourite to replace Mr Whitlam is Mr William Hayden, the former Treasurer, who has not yet said if he would seek the leadership and has maintained he still fully supports Mr Whitlam.

Mr Whitlam specifically denies that he discussed election funds or foreign policy at his breakfast with the Iraqis. It has been suggested that Mr Whitlam always has little to do with fund raising. But the fact that he did meet the visitors and that some sort of deal was later negotiated is damaging.

All that can be said safely about the Iraqi affair is that there is some substance in the allegations. As a result some people will have to take the blame.

Canberra, Feb 29.—Mr Whitlam today accused Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, of using police state methods on the government investigation of the allegations of overseas fund raising.

His statement followed the seizure on Friday of diaries belonging to his five bodyguards in an attempt to establish his movements before December's general election.—Reuter.

Sadat tour brings £350m in grants

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Feb 29

Egypt's ailing economy has received a shot in the arm with immediate financial assistance totalling about $700m (£350m) from Gulf states toured by President Sadat, who returned to Cairo today.

Saudi Arabia has contributed $300m and informed sources said Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar would together give another $400m.

The money was expected to be used in increasing production of essential commodities, which are in permanent shortage, and to settle part of short-term loans which Egypt had borrowed at high interest rates, reaching 16 per cent in some cases.

Besides the cash grant, Saudi Arabia has decided to increase its share in Saudi-Egyptian investment companies operating here. It also has proposed a collective Arab fund for further assistance to Egypt.

Observers in Cairo believed the financial assistance reflected the Gulf states' support of President Sadat's policy and his practical approach to the conflict with Israel. Joint communiqués issued after the President's talks in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait backed Egypt's stand in the Middle East crisis.

Throughout the tour, Mr Sadat emphasized Egypt's undiminished commitment to bring about Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, which he described as the core of the Middle East problem.

Mr Sadat said at a press conference in Kuwait—the last of a series he gave during his nine-day tour—that it was imperative that Middle East peace momentum should be maintained. The Arabs had wrested the initiative from Israel, which "should not be allowed a breathing space".

On the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Mr Sadat said: "Something is being cooked between Syria and Jordan. I do not want to direct accusations against anybody and I am waiting for things to become clearer." The cohesion of the Syrian and Jordanian fronts against Israel was vital for the battle and Egypt welcomed the presence of the two fronts, but rejected moves at the expense of others.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv: The Cabinet in Jerusalem today approved an urban development project for Galilee involving the requisitioning of 1,625 acres of Arab land and 1,000 acres belonging to Jews.

The plan is designed primarily to enlarge Jewish towns in the region where the Jews make up only 42 per cent of the population. The Arab majority in Galilee has been a source of concern to Israel leaders.

The development programme also includes a project to ease the Arab housing shortage in the area.

Arab villagers in Galilee promptly attacked the decision saying it would sour relations between Jews and Israeli Arabs and may also impair the prospects of peace with Arab neighbours.



Home life: Mr and Mrs Richard Nixon visit a Chinese family at a commune outside Canton.

Personal attacks on Mr Teng in Peking

From David Bonavia
Peking, Feb 29

A personal tone has invaded the attack on Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister. A pseudonymous article in the *People's Daily* today accused him of trying to "emasculate" Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directives and of "wanting the dowry".

Experienced diplomats in Peking are now convinced that the attack on Mr Teng is being led by Mrs Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's wife, who was a leading force in Mr Teng's overthrow 10 years ago.

A senior Chinese official is said to have told an East European delegation that there is no chance for Mr Teng to "reform himself", the let-out which is usually given to politicians

Thousands of wall posters in Peking and in the provinces have suddenly been amended to name Mr Teng after a period of three weeks during which he has been attacked only as "the unrepentant party faction in authority taking the capitalist road".

The atmosphere in Peking remains outwardly calm though many people today attended political meetings or went in buses to view posters attacking Mr Teng at a main university campus.

The personal attacks in cartoons and slogans which were so characteristic of the Cultural Revolution have been revived. Mr Teng is being abused as "a three-headed monster". This refers to the accusation that his political line over the past year has been a continuation of the "revisionism" attributed to the disgraced former head of state, Liu Shao-chi, and the former Defence Minister, Lin Piao, who was said to have been killed while trying to escape after a coup attempt four years ago.

Today's recreations of past Mr Teng in the *People's Daily*—largely reflecting those which have already gone up on wall posters—concentrate on his policy of promoting expertise and moderation above politics.

Hong Kong, Feb 29.—Chou En-lai, the late Chinese Prime Minister, is being criticized by name in wall posters appearing in the streets of Canton, according to travellers' reports. The posters blame Chou for the rehabilitation of Mr Teng.

Travellers said they had witnessed fist-fights between radical students, who had put up the posters, and Chou supporters who tried to tear them down. Some of the posters had been covered with black paint.—Agence France-Presse.

Peking, Feb 29.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, and his wife left Canton for the United States today after a week-long visit to China.

Mr Nixon disclosed to reporters accompanying him on his three-day tour of southern China, that Chairman Mao had talked to him in Peking of the political crisis in China since the death of Chou En-lai. Mr Nixon, however, did not give any details.—Agence France-Presse.

Armed men seize Briton at sea in Philippines

Manila, Feb 29.—A British woman is being held by armed men in the southern Philippines after having been kidnapped at sea, military authorities said today.

The woman, identified in initial reports as Miss Eunice Diment, aged 36, was captured yesterday off Basilan island, 550 miles south-west of here. According to military sources, officials were trying to contact the kidnappers. No ransom had been sought so far, they added.

Local reports said the woman was kidnapped when her motor boat was intercepted by another vessel. She had at least two companions with her at the time. One report said a Filipino had also been taken.

Mr Daniel Weaver, director of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, which employed Miss Diment, said no contact had so far been established with the kidnappers.

He said her kidnapping was reported by the crew of the boat she was travelling in from Panikayan island to the nearby Basilan island.

The crew said their vessel was stopped by armed men in a motor boat and Miss Diment was seized. The armed men allowed Mr Solaiman Barhama, Miss Diment's Filipino landlord, to accompany her.

But the crew did not say whether the armed men were Muslim rebels or ordinary bandits.

Miss Diment, who has a sister in Poole, Dorset, had been working with the Institute, an American missionary organization, since July, 1972. She had been in the southern Philippines for about a year.

In September, Muslim pirates seized a Japanese cargo ship, with its crew of 26 Japanese and three Filipino officials, and held them for 90 hours.—Reuter.

[The Foreign and Commonwealth Office said that they had heard reports of Miss Diment's kidnapping and the British Embassy in Manila had been asked to investigate.]

...ta leaders ...lved ...urder cases

...Our Correspondent
..., Feb 29

...jailed leaders of the ...Greek junta are to appear ...an Athens appeal court ...ow for two trials which ...pected to explode the ...hat the military coup of ...1, 1967, had been blood...

...first case involves Vassi...eslis, a boy of 15, who ...led by two bullets in the ... his skull, after an argu...ith troops.

...is Andrikopoulos, aged ...mer sergeant has been ... with the murder.

...ond trial will be for the ... of Maria Kalavrou, a ...ged 24, who was shot ...om a passing tank on the ... the coup.

Banker to head American mission to China

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 29

Mr Thomas Gates, a banker who was Secretary of Defence at the time of the Eisenhower Administration, is to become head of the United States liaison office in Peking, according to informed sources here.

Mr Gates will be 70 in April. He will succeed Mr George Bush, who has returned home to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Given the typical election year difficulty that President Ford is facing in recruiting and retaining officials for senior positions, Mr Gates is being seen here as an exceptional catch for the Administration.

...ws praying on Temple ...ount face arrest

...Moshe Brilliant
...iv, Feb 29

...Shlomo Hillel, Israel's ...r of Police, said last ...hat Jews caught praying ... Temple Mount, in the ...y of Jerusalem, will be ...d.

...television interview he ... Government was deter... to maintain its policy of ...nce at the shrine sacred ... Muslims and Jews, with the Esplanade of the mount reserved for Muslim prayer and the Western Wall at the foot of the mount for Jews.

His statement seemed calculated to still rumblings of an Islamic holy war which had been provoked by an Israel magistrate's ruling last month exonerating Jews who had been charged with breaches of the peace by holding a religious service and singing Hebrew songs at the shrine.

Rabat rejects 'Sahara Republic' claim

Rabat, Feb 29.—Morocco said today that the Saharan Republic, announced this week, was proclaimed on Algerian territory and not in the Western Sahara, the area in dispute.

Mr Ahmed Taibi Benhima, the Information Minister, said the Bir Lahlou oasis, near which the Polisario Front independence movement said it had proclaimed the republic, had been razed by Moroccan forces after they occupied it without a fight on February 8.

Morocco was ready to provide aircraft for journalists or diplomatic observers to visit Bir Lahlou and the surrounding area. Moroccan aircraft constantly patrolled the Western Sahara, and no assembly of people of any size had been reported anywhere in the area.

The proclamation, he added, could have been made only in the Tindouf area on the Algerian side of the border. The only concentrations of people in the region were there. Bir Lahlou is about 80 miles inside the Western Sahara.

Morocco and Mauritania are taking over administration of the desert territory under an agreement with Spain, which formerly controlled.—Reuter.

A worrying who's who in Massachusetts

Governor Wallace's is the only face known to all Democrats

From Patrick Brogan
Boston, Feb 29

Massachusetts has everything: students and workers, industry and universities, busing and unemployment, blacks, Irish and others. It also has eight men running for the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

The election is now in full swing, and the primary here could turn out to be one of the key events in the process because of its effect on later primaries. There are so many candidates, however, that it is difficult for those not paid to follow such things to remember who is who. Only George Wallace is out on his own, known to everyone and quite unmistakeable. He will win the hardcore anti-busing vote, but it will be hard to detect among other votes cast what consideration proved important to each candidate.

The big labour vote, whose chief concern is employment but which gets most excited about busing, is tempted by the Wallace mirage, partly because its favourite candidates, Senator Hubert Humphrey and Senator Edward Kennedy, are not running. Labour leaders dream still of the ideal ticket: Mr Humphrey for President and

US Presidential Elections 1976

Mr Kennedy for Vice-President. The delegates who are elected here on Tuesday would all, except perhaps those committed to Governor Wallace, switch with alacrity if the need arose.

The academics would prefer a real liberal and Mr Morris Udall will probably carry Cambridge easily. He has won the support of a liberal hero, Professor Archibald Cox, who was dismissed as Watergate special prosecutor by President Nixon in October, 1973, because he insisted that the President should hand over his tapes.

The professor's voice carries much authority in Harvard, where he teaches, and Mr Udall uses his name on every opportunity. He has won the endorsement of Mr Tip O'Neill, majority leader in the House of Representatives and member for a Boston suburb.

Mr O'Neill's support is important—mainly because of his influence with the state's labour leaders. There is no longer a political machine in Massachusetts to deliver the votes in the old style, but Mr O'Neill's voice carries clearly down to ward level.

The fact that he supports Mr Udall is also significant because his real loyalty is to Senator Kennedy. The coalition of old-fashioned machine politics and liberals built by John Kennedy might, therefore, rally behind Mr Udall.

This is bad news for Mr Sargent Shriver, a Kennedy brother-in-law whose only hope of political survival is his wife's family. His is a hopeless cause and the Kennedys do not waste their time and influence on such gestures.

Mr Shriver is the beneficiary of one important but qualified endorsement, that of Senator George McGovern. They ran together in 1972 and the senator perhaps owed his former deputy the favour of a little support. He has not offered it in Massachusetts, however, but in Vermont, which is having a primary on the same day.

He said that Mr Shriver was clearly the best candidate there, a statement of dubious value as the only other man running there is Mr Jimmy Carter, one of Senator McGovern's bitterest opponents in 1972.

In Massachusetts, Senator McGovern has remarked that the electors would do well to choose a liberal candidate, such as Senator Birch Bayh. As Massachusetts voted McGovern in 1972, the only state to do so, such a vague comment is perhaps better than nothing. Mr Bayh is giving considerably more pace, however, to an endorsement from Mr Daniel Moynihan, who has just resigned as representative at the United Nations to return to Harvard.

The situation among the conservatives remains unpredictable. Mr Jimmy Carter has not paid nearly so much attention to Massachusetts as has Senator Henry Jackson, his chief rival at this stage of the game. His meetings are always well attended, however, and his supporters are enthusiastic and competent.

Mr Jackson has far more volunteers, money, advertisements and has spent far more time here. He also has a lot of labour support, of the conservative variety. If he succeeds in beating Mr Carter he will, for the first time, become a serious contender for the presidency, instead of a contender who takes himself seriously.

Mr Carter invades Wallace area

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 29

Mr Jimmy Carter ran second to Governor George Wallace, of Alabama, by only 4 per cent in South Carolina Democratic Party caucuses this weekend, a creditable result in what had been considered Wallace country.

At precinct level, the first stage of the caucus (party meeting) process for choosing delegates, Mr Wallace was accorded 27.9 per cent, Mr Carter 23.7 per cent, with 46.8 per cent uncommitted. Local party officials predicted that most of the uncommitted delegates would swing to Mr Carter eventually.

In Oklahoma, where the caucuses moved to the second stage, Mr Carter again picked up momentum, although again trailing behind the uncommitted. He moved to 28.8 per cent, against the 14.6 per cent given his nearest rival, Mr Fred Harris, a native Oklahoman who had been claiming victory at the caucuses two weeks ago. Mr Wallace won only 6 per cent.

Mr Ford delights Cubans who cannot vote for him

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 29

The principal candidates campaigned in Florida this weekend where the primary on March 9 is being seen as a make or break encounter between President Ford and Mr Ronald Reagan on the Republican side, and Mr Jimmy Carter and Governor George Wallace.

The President, riding in an open car in pouring rain, got so soaked that one could clearly see the bullet-proof vest he wears for such outings.

He proclaimed it one of the finest days of his political life after he had been given a "Viva Ford" cheering reception from Cuban exiles who had only just become naturalized Americans and, therefore, cannot vote in the primary.

Mr Ford delighted them with a denunciation of Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, whom he called an "international outlaw" for sending his troops to Angola. He gave a warning that the United States would take "appropriate measures" if Cuba succumbed to the temptation of "armed intervention in the Western hemisphere".

This seemed a retreat from the warnings, often sounded by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, that the United States would not tolerate any more Angolas in Africa, but perhaps not too much notice should be taken of campaign rhetoric.

Mr Reagan, meantime, was campaigning in the citrus belt. He lashed out at Dr Kissinger for wanting to give up sovereignty over the Panama canal. He won loud applause when he said: "We bought it, we paid for it, and it's ours."

As for Mr Jimmy Carter, he was encouraging his campaigners in Florida to believe that he is now about to defeat the favourite, Governor Wallace. His team released a private poll showing him beating the Alabama governor by a percentage of 34 to 33, with 23 per cent for Senator Henry Jackson.

Mr Wallace limited his weekend campaigning to attending such traditional events as the "swamp cabbage festival".

Reagan profile, page 7

Growing US concern over Moscow radiation reports

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 29

In an attempt to allay rising concern over the radiation allegedly suffered by staff at the American Embassy in Moscow, the State Department has insisted that its medical division "has found no medical problems that it believes to be related to the situation at the Embassy".

However, officials would not deny a report that the husband of an Embassy secretary, who died of cancer in 1968, had been awarded a financial settlement arising out of the allegedly inadequate medical care provided for her by the Embassy in Moscow.

The officials refused to discuss whether the case was related to the so-called microwave radiation which, it emerges, has been going on for about 20 years.

The *Washington Star* on Saturday quoted another official as admitting there was greater American concern over the health hazards from American electronic countermeasures at the Embassy than from radiation by Soviet jamming devices.

The situation is now so thoroughly confused that the Embassy staff in Moscow have written a very blunt letter demanding a full explanation.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the *Washington Post*, morale at the Embassy has plummetted. The fact that blood tests have apparently revealed no ill effects has not mollified those who want the full story revealed. Why, they ask, was a special medical technician sent from Washington, to be followed by an extra doctor?

Oil espionage case man found shot dead

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Feb 29

Mr Norman Rees, an engineer who was said to have sold oil industry secrets to the Russians, was found dead at his home in Southbury, Connecticut, today. Police said he appeared to have shot himself.

According to a report in the *Dallas Times-Herald* yesterday, Mr Rees, an employee of Mobil Oil, had been a communist sympathizer during the Second World War. He had later sold information on oil refining to the Russians.

The newspaper claimed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had found out about Mr Rees's activities and forced him to become a double agent.

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Maybe you think of Barnardo's as a big charity ttle children. But in fact our children cover all ages. ou can imagine, it's quite a problem to feed, clothe educate them. And every year our problems, quite lly, grow bigger.

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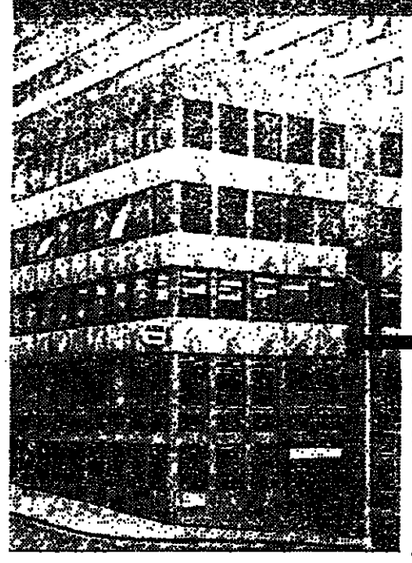
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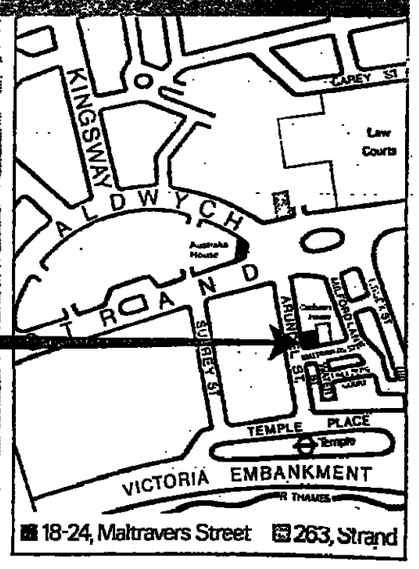
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■ 18-24, Maltravers Street ■ 263, Strand

The business of the branch of ANZ Banking Group at 263 Strand, having outgrown the available accommodation, has been transferred to new premises at 18-24 Maltravers Street, WC2R 3EF which is situated next door to Canberra House. In addition to providing a full range of banking and travel services, the new branch will house the Bank's Migrant Advisory Centre in London.

Mr. Alex Wilson continues as Manager.
The telephone number is 01-836 6655.

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SADLER'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672 (Recorded bkg. inf. 278 8450). Until March 20. Eve 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30. D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT & SULLIVAN. Tom'L. tomor. & Wed.: The Gondoliers. Thur. Fri. & Sat.: The Yeomen of the Guard. Seats available from 50p-£3.50.

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THE WONDERFUL HIT MUSICAL
"All the fun of the Forties"—D. Mail
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ALBERY. 834 3878. Evenings 8. SATURDAYS at 4 and 8.15.
"Best performance by an Actress"—Evening Standard Award.
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A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY
"AN ECSTATIC EVENING". Sun Tel.

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Last 2 weeks—must end March 13
RONALD PICKUP in
The Award-Winning Comedies
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR 1974
Evening Standard Drama Award
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"AN ELECTRIFYING EVENT" Tms.

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Michael DENISON. Derek GRIFFITHS
THE BLACK MIKADO
Best musical 76 & probably 77. S. Tms.

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in CITY SUGAR
by Stephen Pallakoff

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Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. Thur. Sat 2.30.
MUST END MARCH 15
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"Blaze a glamorous trail." E News, in QUEEN DANNIELLA
"Big, flashy comedy." Sunday Mirror.

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A NEW MUSICAL
"MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING, WONDERFUL STAGE STAR."—News of the World. "ME AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

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OVER 100 PERFORMANCES

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"A JOYOUSLY GOOD SHOW." Punch
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ABSENT FRIENDS
"ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

GLOBE. 437 1592. Prevs. Thur. Fri. & March 8, 9 at 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Opens March 10 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.
TONY BRITTON
PETER BLYTHE. JILL MELFORD
THE CHAIRMAN
A Comedy by PHILIP MACKIE

GREENWICH. 858 7755. Prev. tnt. 8.0. Opens tomor. 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Morag Hood & Freddie Jones in THE SEALS.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE. 722 9301. Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8. YOU'LL NEVER BE MICHEL ANGELO.
"A very funny, indeed ... Fin. Times. "The jokes is loving and brilliantly exploited" D. Tel. "excellent" Times.

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Edward Woodward. Geraldine McEwan. Jennie Linden. Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's
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HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.45, 8.50
The New Hit African Musical
IPI TOMBI
"Pulsating musical."—Ev. News. "The huge cast is superb."—S. Times.

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IPI TOMBI
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JEROME KERN'S MUSICAL
VERY GOOD EDDIE
"IT TAKES OFF, IT FLIES, I REALLY LOVED IT" N. Y. Times.

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2nd YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
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100 tickets held for sale at door.

THEATRES

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ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30.
James Bolam, Janie Ashar & Stephen Moore in Christopher Hampton's
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ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 3.45. Sats. 5 & 8
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WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN
24TH YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND
in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

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J. P. DONLEAVY'S
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Margaret LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM
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"IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST THRILLER IN TOWN." Punch.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317
Opens March 3 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
BALLET ESPANOL "SILUETAS"
LUISA ARANDA & JOSE ANTONIO

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692/7765
Evenings 8.0. Sat. 6.45, 9.0.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol
FIONA RICHMOND in
COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
LET'S GET LAID
Twice Nightly at 7.0 & 9.0.
2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. at 3.
JIMMY JEWEL in
COMEDIANS
By Trevor Griffiths. "The most exciting play in London."—S. Times. Transfer from The Old Vic.
Must end next month!

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Mon.-Fri. 5. Sat. 5 & 8.15. Bower Preds. in PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT/A SLIGHT ACCIDENT. Th. 8. Sat. 11. Young Vic in DREAM PEOPLE (for 8-11 yrs.).

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt. 8. OTHELLO. Tue., Wed., Thu. 8. AS YOU LIKE IT. 80p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30: New Revue. SWEET TEMPTATION
Opening tonight 11 p.m.
LENA MARTELL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1 BARRY LYNDON (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.05, 7.55.
2 THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.50, 8.50.

ACADEMY ONE, 437 2981. Jean Mickin, Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 3.00, 6.15, 8.35.
ACADEMY TWO, 437 5129. Lst 3 dys. SEVEN SAMURAI (A), full version. Progs. 12.30, 3.00, 7.40.
ACADEMY THREE, 437 5819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414. THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10, 5.00, 7.50.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER in Visconti's CONVERSATION PIECE (A). Mon. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.35. Late show Saturday at 11 p.m.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). Pic. Circus (A). Tom Cat Royal Charity Premiere in the presence of H.M. THE QUEEN and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Open at the palace from tomorrow.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. HUSTLE (X). Progs. Daily, 2.50, 5.30, 8.50. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 3750. Mizoguchi's SANSHO DAYU (A). 1.50, 3.55, 6.00, 8.0 & SPACE PLACE (U) 1.0, 5.45, 8.30 MYRA BRECKINRIDGE (X) & PAYDAY (X). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 2252). Robert Mitchum, Charlotte Rampling, FAREWELL, MY LOVELY (AA). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.05, 5.30, 8.55. Circle seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771), Dustin Hoffman "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00, 8.15. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). Jack Nicholson in ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST (A). Cont. progs. 12.10, 2.40, 5.25, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011/2). THE KILLER ELITE (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.05, 4.45, 8.15. All seats may be booked.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES. THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 6071. Box office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.20, 9.20. Sats. progs. 11.15 am, 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Sun. progs. 5.45, 8.45. Bkble. Last 2 weeks.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5892. Hermine's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.50, 9.30. Ends March 10.

PHOENIX. Opp. East Finchley Station. 883 2525. ANKUR—THE SEEDLING. (AA). Progs. 4.00, 6.15, 8.55.

CINEMAS

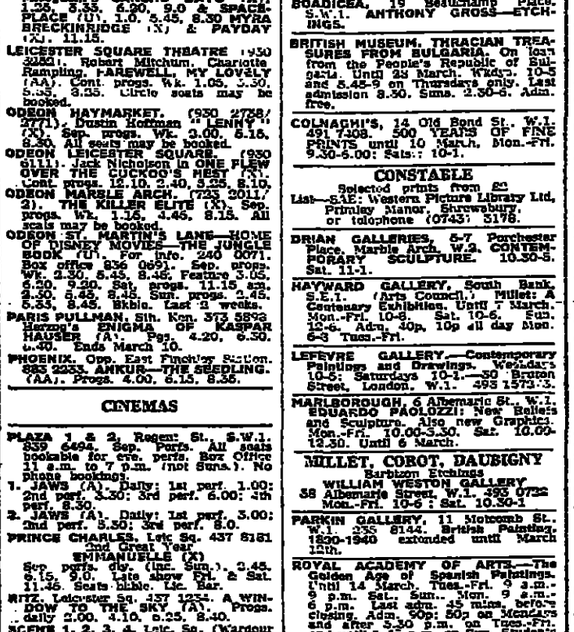
PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St., S.W.1. 839 6494. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable for eve. perfs. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00; 2nd perf. 3.30; 3rd perf. 6.00; 4th perf. 8.30.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 3.00; 2nd perf. 5.30; 3rd perf. 8.0.

PRINCE CHARLES, Lstr Sq. 437 8181 (3rd Great Year)
EMMANUELLE (X)
Sep. perfs. dly (Inc. Sun.). 2.45, 5.15, 9.0. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic. Bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. A WINDOW TO THE SKY (A). Progs. daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.25, 8.40.

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4, Lstr. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 3470.
SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. show, Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.30, 3.30, 4.55, 6.25, 9.25. Lte. show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
SCENE 3. 2nd YEAR. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte. show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00. Ken Russell's TOMMY (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.55, 6.50, 9.15. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00.

WARNER WEST END
Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1 HOUSE OF MORTAL SIN (X). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last 3 days.
2 THE MASTER GUNFIGHTER (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
3 OPERATION DAYBREAK (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
4 AL PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.00, 7.50.



THE ARTS

Serpent of Old Vic

Tribute to the Lady
Old Vic

Irving Wardle

Val May's scrap-book on the career of Lilian Baylis was first presented two years ago to mark her centenary. But Saturday's charity gala performance on the eve of the National Theatre's move to the South Bank proved more than a ritual leave-taking of the Old Vic.

It was there partly to help London's greatest playhouse into its next, and so far unsubsidized, lease of life; a cause for which the Equity Old Vic Fund (8 Harley Street, W1) will be glad to receive contributions. Also, like the parental cottage which a Scottish professor built on the roof of his Edinburgh mansion, the simple origins and clear-cut values of the Vic are worth carrying over to the company's magnificent new home. "Art", said Lilian Baylis, "is a bond between rich and poor": a saying that certainly smacks of Victorian piety, but the time has not yet come to discard it.

Baylis's character, her monumental tactlessness, her business calls to the Almighty, her dedication to her triple theatrical empire (qualified only by her devotion to two appalling dogs) is a part of English folklore: but as she specialized above all in the short and crushing quip ("Quite a sweet little Generil") her dramatic possibilities are somewhat limited, and much of Mr May's labour has gone into setting up situations for the lady to explode with celebrated one-liners.

No matter: the sight of Peggy Ashcroft hunched over the roll-top desk and lecturing Susan Fleetwood (as Sybil Thorndike) on *Macbeth* while wiping a trampled sausage on her skirt and devouring it; or her subsequent march downstage in the Hon MA gown to fix the fickle customers with a gimlet eye and demand "Why aren't you coming to see *King Lear*, you bounders?" gave you the feeling that the very walls of the building were speaking. Not to mention the moment where she shed her wig and 30 years to play Beatrice to John Gielgud's Benedick.

Ralph Richardson, the other principal guest (besides the indomitable Thorndike, who was there to see the last curtain), built some wonderful comedy out of thin air, leading off with a tribute to his old patron Harcourt Williams, "he never ate much—he ate a lot of Bemax", and shuffling the parts in a scene from *Antony and Cleopatra* making sure he drew the lead. Albert Finney, depuizing for Olivier, led the National players through our greatest theatrical success story, culminating in the heroine's resurrection to lecture her boys and girls on how to comport themselves when they get to their posh new place.

Loyalties
BBC 1

Leonard Buckley

This drama of an officer and a gentleman turned thief is the most dated of John Galsworthy's plays. It concerns itself with the cast system that still exists in our society but its house party and clubland setting belongs to a bygone age. Besides, it has moments that seem fatuous today. Nobody nowadays would urge the disgraced officer to run off to a foreign war. Mr Callaghan would not like it. And the chance of prison for his simple theft would seem remote.

Cedric Messina's production last night, which was directed by Rudolph Cartier, seemed uncertain at first whether to search out the continuing topicalities or to settle for a period piece. Certainly the bygone age was evident. The ladies showed their flapper mentality. The stuffiness of the men quite beggared belief. Robert Flemyng as the General commanding this particular clique could not have been without breaking. John Carson as the house-party host played throughout as if he suspected something wrong with the claret, and Edward Fox, clipped of voice and poker faced as the doomed Captain, would have made the conventional ramrod look like a wilting lily.

Yet the woodenness had method. These puppet characters jerked us unerringly into grasping the strings to which they were attached—the codes that govern our lives. Restraint was the keynote of the acting, and Charles Kay gave the upstart Jew whose accusation touched off the drama a sallow composure that made him a more credible associate of the clique than he has sometimes seemed.

The ladies, of course, could be allowed their fling. Dinah Sheridan as the hostess giggled and Catherine Schell as the Captain's wife sobbed genteelly to order, while Polly Adams as their vital young friend made the most of a part first played by Cathleen Nesbitt. Nor would you have expected the lower classes to show self-restraint. So Frank Middlemass could add a fruity touch as Gilman the grocer.

Mr Gilman did not like Hebrews. Events since Galsworthy's day have made anti-semitism the ultimate obscenity at which even our permissive generation jibs. It was ironed out of the recent production of *Trilby*. Here, though, its elements were intrinsic, and Galsworthy exposed them as relentlessly as he did the rest of our imperfections.

Assman Quartet
Purcell Room

Max Harrison

On Saturday the Assman Quartet introduced string quartets by three generations of contemporary German composers. These pieces were written especially for the Assman ensemble and made up a rewarding experience, unsensational yet satisfying.

First came the youngest, Dieter Acker, born in 1940, whose quartet No 2 of 1971 contains aleatoric elements within a strict framework. It is crammed with interesting textures made up of hard, chittering sounds that often are shaped into large, even violent gestures. There are points of repose, such as the third of the six movements, where the music has considerable sensuous beauty, yet more characteristic are the hyperactive fourth and fifth movements, wherein Herr Acker has some very abrasive things to say.

At least equally unremitting in its intensity, even in the quiet passages, is the quartet No 2 of Frank Michael Beyer, who was born in 1928. This single-movement work is highly concentrated, perhaps excessively so, and it was helpful of the Assman Quartet to play it twice. Beyer's piece, which dates from 1969, was the only one of which I was able to obtain a score, and I can say that both readings of this acutely demanding piece were accurate besides being full of spirit. The other performances sounded equally secure.

Senior among these three unfamiliar composers was Fritz Buchtger, born in 1903, whose quartet No 3 employs serial technique. More spiky, outwardly discontinuous, its contrasts more overt, this was less immediately arresting than the other pieces, resorting less often to the newer devices of string-writing. Buchtger's argument is conducted at a more traditional pace, and though invention is constant throughout his three movements, the listener is never confused by an excess of new impressions. Finally, reassured that the string quartet is alive and well, we relaxed to a finely pointed account of Schoenberg No 3.

Coming shortly

■ A new Nigerian play *Parcel Post*, by Yemi Ajibade, opens at the Royal Court Theatre on March 16. It concerns a Nigerian household in Islington where the family are nervously waiting for the arrival of the virgin bride. When the bride arrives, however, things do not turn out as expected. *Parcel Post* is directed by Donald Howarth. The cast includes Rudolph Walker, the playwright himself, Taiwo Ajai and Glenna Forster Jones.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

The Times Special Reports
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.
THE TIMES

ART EXHIBITIONS

BELGRAVE GALLERY
17 Motcomb Street, S.W.1. 235 0066
ALISON DEBENHAM (1900-1967)
Open Mon.-Fri. 10-6.

BOADICEA, 19 Beauchamp Place, S.W.1. ANTHONY GROSS—ETCHINGS.

BRITISH MUSEUM. THRACIAN TREASURES FROM BULGARIA. On loan from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Until 28 March. Mon.-Sat. 10-5 and 6.45-9 on Thursdays only. Last admission 8.30. Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 491 7408. 50th Anniversary EXHIBITION until 10 March. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.00; Sats.: 10-1.

CONSTABLE
Selected prints from an exhibition—SAE: Western Picture Library Ltd, Priuley Manor, Shrewsbury, or telephone (0743) 3178.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2. CONTEMPORARY SCULPTURE. 10.30-5. Sat. 11-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council.) Millet: A Centenary Exhibition. Until 7 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 50p, 10p all day Mon. 6-8 Tues.-Fri.

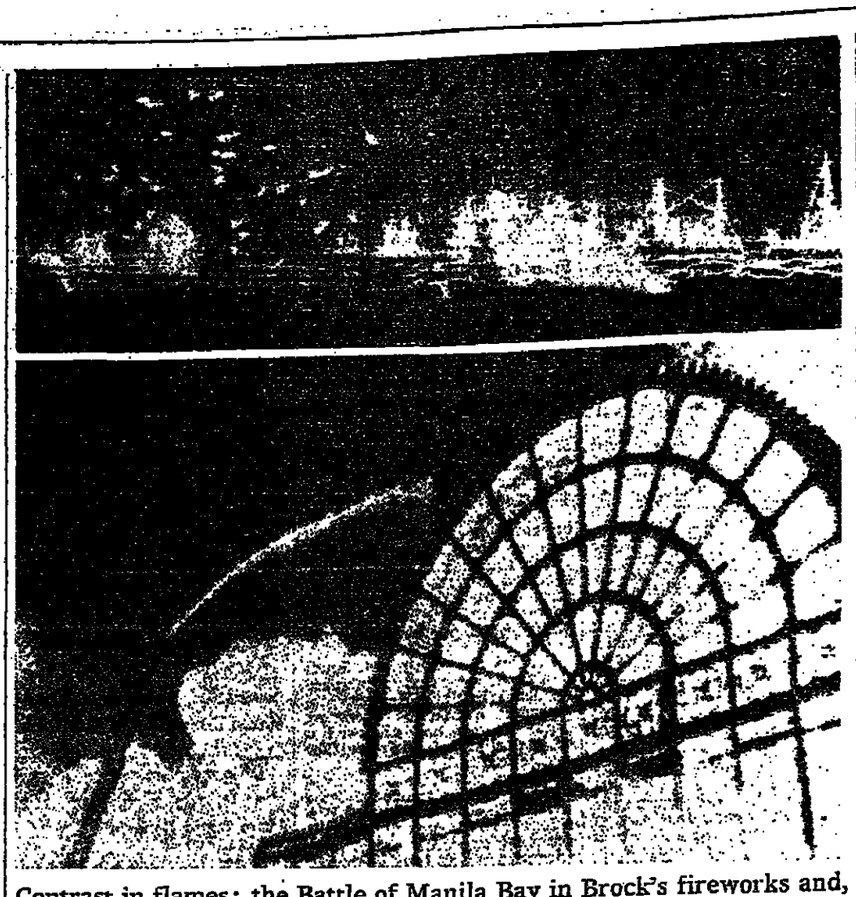
LEFEVRE GALLERY.—Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5: Saturdays 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. EDUARDO PAOLOZZI: New Bolles and Sculpture. Also new Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. Sat. 10.00-12.30. Until 6 March.

MILLET, COROT, DAUBIGNY
Barbizon Etchings
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
58 Albemarle Street, W.1. 493 0722
Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sat. 10.30-1

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., W.1. 235 8144. British Painting, 1880-1940 extended until March 12th.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Golden Age of Spanish Paintings. Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri. 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Sat. Sun. Mon. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mins. before closing. Adm. 90p: 50p on Mondays and after 5.30 p.m. on Tues.-Fri. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sun. Students and pensioners half price.



Contrast in flames: the Battle of Manila Bay in Brock's fireworks and, below, the fire that destroyed the Palace in 1936

Palace of varieties

Paxton's Palace
By Anthony Bird

(*Cassell*, £4.50)

The Crystal Palace was one of the first great monuments of popular entertainment. When it was opened in Hyde Park in 1851, there was hardly anywhere else in London a respectable girl could go unaccompanied. The Palace even had the ultimate mark of pop status (remember all those worries about rock festivals?): public lavatories. At the time, according to Anthony Bird, there wasn't a single one in the whole of the rest of London.

As with most mass-marketed goods—chocolate or sceut or soap powder—the box was the thing. The Palace itself was at least as important for visitors as the contents. Paxton's Package must be the best-known building that no longer exists. This is partly because of the name—a brand-image inspiration of Douglas Jerrold's at Punch. But partly it is because of the Palace's association with fun.

This was not, of course, the intention of the serious-minded men who brought it about, as Mr Bird's book underlines. Henry Cole, the civil servant who had the idea; Prince Albert, the chief patron; Brunel, the drafter of the first accepted design, dropped later in favour of Paxton's; Paxton himself, the great gardener: all these were men after Samuel Smiles's own heart. Improvers of self and others; engineers at heart, whether or not they were *engineers by profession*.

One of the main opponents to the pollution of Hyde Park by a pleasure dome, Colonel Charles de Laet Waldo Sibthop MP, said: "I would rather meet a highwayman, or see a burglar on my premises, than an engineer." (Nowadays he would be rolling up at the Aire Valley or Epping motorway inquiries.) But the Palaceers thought that engineering brought light to the world.

The Palace certainly brought *much public pleasure*. Bird's account is a bit laboured, and does not add much to already published accounts. He tends to lurch from a rather arch belles-lettres style to a close scrutiny of bolts, nuts and stresses. But he does convey the pleasure.

As a London Funarama, the apotheosis came *after* the Palace left Hyde Park for Sydenham Hill. That is why I find this part of Bird's book the most interesting. The move was a bit of private enterprise by Paxton; otherwise the building would have been pulled down. As it was, it was rebuilt more grandiosely and stood from 1852 to 1936.

In an age that had not dreamed of Roy Strong, the Sydenham Palace tried to project and simplify culture. There was a concert hall for 4,000, with a huge organ. "During the opening ceremony", says Bird, "Clara Novello, singing the solo parts of the National Anthem, reached a B-flat of such electrifying power that all the policemen present raised their hats in the air contrary to precedent and discipline". There were also restaurants; Brocks fireworks; tropical palms. The artworks of the ages were reproduced in plaster—a 19th century Disney World. Abu Simbel was reconstructed here a hundred years before it was lifted out of the way of the High Dam.

It met (as they say) a need. The V&A and the Albert Hall did not exist till later. *This* Crystal Palace did well enough as a popular success (though not financially) to pup the permanent white elephant of Alexandra Palace as a north London imitation.

Like all pop structures, the Crystal Palace never had much regard for the Bauhaus solemnities of "truth to materials" and suchlike. Everyone—including Mr Bird—has emphasized its pioneer use of modular techniques, its interplay of cast iron and glass, a greenhouse raised to the power of *n*. But there was a fair amount of fudging with wood in it. Brunel's rejected brick-built mausoleum would have lasted a thousand years; Paxton's was never intended to last anything like the 85 it survived for. And it was the wood that *caused it to burn down in the* biggest display of its life, on the night of 30 November 1936. Only the plaster iguanadons and pleisiosaurs remained, like *Blue Peter* mock-ups, on an island in a lake in Paxton's grounds.

But the dead Palace bequeathed a sports ground, a football team and a folk memory to London. The fireworks displays that used to be held there symbolized the truth of the matter. Unlike other uses of gunpowder—and unlike other uses of cast iron and glass—this was harmless extravagance, the sheer fun of waste.

Paul Barker

Twilight of the Gods
Coliseum

William Mann

The English National Opera's three London cycles of Wagner's *Ring* ended on Saturday. Before long, the production will be taken on tour, most of the roles being swapped here or there, as in London. One of the Brünnhildes, for example, is Katie Clarke, *who comes* from Oxford and has returned here via Vienna and Bayreuth.

Hers is a true Brünnhilde voice, ample, true, and even, warm in quality, with an incisive edge where required, lucid with words. Rita Hunter's costume does not suit her: she looks shorter and slighter of build, designed by nature for an appealing, vulnerable interpretation rather than Miss Hunter's radiant, dauntless heroine. On Thursday Miss Clarke sang the *Siegfried* final scene sometimes tentatively, never feebly, most sympathetically when confessing her anxiety at her new, non-divine status (the section centred on the *Siegfried Idyll* quotation). The high-lying music gave her no trouble.

Some, I know, found her a cold Brünnhilde on both evenings: that was because she stood and delivered most of the time, like a chicken mesmerized by a fox—as a brand-new Brünnhilde may well do. She did sing with plenty of feeling, *especially in Twilight of the Gods* when assaulted by the fake Gunther, and when refusing to give Waltraute the ring, and when countering Siegfried's oath on Hagen's spear—these last two were very spirited. She needs time with a sympathetic stage producer and, no doubt, time also to ease into a convincing visual as well as musical presentation of the part.

She was apologizing for flu, though her voice sounded healthy. Perhaps that explains why Siegfried made no attempt to embrace her, even at parting. Otherwise, Jon Weaving made an ideally sympathetic Siegfried to watch, extraordinarily handsome and intelligent, a hero with whom anyone would swear blood-brotherhood. His voice is small for the Coliseum, his words always clear; in his last monologue he sang out splendidly and gave us a ringing top C worthy of his physique.

Siegfried on Thursday had been struck by flu: the ENO's three resident Mimes were all laid low, so John Dobson was imported from Covent Garden, singing in German. Mr Weaving (also Leipzig's Siegfried) responded to him in kind, as did Malcolm Rivers, the cogent Alberich. On Saturday we had Elizabeth Connell as a blazing Waltraute, superb in her narration, and Valerie Hill as a strong Third Norn. Also we had Charles Mackerras inspiring and controlling his forces in magnificent style: his versatile mastery is not to

Times Profile

Ronald Reagan

A real politician in a cowboy suit



ld Reagan is not my choice the American Presidency, nuch of the opposition he aroused is irrational. For most part it assumes that s are non-serious people right enough to be politi-, especially if, as in the of Mr Reagan, they have d in cowboy movies and duced the *Death Valley* series on television.

ere is also the prejudice g eastern intellectuals and alists against California. olitics are seen to be as stantial as those double res Hollywood used to pro- twice a week before the d World War. The popu- ythology, according to the ologist, Mr Richard Scam- is that every second Cali- a voter wears a button led "I am a kook."

uch voters, as we are in- ed, are interested in yoga, arianism, or cyrogenics. are said to be little old s in tennis shoes who con- Ronald Reagan a leftist the John Birch Society as iddle-of-the-road group of ical activists. More recently ie much politicized roster screwball Californians, have been added gun- g Black Panthers and gy, sandalled students e political rhetoric deals four-letters words, of which ' is not the most con- ous."

ere is no reason to believe actors or actresses are unfit he White House, Congress he House of Commons. s is a profession which can re intelligence and imagi- n, but it is true that the who have tried to play a ng role on the political have managed only to gthen existing prejudice. nessa Redgrave is unlikely the people's choice, and lection of George Murphy, ld song-and-dance man, to United States Senate was only for a giggle. I can l him intervening in a te debate on the Vietnam in 1970 to say that a Bud- leader in Saigon re- ed him of Yul Brynner in *King and I*, and that the ent demonstrations at home nded him of the immortal Porter play, *Anything*

knocked his fellow Sena- in the aisles when he said a student, who had inter- ed one of his speeches. his hair so long that in ornia he would have been ired to cut a fire break igh it so that the fire de- ment could get in if sary. "The student said he would dance on my and then disappeared. If going to dance on my as an old soft-shoe man ld like to test him out to if he has the proper m. He did not give me that rtunity."

rdly a good commercial for ellow actor and Californian, Mr Reagan, in spite of all e decades in film and tele- n studios, has fluffed his often enough on the stump uggest that he cannot work out a script. Yet he did st beat President Ford in Hampshire. He is not a ical innocent or ignoramus. ct worth remembering if performance during the aign is to be understood.

agan has been involved in cs for as many years as ent in the studio. Indeed, ice claimed that his film r suffered, that he was mined to be the "Errol of B movies" because of olitical activities.

k in the forties he was a l, a member of Americans emocratic Action and the Federalists, and a very ive campaigner for Demo- candidates smeared as ies by Mr Nixon. What- Democrats may now say, hought so highly of him se days that he was in- to run for Congress. d, he was elected presi- f the Screen Actors Guild terms, and led a strike television residual rights ors.

liberalism did not survive st-war strikes which crip- Hollywood. He denounced nism in testimony before ouse Committee on Un- can Activities and cam- d for Mr Barry Goldwater t, thus preparing the way second career as a con- ve Republican politician. lf-hearted attempt to win Republican presidential ation in 1968 was more sful than even he had ed.

was undoubtedly a suc- Governor of California 1966 to 1974. Mr Jesse the then Democratic r of the California ply, said: "As a governor he has been better than Democrats would concede t nearly as good as most icans and conservatives like to think. As a poli- I think he has been masterful."

herited from his Demo- predecessor, Mr Pat a budget deficit of 0m, and bequeathed to mocratic successor, Mr Brown, the son of Pat, us of $500m. His most ive accomplishment was orm of the welfare pro- which earlier had ed to bankrupt the n an extraordinary tri- a liberal Democrat to rvative Republican. his or said, "The Reagan programme is holding considering today's high oyment, it is amazing as kept welfare down as s it has."

pointed more blacks and Hispanic-Americans to important state government posts than any of his predecessors, established an effective Ecology Corps, and sponsored anti-pollution laws which are said to be the toughest and most effective in the country. After voting to dismiss Mr Clark Kerr, the president of the University of California, and threatening to use the highway patrol to stop campus riots, he doubled the university's budget and awarded impressive salary increases to faculty members.

With a population of more than 20m, California is the most populous state in the Union, and one of the most complex. Any other governor with such a record would be regarded as a natural candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, a writer in *The New York Times* said that his public image as a second-rate cowboy actor concealed a well-kept secret that would do Reagan no injury. "He is a closet moderate and regularly practised compromise with consenting adult politicians in Sacramento."

The suggestion that Reagan is in fact a real politician in cowboy actor's clothing is doubly significant when the electoral importance of California is considered. Its primary is often the most influential, in part because of the state's political clout but also because it is one of the last to be held before the national conventions. It can make up a lot of minds. For instance, in 1964 Mr Goldwater did badly in the earlier primaries but his victory in California started an unstoppable bandwagon.

California also sends more delegates to the conventions, but no less important psephologists regard it as a barometric and not a kooky or volatile state. In *The Real Majority*, Scammon wrote, "Among large states, Illinois and California are the two that vote most consistently like America as a whole. Since 1948 California has never been more than two percentage points away from the final national percentage for the presidential winner".

This obviously does not make Mr Reagan a presidential winner. But it does suggest that the man who won a Californian gubernatorial election with a majority of one million votes can claim to be representative of a large section of the national electorate, and given the political power vested in him as the leader of California Republicans he must be regarded as a credible presidential candidate. Then there are the issues.

The two which have emerged so far are second thoughts about the value of Dr Kissinger's détente policy and dissatisfaction with Washington and its bureaucracy. Both of them are basically traditional conservative issues, but even liberal Democrats admit that they are now national issues and might well swing the campaign. They also happen to be issues long pushed by Mr Reagan, and which he might be able to develop better than President Ford and many of the candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He has been less than successful with the first because of the cowboy image, but Dr Kissinger is no longer seen as the man on a white horse and President Ford has hardly established national confidence in his ability to formulate and pursue a sound national security policy. The Democratic front runners do not have to worry about a cowboy image, but none of them has had much experience of national security affairs except Senator Hubert Humphrey.

Reagan has sought advice from Mr James Schlesinger, the former Defence Secretary. His speech at the Pilgrims dinner in London last year made sense to those who assumed that the Russians were not necessarily building more missiles, tanks and warships than the United States to join the peace pledge union.

Reagan still has a long way to go before persuading the average American that he can safely be allowed to be in control of anything more deadly than a six-shooter loaded with stage blanks, but no one can question his credentials as a critic of the Washington bureaucracy and federal spending. He did efficiently govern the largest state in the Union, and at the same time transform a massive deficit into a respectable surplus. He is not tarred with the Washington brush as is President Ford, who has spent 28 years in the federal capital. He also jumped on this particular bandwagon long before any of the other candidates.

I should point out that California has benefited from federal spending. Its share of federal money is generally larger than its share of the federal tax burden, but Watergate and Vietnam have enormously increased the average American's suspicions of Washington. Mr Jerry Brown, his Democratic successor at Sacramento, the state capital, has become very popular since adopting the creed that small is beautiful, but he is not in this year's presidential race. Reagan has already struck some resonant chords and this issue could bring him within sight of the Republican nomination as long as he does not fluff his lines too often.

Which brings us back to Reagan the man. Sixty-five years old and six feet tall, he still holds himself straight and weighs less than 13 stone. The friendly boy-next-door face is heavily lined, the quizzical smile switches on a bit too quickly to be reassuring, but his hair is thick and without a touch of grey. Investigative reporters, in the best American tradition, have gathered snippets of his hair after visits to the barber's shop, and have solemnly reported that no trace of dye was found.

He is apparently happily married to a very attractive woman, drinks only an occasional glass of wine, and apparently has none of the other vices. He is rich, and those investigative reporters have failed to uncover any evidence of corruption or dishonesty although his income and investments were so arranged when he was Governor that he paid no state income tax. That cost him a lot of votes in his second gubernatorial election, but he did no more than other wealthy Americans with shrewd tax advisers.

Alistair Cooke, the old maestro of Anglo-American journalism, had this to say about Mr Reagan when he was Governor. "He sounds like a decent, deadly serious, baffled middle-class professional man. This, as an executive geared for social rebellion and reform, may be his weakness. But it is his strength among the voters that, in a country with a huge middle class, he so faithfully reflects their bewilderment at the collapse of the old middle class standards, protections and, perhaps, shibboleths."

To that extent, to use the language of Hollywood, he rides centre stage as the good guy. A conservative good guy, but the United States is a basically conservative country, and because of the two issues of détente and big government 1976 could be the year when conservative principles and prejudices will also appeal to the growing legions of independent voters.

I am not convinced. I still believe that the election will go to the Democrats, as long as they can produce a reasonably good candidate from the pack now in the field or from those waiting on the sidelines for a brokered convention.

At this early stage, this is not Mr Reagan's main consideration. He must first try to win the Republican nomination, which means defeating President Ford. The conventional wisdom holds, and in this instance it is wiser than usual, that an incumbent President cannot be denied the nomination if he wants it, but Ford obviously feels insecure. He has been running scared against Reagan for many months.

The national public opinion polls also suggest that he has not overreacted. Reagan is a real challenge, and in this age of televised elections he should have an advantage over Mr Ford, but again I am not convinced. His professionalism as a television performer may in fact be a disadvantage in that it could be mistaken for clever contrivance and practised play-acting.

The irony of it is that Mr Reagan the politician may be unable to get rid of the cowboy actor's image.

Louis Heren

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Bayliss hoping for full strength side

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

After his team's defeat by Gloucestershire in the semi-final round of the county championship at Bristol on Saturday, Ken Jones, the Lancashire coach, opined, with an understandable piece of hyperbole, that the result (15—7) reflected one of the greater acts of Christian charity. It certainly was a game that Lancashire lost as much through their own defects as by the positive virtues of the champions and, as a display of what two of the best English combinations can produce on a dry and windless day, it left almost everyone in a depressed, despairing mood.

Coming through confidently and decisively enough at the climax—by a goal and three penalty goals to a penalty goal and a try—Gloucestershire no doubt are entitled to see things rather differently. Although that doughty competitor, Burton, declared himself fit at the eleventh hour, the absence of Nelmes and Fidler on the left-hand side of their scrummage cost them vital weight, experience and lineout capacity. Sargent at loose head fared creditably against the redoubtable Cotton, but for much of the contest Gloucestershire's pack was subjected to unwonted indignities in the tight, and it speaks much for the seasoned crafts of Pullin that he still was able to win the heads against the Scottish hooker, Fisher, by 5—1.

For 10 minutes before the interval and for the best part of 30 more afterwards Lancashire led 7—6 and looked the likelier winners. Then, following a lineout, Bayliss blasted through the middle from a scissors with his stand-off half, Christopher Williams, and, when he was stopped by Aitchison, Lancashire yielded a crucial penalty. Butler's kick, from almost the most comfortable angle and 30 yards, went sweetly home.

If Lancashire's heads now drooped a bit it was from another retreating Gloucestershire scrummage that Kingston coolly lifted a kick down the middle for exploitation by the other Christopher Williams (in the centre) and Watkins. The white jerseys drove enthusiastically into a successful ruck, the stand-off Williams moved the ball left to Butler, and Clewes, appearing outside him from the opposite wing, with a clever dummy opened up a clear pass to the line for Morley.

This fine try was duly converted by an untroubled Butler who, with two first half penalty goals (one of them from 46 yards) brought his championship tally this season to 66 points out of 102. Although he missed four other penalties, all were from long range or difficult angles, and he never missed by much. But Gullick, who had one of those days when his goal-kicking carried no conviction whatsoever, missed as many by generous margins, as well as pulling a near-sitter of a conversion when Briers got the Lancashire try. This last was obtained after Briers, picking up an inaccurate clearance kick from the opposing stand-off, scythed infield to chip ahead himself. Morley was confounded by a dastardly bounce and Briers, gathering with commendable legerdemain, went clear away.

Christopher Williams, a big, robust stand-off with a powerful boot, excellent hands and a mind of his own, contributed much to a telling Gloucestershire advantage at half-back. His strength, when he came off his left foot from a ruck, all but got him a first-half try, but he lost the ball over the line. He might, in retrospect, have wished he had opted for going on the outside, through an inviting gap.

His opposite number, Aitchison, kicked shrewdly early on, but became obsessed with cutting back inside or, like Waring, failing with his boot to get Butler moving laterally. All this, combined with poor distribution or handling in midfield, left two fleet-footed wings in near idleness. Gloucestershire, with more limited tactical horizons, made fewer mistakes but still contributed their quota.

Briers, his try apart, had one early chance from a nice half break by the sturdy Bond. Slemen, distinctly quick and incisive on limited ration, once snapped round Morley with an impressive thrust that must have been noted by the two England selectors present. In the present state of play, Slemen could be close to a cap.

Beaumont had a good day in the lineout for Lancashire but Neary, plagued by Rollitt at the tail, looked some way below par. He was troubled by an Achilles tendon in midweek, and I wonder whether he was wise to play at a time when rumour has it that the national selectors may be honing the knife.

For Gloucestershire, Rollitt had an afternoon when his destructive virtues were especially valuable. Rafter added to his growing reputation on a flank and Watkins, with a typical non-stop performance, served a reminder that he remains an excellent all-round forward, and that, with rather more height and weight, he might so easily have been a permanent member of the England XV.

Gloucestershire, through to the final for the seventh consecutive time, will meet Middlesex at Richmond on March 27. None of their players can feel more satisfaction than Bayliss, who first played for the county in 1960, aged 17, and was now making his fiftieth appearance. He has not played for the Gloucester club first XV since November. "At full strength", he declared, "we shall win our third successive title. I suspect that Middlesex would prefer to be taking on Lancashire."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. T. Butler; R. J. Clewes, J. A. Pullin (Gloucester, Captain), C. J. Williams, A. J. Morley (Bristol); C. O. Williams, P. Kingston (Gloucester), G. Sargent (Sydney), J. V. Pullin (Bristol), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), R. A. Powell (Llanelli), A. Troughton (Bristol), J. A. Watkins (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt, M. A. Rafter (Bristol).

LANCASHIRE: D. G. Gullick (Orrell); M. Slemen (Liverpool), A. M. Bond (Broughton Park), K. Lyon (Orrell), R. T. Briers (West Park), K. S. Aitchison (Fylde), J. Waring (Orrell), J. Blackhurst, C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), P. E. Colton, A. R. Trickey (Sale), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde), R. Creed (Sale), J. O'Driscoll (London Irish), A. Neary (Broughton Park, captain).

Referee: D. Jones (Notts, Lincs and Derbys).

Temporary setback for Ireland's plans

Three of Ireland's party to play England at Twickenham on Saturday have influenza and another man has a leg injury. Tom Grace, a threequarter, and Stewart McKinney, a forward, missed the training session at College Park, Dublin, yesterday because of flu and Philip O'Callaghan, another forward, returned to the dressing room before the end of the session.

Donald Canniffe, a scrum half, did not take much part in the training apart from putting the ball into the set scrum. He injured a leg playing for his club on Saturday and had six stitches in his calf.

However, all four should be fit in time to fly to London on Thursday. William Duggan, the No 8, who had treatment for a back injury last week, played for his club on Saturday and is fully fit.

Meanwhile a clean bill of health was reported after the Welsh training session at Port Talbot as they prepared for their match against France, who are also unbeaten. The only member of the selected side to be in any doubt is Terry Cobner, of Pontypool who missed the match against Ireland because of a knee injury.

He trained lightly and will have a full fitness test on Thursday. John Dawes, the Welsh coach, is confident that Wales can add the grand slam to the triple crown. He said: "A number of the players had been involved in hard cup matches yesterday. In view of that we had a quiet period after lunch but worked hard during the morning."

Irish twice as good with one less man

London Irish more than doubled their score after having their prop forward, Newberry, sent off by the referee, Peter Lillington, for an offence in the ruck, midway through the second half, against Richmond on Saturday.

At the time of Newberry's dismissal, Richmond were moving to a comfortable victory, but being reduced to 14 men seemed to inspire the Irish, who pressed Richmond hard to the end and picked up two tries by Ridley in the process. Richmond won 25—14.

Rosslyn Park added 34 points in the second half to beat Oxford University 48—4. Oxford had two players off, injured, as Rosslyn Park piled up the points. Scores came regularly, with ice boot of Weston responsible for 13 points to add to his first half try.

In Wales, a crowd of 9,000 watched Swansea beat Aberavon 24—18 in the quarter-final round of the Welsh Cup. There was not much constructive rugby but Swansea took a firm hold when their kickers scored with seven out of eight first half attempts at goal. And the kicking went on, with not a single try being scored in a match which ended in a win for Swansea by seven penalties and a dropped goal to six penalties.

Rose is a thorn to Northampton

By Gordon Allan

Last season was one of Northampton's worst. This season they are doing much better because, it is said, they decided to concentrate on the basics. But in the sunshine at Leicester on Saturday, after 13 consecutive victories, and watched by an England selector, they failed to concentrate hard enough and Leicester won by three penalty goals, a dropped goal and three tries (24 pts) to a goal and two penalty goals (12). When they met at Northampton last October, Northampton won 28—12.

Rose, Leicester's 19-year-old full-back, who played for England schoolboys last season, and is still at Loughborough Grammar School, kicked three penalties and scored a try. He was standing in for Money, the Leicester captain, who is injured. His first penalty was from 30 yards, his second from 50, and his third from 45. Soon afterwards he almost kicked one from 60. His try began at a lineout near the corner for which he himself found touch. Leicester won the ball from Northampton's throw and Rose appeared outside Barker, chipped ahead, and dived in front of two Northampton defenders to score. His line-kicking, positioning, and attacking instinct, were impressive, and the only obvious blemises on his performance were a couple of missed tackles.

Rose was not the only thorn in Northampton's side. There were eight in the pack, to start with, and none was sharper than Adey, Millican and Kempin, who spread alarm and despondency among Northampton's inside backs, or Joyce and Rowell, who took a large share of the ball at the lineouts.

Rowell is 36 and playing as effectively as he ever did when England gave him two caps 11 years ago. Millican, who played three times for Scotland in 1973, is now back to something like his best form. Adey is consistency itself at No 8.

The Leicester three-quarters did not move the ball often, any more than Northampton did, because it was a game dominated by the forwards and by the kickers. Kenney, a 19-year-old scrum half, gave Jones a good service, the centres tackled well. Barker dropped a goal (a somewhat unusual feat for a wing), and Duggan, besides scoring a try, made a flying tackle to prevent Oldham scoring one at an important point early in the game.

Northampton's forwards were lacklustre and their backs shilly-shallied. They hinted at better things in the first and last quarters, but in between they were under pressure, made mistakes, and gave away penalties (a Leicester failing too). Page, their centre of gravity, did not kick as tellingly as he can, and Oldham and Parker had few chances.

Barker, dropped his goal, right-footed, from 40 yards when Page failed to find touch from a penalty on the Northampton line. Duggan scored his try in injury time, collecting a pass from Bracewell above his head and beating three men with changes of pace. Kenney scored the other Leicester try, in which Jones, Duggan, and several forwards were concerned. For Northampton, Rayhould kicked two penalties and converted a try by George.

LEICESTER: W. M. H. Rose; J. Duggan, E. Holley, K. Bracewell, B. Barker, B. Jones, S. Kenney; R. G. Cowling, P. J. Wheeler, H. French, R. E. Powell, M. Joyce, J. Kemp, D. J. Adey, J. C. Millican.

NORTHAMPTON: P. T. Rayhould; N. Parker, D. J. Clarke, I. F. Oldham, B. J. V. Gibbens; I. D. Wright, J. C. Page, K. Knight, G. M. Sclater, S. Watson, C. Wright, D. Mason, P. H. Street, V. C. M. Cannon, C. N. Phillips.

Referee: R. S. Lockerbie (Northumberland).

Welsh errors could prove costly at Sale

By Richard Streeton

Eight tries at Old Deer Park on Saturday hints at a reasonable standard of entertainment. London Welsh beat Neath by two goals, a penalty goal and three tries (27 points) against three goals (18) which might even suggest that past glories had been recaptured. There would, however, only be a hint of truth about both these deductions.

Spasmodically London Welsh flipped the ball about in that old carefree style, but their handling was not reliable. Most of the tries for both sides came from an ability to pounce on opposition errors. That is why I cannot see the Welsh overcoming Sale in the John Player Cup on March 13. Sale are not given to mistakes and if they keep the game tight the Welsh will be stifled.

Neath, meanwhile, in common with every other visiting pack from Wales I have ever watched at Old Deer Park, saw the necessity early on to use the boot and fist a shade too carelessly. A less capable referee could well have lost his head. Certainly at least one Neath forward was fortunate to receive more than one warning for dirty play. There really does seem to be some truth in the old joke about the Richmond atmosphere and "polite clapping" proving an irritant to some visitors.

Eight feasible penalty chances were awarded to London Welsh for misdemeanours by Neath forwards who crossed that subtle boundary between fair and unfair play but John Taylor could only kick one successfully. He also missed three conversions so all told the Welsh might have doubled their score, though this would not have been quite fair. By the time the referee had made his point, Neath suggested in one or two good running moves near the end, that different tactics might have paid them better dividends from the start.

Llewellyn, the London Welsh full-back, dislocated a shoulder five minutes from the end after some generally sound work. Shanklin (2). Hughes, Gray and David Rees scored the London Welsh tries and Taylor converted two of them. Hughes and David Rees were elusive runners; Baker Gray and the newcomer, D. R Thomas, the best of the forwards.

For Neath, Peter Davies, Wynne Davies and Collier scored tries and Poole converted all three. Wynne Davies confirmed his ability as an attacking full back and Martyn Davies was a dangerous forager behind the scrummage until he hurt an arm in the second half.

LONDON WELSH: D. Llewellyn; D. Rees, K. Hughes, G. Williams, J. Shanklin; R. H. Phillips, W. Hullin; T. Jones, A. G. Baker, S. R. Gray, D. P. Thomas, M. G. Roberts, J. Taylor, A. J. Gray, S. Warlow.

NEATH: W. Davies; K. Collier, M. Jones, D. J. Poole, A. Rees, P. Davies, G. Peters, D. Lewis, M. Richards, J. Landford, R. Thornton, R. Hughes, D. Davies, W. Lauder, C. Lee.

Referee: G. C. Lamb (London).

Roundhay can take heart from defeat

By Tom Cooban

Coventry's greater experience enabled them to beat Roundhay by a goal, a penalty goal and two tries (17 points) to a goal and two penalty goals (12) at Chandos Park on Saturday. Three internationals at the heart of their attack brought them safely through a stern encounter. Strangely, their renowned pack were less effective, though few could have surpassed Nimmo, another international, in the lineouts.

Roundhay have had a memorable season and saw their first-ever fixture with Coventry as a means of demonstrating their fitness to be among the top clubs in the land. The narrowness of their defeat must be a measure of their ability to beat Gosforth on March 13 and thus enter the semi-final round of the John Player Cup competition.

The sturdy, determined home pack matched Coventry in every way. The captain, C. C. Smith, led it well, and Aspey and Holley created many individual openings. Orum, eager and durable, again proved himself one of the best scrum-halves in the north. Unfortunately illness and injury had caused a rejig of the back division, from which the most notable absentees were K. Smith, the stand-off and Ramskill, the full back. Perhaps this was the reason occasional passes went astray when opportunity offered.

After half an hour of no more than ordinary rugby, Orum converted one of the penalties Coventry so regularly incurred, but by half time the visitors led with a try by the right wing, Maisey, which Evans converted, and another by Barnwell on the left. As on other occasions, Cowman, the stand-off, and G. W. Evans, and Preece, the centres, made the running. The accomplished full back, P. Evans, joined in.

Roundhay fought back spectacularly in the second half, but gained only a penalty goal, kicked by Orum. P. Evans matched this with another penalty, and then Roundhay made a series of attacks which lesser clubs than Coventry could not possibly have survived. Finally, P. Evans made his only mistake of the match. His clearing kick bounced off Murphy, the Roundhay stand-off, who fell on the ball over the line. Orum converted, but a late try by Maisey gave Coventry a final score which perhaps exaggerated their control of events but not their fundamental skills.

ROUNDHAY: J. Longbottom; B. Bradshaw, D. Bainton, B. Cardus, C. Shorey; C. Murphy, P. Orum; B. Horton, J. Cliff, J. Steel, R. Asse; D. R. Illingworth, C. G. Smith, G. Holley, R. Pearce.

COVENTRY: P. Evans; S. Maisey, G. W. Evans, P. Preece, R. G. Barnwell; A. R. Cowman, P. Lander; J. Hamer, T. J. Gallagher, J. G. Frederick, B. F. Wingett, N. Bakewell, B. Holt, R. Fardoe, J. Shipsides.

Referee: D. Williams (South Yorkshire Society).

Rugby Union results

County Championship

semi-final

Gloucestershire	15	Lancashire	7

Club matches

Aberavon	18	Swansea	24
Bedford	12	Bridgend	13
Birkenhead Park	9	Waterloo	13
Blackheath	16	Army	13
Blaydon	3	Huddersfield	20
Boroughmuir	22	Jordanhill	6
Broughton Park	22	Harrogate	7
Camborne	7	Penzance and N	10
Cambridge U	12	Moseley	27
Cardiff	27	Abertillery	9
Cheltenham	16	New Brighton	13
Clifton	27	Barnstaple	6
Devonport S	6	Bridgwater & A	17
Ebbw Vale	41	Glamorgan W	3
Exeter	52	Guy's Hospital	10
Formesa	13	Driffield	8
Fylde	4	Sale	13
Halifax	6	Northern	11
Harlequins	78	Royal Navy	3
Headingley	30	Hartlepool R	10
Hull and ER	12	Nottingham	18
Kendal	17	Leeds U	10
Keiso	12	Gosforth	28
Leicester	24	Northampton	12
Liverpool	20	Bradford	3
London Irish	14	Richmond	25
London Scottish	28	Rugby	3
London Welsh	27	Neath	18
Lydney	20	Tredegar	6
Maesteg	50	Oxford	15
Manchester	10	W Hartlepool	13
Melrose	10	Gala	13
Newbridge	56	Metro Police	0
Newport	4	Llanelli	21
Nuneaton	12	St Mary's Hosp	12
Otley	0	Gosforth	37
Oxford U	4	Rosslyn Park	48
Pontypridd	44	Cross Keys	6
Preston G'hpre	35	Manchester U	0
Rochdale	0	Oldham	9
Roundhay	12	Coventry	17
Sandal	3	Morley	7
Saracens	28	Pontypool	18
Somerset Police	6	Weston-s-Mare	20
Southport	23	Older-shaw	15
Streatham-Croy	3	S Wales Police	17
Stroud	24	Penarth	28
Taunton	15	Birmingham	23
Vale of Lune	25	Middlesbrough	25
Wakefield	01	St Helens	8
Wasps	12	Bath	13
West of Scot	26	Edinburgh W	11
Widnes	6	Orrell	12

Yesterday

Torquay Ath	20	Plymouth Alb	6

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Brockley County 16, Maidstone 4; Campion 58, Dartford 6; Cray Valley 32, Glyn 3; Esher 10, Latymer Upper 9; Gunnersbury 30, Pinner 10; Howard 19, Eaglesfield 3; King's, Macclesfield 16, Marple 0; St Joseph's Academy 12, Gravesend 5; Wallington HS 19, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 0.

For the Record

Rugby League

CUP: Second round: Leeds 30, Bradford N 12.

Yesterday

CUP: Second round: Featherstone Rovers 7, Hull Kingston Rovers 11; Keighley 17, Workington Town 12; Leigh 29, Doncaster 6; New Hunslet 4, Warrington 7; Oldham 6, York 5; Salford 11, St Helens 17; Widnes 7, Wigan 5.

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 15, Whitehaven 6; Bramley 10, Rochdale Hornets 19; Halifax 50, Blackpool Borough 8.

Tennis

BRISBANE: Davis Cup, eastern zone final: Australia are level with NZ, 1—1. John Newcombe (Australia) beat G. Parun (NZ), 8—6, 6—3, 7—5; Brian Fairlie (NZ) beat R. Case (Australia), 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Doubles.

FORT WORTH: Quarter-final round: C. Vilas (Argentina) beat H. Solomon, 6—1, 6—3; S. Mayer beat S. Stewart, 6—1, 6—2. Semi-final round: F. Dent (Australia) beat R. Tanner, 6—3, 6—4; C. Vilas beat S. Mayer, 6—3, 6—4.

SARASOTA: Quarter-final round: Miss C. Evert beat Miss C. Meyer, 6—1, 3—6, 6—0; Mrs E. Cawley (Australia) beat Miss L. Hunt (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—3, 7—6; Miss R. Casals beat Miss M. Guerrant, 5—7, 7—6, 6—0. Semi-final round: Miss Evert beat Miss Casals, 6—0, 6—4; Mrs Cawley beat Miss Navratilova, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles, quarter-final round: Miss Guerrant and Miss A. Kiyomura beat Miss R. Casals and Miss B. Cuypers (SA), 6—1, 6—0; Miss Casals and Miss F. Durr (France) beat Miss Jausovec and Miss R. Tomanova, 6—0, 6—1. Semi-final round: Miss Guerrant and Miss Kiyomura beat Miss Casals and Miss Durr, 6—3, 7—6, 6—3; Miss Navratilova and Miss B. Stove (Netherlands) beat Mrs Cawley and Miss P. Michael, 6—4, 6—3.

KING'S CUP: Czechoslovakia beat France, 2—1; Cairo: Bulgaria beat Belgium, 2—1 (Sofia).

Weightlifting

MANCHESTER: British amateur championship: Flyweight: C. Rowell (Scotland); Bantamweight: J. McNiven (Scotland); Featherweight: V. Davies (Manchester); Lightweight: K. Welsh (Bristol); Middleweight: N. Burrows (Bristol); Light-heavyweight: M. Keelan (Manchester); Mid-heavyweight: G. Langford (Oxford); Heavyweight: B. Strange (Dunstable).

Cricket

SYDNEY: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales, 258; South Australia, 200 for 6 (I. Chappell 103 not out; D. Colley 3 for 37).

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: Western Australia, 320 (R. Laird 114; N. Thomas 4 for 45); Queensland, 91 for 2 (I. Davis 37, D. Chappell 32 not out).

INVERCARGILL: Shell Shield: Otago 137 and 174 for six (K. Campbell 57 not out); beat Central Districts 170 and 140 by four wickets.

CHRISTCHURCH: Shell Shield: Wellington 150 and 272 (J. Morrison 90; G. Newdick 84); beat Canterbury 82 and 262 by 78 runs.

Golf

KAOHSIUNG: Taiwan open tournament: 288: H. Chi-Sun, 67, 69, 70, 82. 289: C. Calabuig, 69, 71, 77, 72. 290: F. Nival (Philippines), 71, 69, 77, 73. Ming-Chung, 73, 71, 73, 73. 292: F. Tanaka (Japan), 71, 73, 73, 75. 293: S. Owen (NZ), 70, 73, 73, 77. M. Bohn (US), 74, 71, 75, 73. H. Sheng-San (Thailand), 78, 75, 74, 66. S. Graham (Thailand), 69, 73, 74, 78. E. Arda (Philippines), 73, 74, 70, 76.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Montreal Canadiens 5, Atlanta Flames 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Vancouver Canucks 3; Los Angeles Kings 5, Detroit Red Wings 1; Toronto Maple Leafs 4, California Golden Seals 2; Minnesota North Stars 5, New York Rangers 2; Buffalo Sabres 4, Kansas City Scouts 2; Philadelphia Flyers 2, St Louis Blues 2.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: New England Whalers 4, Indianapolis Racers 3; Houston Aeros 4, Cincinnati Stingers 2; Winnipeg Jets 4, Quebec Nordiques 3.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAG: Final: Hampstead 24, Purley 6.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND MINOR FLAGS: Final: St Helier A 7, Swanley A 4.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Lady Eleanor Holles 9, West London 11; Belgrave 3, London University 5; Windsor Wanderers 2, Hatch End 12.

Eton fives

ETON: Oxford beat Cambridge, 2—1.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 5, Hampstead 0; Guildford 0, Dulwich 1; London University 2, Ealing 1; Old Cholmeleians 2, Hounslow 1; Old Tiffinians 2, Old Whitgiftians 1; Old Wimbledonians 1, Old Lorettonians 1; Old Wimbledonians 2, Harlow 0; Old Southgatians 1, Ilford 4; Wanstead 1, London Hospital 1; Old Lorettonians 3, London University Seniors 0; Old Tiffinians 3, Southgate 2; Richmond 1, Stevenage 0; West Herts 1, Twickenham 2; Thurrock 0, Wembley 3; Brentwood 1, Stevenage 0.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Barclays Bank 2, WRAC 1; Ealing 3, Harrow 4; Havant 2, Gregorians 1; Middlesex 11, Old Cranleighans 0; Wallington 4, Chelsea College 1; Winchmore Hill 1, Slough 2; Hounslow 0, Royal Ascot 1.

YESTERDAY, Sussex Cup: Semi-final round: Sussex Univ 0, Eastbourne Representative Maidens, Bowdon 1, Army 1; Brooklands 3, Hurst Nurs 0; Buckinghamshire 2, Hertfordshire 2.

Squash rackets

DUBLIN: Irish open championship: Semi-final round: G. Hunt (Australia) beat Alaudin (Pakistan), 9—0, 8—10, 9—7, 9—2; Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan), 9—3, 8—10, 4—9, 9—7, 9—1.

Bobsleigh

ST MORITZ: European championship: [illegible]

Gymnastics

WORTHING: [illegible]

SPORT

Football

Destination of the title now in Liverpool's hands

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Week by week the hunt for the league championship title becomes more absorbing in character and content. It has become an exercise for mathematicians or a kind of Agatha Christie mystery as five clubs keep us on tenterhooks for the denouement on the last stage. The same may be said for the divisions lower down.

Liverpool, Queen's Park Rangers and Manchester United are now all level at the top but separated by goal average, with Rangers having played a game more than the others. A point behind stand Derby County, the reigning champions. In fifth position come Leeds United, four points away with two matches in hand, and one of them is against Derby at Elland Road tomorrow night, a crucial meeting which could further change the picture.

Billy Bremner, who has missed their past five league games with an instep injury, is doubtful, as is Peter Lorimer. Not only is he suffering from an abscess on his ankle but he has also become another victim of influenza.

However, Eddie Gray, who strained a leg muscle against Coventry City on Saturday and was substituted by Allan Clarke after an hour, will be fit. Jimmy Armfield, their manager, said: "We have taken three points from two away games and we are in with a chance of the title. Two matches ago we were almost written off. If we do our best and keep going, we will be there at the end." But Leeds have yet to visit Old Trafford.

All of which perhaps leaves Liverpool in the strongest position. While some of their challengers are busy trying to knock each other down, the Merseyside club have already played all the leading contenders at home and away, having lost to only one of them, Queen's Park Rangers in London on the opening day of the season. The future is in their own hands and they know it.

On Saturday, however, Liverpool were within three minutes of falling to Derby at the Baseball Ground which might well have put a spanner in their works after losing to Arsenal in the final minute of the game at Highbury last Tuesday. *Extreme* caution was their undoing on that occasion and fear is the one emotion to guard against over these last strides to the finishing post.

A sense of adventurous attack brought Derby home last year. This is the quality which Manchester United continue to show. In spite of a mere two points (home draws against Liverpool and Derby) from their previous three matches, they opened up with four goals against disjointed West Ham United at home where another 57,000 crowd brought the season's aggregate attendance at Old Trafford to beyond the million mark. This underlines their entertainment value. On 21 occasions they have attracted the biggest league gate of the day.

Meanwhile, Arsenal have begun to pull clear from the morass at the bottom struggling against relegation. Another last minute goal by Radford at Ayrsome Park probably put paid to Middlesbrough's hopes of gaining *a place in the Uefa Cup next season.* It is now a choice of any two from Birmingham City, Burnley or Wolverhampton Wanderers to accompany Sheffield United down to the second division.

It is there that we find Bolton Wanderers in the lead again and heading for their proper place in the top drawer. A goal by the evergreen Peter Thompson now gives them a fractional goal average and a two-match advantage over Bristol City who were out of action on Saturday because of the influenza epidemic.

Bristol City are to decide this morning whether to ask the Football League to postpone their game with Sunderland at Roker Park tomorrow night. Seven of their first team players are ill and their coach, Kenneth Whimshurst, who is standing in for Alan Dicks, their manager, who also has flu, said yesterday: "It is unlikely that the situation will improve in time".

To complicate matters in the second division Luton Town beat Sunderland to show that their chances are not yet extinct and York City, the bottom club, surprised themselves and everyone else by ending Southampton's unbeaten run of 16 games. Southampton had better beware of neighbouring Bradford City when they go there in the sixth round of the FA Cup next Saturday.

Before that, however, European competition has to be faced during the week. West Ham and Wrexham play their quarter-final round first legs in the Cup Winners' Cup across the channel at Den Haag (the Netherlands) and Anderlecht (Belgium) respectively. Liverpool travel further afield to meet Dynamo Dresden in East Germany in the Uefa Cup. Only Celtic begin at home in Glasgow against Zwickau, also of East Germany, in the Cup Winners' tournament.



Barnes (left) and Watson with the League Cup after Saturday's victory by Manchester City.

A community on four roads to Europe

By Geoffrey Green

Without quite doing themselves full justice, Manchester City duly won the Football League Cup at Wembley on Saturday when they beat the convalescents of Newcastle United 2—1 in a match of pleasing qualities at several levels.

Outstanding among these was the winning goal by Tueart scored a minute into the second half. It was an inspirational moment of flair more common to the Latin game than to the British. As Booth, to the right of the Newcastle area, headed Donachie's floated centre back towards the area of the penalty spot there was Tueart, facing the wrong way, to produce a bicycle shot backwards over his right shoulder with the spring of a grasshopper. The ball flew past an astonished Mahoney and Newcastle, for all *their endless spirit*, were beaten.

Thus the community of Manchester, of whatever persuasion, will march into the continent next season. City, having now accepted the carrot offered by this League knockout competition, have gained a place in the Uefa trophy: their neighbours Manchester United, are still trafficking in three possible alternatives—the European Cup itself, this same Uefa tournament, or the Cup Winners' Cup. The coming weeks will decide their role.

If Manchester City provided the men with the decisive flash of individualism, they also underlined another lesson—the value of two wingers playing wide to the touchlines. Here Tueart to the right and the youthful Barnes, revealing moments of his emerging talent on the left, gave width to the attack as each sought to turn the Newcastle defence from the bylines. This is a welcome return to older fashions (as already practised successfully at Old Trafford) and with any luck the rest of the community may be thinking tomorrow what Manchester have rethought today.

Significantly, too, all this was emphasised when young Barnes gave City the lead after only 11 minutes. It came from a practised set piece: a free-kick by Hartford from the right, a red herring drawn across the goalmouth by Royle, a header by Doyle from the blind side on the left and there was Barnes, unattended, to shoot home swiftly.

This duly put the family fortunes to rights. Twenty-one years ago his father, Ken—an integral cog in the Revie plan of those days—had lost in a City shirt to Newcastle in an FA Cup Final.

If the wing play of Tueart and *Barnes gave Manchester City an* added dimension up front, it was the controlling influence of Doyle, playing a captain's part at the back as man of the match, who kept his side on an even keel. Macdonald, Gowling and Burns, prodded by Craig's educated left foot from midfield, beat the breath out of themselves as they tried to bypass his interceptions and uncompromising tackles.

Once Burns might have gained a penalty kick from him; twice Macdonald eavesigled him out of the way almost to save the day for the north east. The first of these brought a Newcastle equalizer 10 minutes from the interval as Gowling, the taker of unconsidered trifles, snapped home Macdonald's square pass to the near post when Doyle had been drawn away by a flowing move between Craig and Cassidy. The second, a quarter of an hour from the end, saw Burns swivel on another Macdonald pass from the left byline only to see his shot fly inches wide of the far post.

Yet anything but a Manchester City victory in the end would have caused the Niagara Falls to flow upwards. Twice in the last five minutes of the opening half Tueart should have scored close in, and later chances were missed by both Booth and Royle. However much one admired the lone promptings of Craig, in the last analysis it was Hartford and Oakes, working in tandem and helped by Donachie's freedom to advance from full back down an open flank, who controlled midfield.

Yet most of all perhaps there was respect for Newcastle's unquenched spirit in face of recent adversities. Some carry pride like a skin disease on the surface, sensitive to the least touch. But the pride of Tyneside is deeply rooted and implicit in the voice of the north east as surge after surge of the Blaydon Races from the packed terraces kept them going to the finish. The noise was like shingle turning on a beach after a wave withdraws.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; G. Keegan, W. Donachie, M. Doyle, D. Watson, A. Oakes, P. Barnes, T. Booth, J. Royle, A. Hartford, D. Tueart.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: M. Mahoney; I. Nattress, P. Kennedy, S. Barrow; Blyth, G. Scott, P. Howard, M. Burns, F. Cassidy, M. Macdonald, A. Gowling, T. Craig.

Referee: J. K. Taylor (Wolverhampton).

Today's football

THIRD DIVISION: Mansfield Town v Brighton; Southend United v Gillingham.

FOURTH DIVISION: Rochdale v Huddersfield Town.

TESTIMONIAL MATCH (Terry Hicks): Lincoln City v Ipswich Town.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final: Second Leg: Wimbledon v Dover (7.30).

LEAGUE: *Premier division:* Nuneaton v Bath (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE (7.30): Altrincham v Scarborough; Northwich Victoria v Macclesfield.

Liverpool persist in a dull path to the title

By Norman Fox

Though they beat them in the FA Cup, Derby County still have something to learn from Liverpool. In a word it is probably persistence. In any match as keen as Saturday's 1—1 draw at the Baseball Ground, it is persistence that Derby lack. And in a championship that could remain out of everyone's reach until the last day of the season, it may well be that familiar persistence that will take the title back to Liverpool—not a prospect to inspire thoughts of a bright new era.

Liverpool, to their credit but to many people's disappointment, do not change their form or personality, merely their parts. They give an impression of being serviced every now and again until, in the end, no part will be of the original but the whole machine will look the same.

They remain stubbornly difficult to beat and never beaten until the last kick. That is why they have conceded only 25 league goals this season whereas Derby, who ebb and flow, amaze and confound, have released 41. That, too, was why Liverpool grabbed a point on Saturday when Derby should have kept a grip on two.

None of the Liverpool forwards mastered McFarland or Todd but none needed to because, true to form, team persistence mastered the occasion. Hughes, Callaghan and Smith, the *enduring* trio, trundled their team back into the match after George had scored from a penalty when Gemmill was brought down never to run freely thereafter.

Indeed, Derby had several disadvantages to set against criticism of failure to press on when in the lead. They started without Rioch, who was suspended, and with Gemmill, Nish and McFarland, all troubled with various injuries at various stages. It was never a simple matter to maintain teamwork at speed and against such a nuggety defence.

To begin with Derby had the disadvantage of lacking leadership in the front line even though George had yet another glorious match, spreading passes so accurately that comparisons with Haynes were not out of place. His shooting was equally fine with one, on the turn, bringing Clemence diving high and far to touch the ball away—a highlight to outshine both goals.

George's penalty was put away after nearly an hour of absorbing and punishing play in which Keegan and James tried to escape into the precious open spaces but were both guilty of provocative behaviour. The replacement of Powell by Davies at half-time gave Derby an attack leader. He provided the crucial pass that took Gemmill into the penalty area and led to Liverpool giving away the penalty. He was a good target but was too often trapped in possession and the last third of the game was played out of his area of the field.

Derby, partly by choice, dropped back and seemed to have made the right decision until, with three minutes left, an inexperienced 19-year-old, Fairclough, lifted a pass into the centre of the penalty area and Kennedy, who has become a powerful midfield man while retaining an instinct for moving into scoring situations, slid low and jabbed the ball past Moseley. Gemmill, his views possibly coloured by some rough treatment, voiced a widespread opinion: "Liverpool were defensive and stodgy. The more we play them, the more they disappoint me."

DERBY COUNTY: G. Moseley; R. Thomas, D. Nish, R. Newton, R. McFarland, C. Todd, S. Powell (sub R. Davies), A. Gemmill, K. Hector, C. George, L. James.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, P. Neal, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, R. Hughes, E. Keegan, J. Case, S. Heighway, D. Fairclough, I. Callaghan.

Referee: E. J. Homewood (Sunbury-on-Thames).

Figure of Yorath emerges from the shadow of Leeds

By Tom Freeman

Leeds United are still clinging by their coat tails to the league *championship thanks to their* 1—0 win at Coventry on Saturday. It was a well earned victory but it would be idle to pretend that Leeds were more than a shadow of a once great team.

Bremner and Lorimer were out with injuries, Clarke was fit enough only to come on as substitute late in the second half and there was a general look of uncertainty and listlessness about the team that suggested that flu was still lurking among their ranks. Leeds can be grateful that they have evidently found in Yorath a ready made successor to Bremner as captain and midfield general whenever the little fellow calls it a day.

Yorath was one man who, in my view, was always underrated in Leeds' great days. Now he has matured into an intelligent, dedicated player with an immense variety of skills. And he has lost none of his tigerish enthusiasm; either.

Yorath was the outstanding figure of the 22 on Saturday. He always made good use of the ball, cajoling and helping his faltering colleagues when they were under pressure and generally setting a splendid example.

The game was notable for the incapacity on the part of the central strikers on both sides. Jordan and McKenzie can scarcely have had a more frustrating or more unrewarding day. The same can be said of Coventry's Cross and Ferguson.

Leeds' decisive goal came just after half time when Jordan was sandwiched on the fringe of the penalty area. The free kick brought no immediate result but the ball eventually found its way out of the crowded goalmouth to the feet of Frank Gray who promptly planted it into the net.

As so often happens, it was Coventry rather than Leeds, who responded best to the goal. While Leeds had had to rely greatly on the admirable Eddie Gray on the left wing, Coventry had been similarly indebted to Hutchinson who had an excellent match.

When Leeds scored, Coventry replaced Ferguson with Green and it seemed that he and Hutchinson between them might save a point. Green did justify his belated appearance with a fine shot that brought the best save of the match from Harvey near the end, but Leeds managed to hold out without great difficulty.

COVENTRY CITY: J. Blyth; G. Oakes, C. Cattlin, J. Craven, A. Dugdale, M. Coop, D. Murphy, B. Powell, D. Cross, M. Ferguson (sub A. Green); J. Hutchinson.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; P. Reaney, F. Gray, M. Bates, P. Madeley, N. Hunter, T. Cherry, T. Yorath, J. Jordan, D. McKenzie, E. Gray (sub A. Clarke).

Referee: R. C. Challis (Tonbridge).

Eight goals see Germans through

Dortmund, Feb 29.—The defending champions, West Germany, moved into the quarter-final round of the European Championship by crushing the amateurs of Malta 8—0 in the concluding qualifying tie of the football competition here.

The West Germans had only to draw to reach the next round and were safely on their way as early as the fifth minute when Worms, playing in his first full *international match, scored the first* goal.

Four goals up by half-time, West Germany treated the match as leisurely shooting practice and their goalkeeper, Maier, celebrating his 32nd birthday with his 66th cap, did not have a single shot to save.

Jennings gets the vote

Pat Jennings, of Tottenham Hotspur, was voted Footballer of the Year by the Professional Footballers Association at the *Hilton Hotel, London, last night.* Peter Barnes, of Manchester City, was chosen young player of the year.

West Ham give United only half a match

By Tom German

Once Manchester United had rubbed the sleep from their eyes at half-time, West Ham United, not the most resilient of sides these days when the pressures are upon them, were obviously about to settle on a lumpy bed. Four goals in the second half at Old Trafford on Saturday before yet again the day's biggest League crowd, without hint of a retort from the vulnerable Londoners, ended a relatively lean period which had yielded United only two points from three matches.

It probably did more, it should have reassured them that even when they are searching for their sharpest side they still have more resources than most teams could cope with. Here the wingers were not always at their liveliest while others behind them worked hard without achieving their crispest authority, but it was all too much for West Ham.

Once pierced, all steam rapidly went out of West Ham. Brooking's elegant stride and intelligent running had suggested better things in the first half, especially when Tommy Taylor was keeping Pearson in check but the efforts of Bonds, in his first match since November, and Curbishley's thoughtful distribution were not enough to halt the disintegration when United finally found their touch.

Day, at least, was consistent. Indeed, his agility was Manchester United's principal obstacle. He moved swiftly to make at least half a dozen splendid saves.

Manchester United did miss three good chances of getting the ball past him in the opening half hour. To beat him first Forsyth then Daly had to draw on thunderbolts each time a corner kick was cleared just beyond the fringe of the penalty box. The goals came in a six-minute period early in the second half and were yet further confirmation of recent demonstrations of how effectively United seize from behind the front line.

Now the Old Trafford men showed their best profile. Daly, Lee and loose limbed, guided superbly from midfield and perhaps even more evidence for United's championship prospects. Pearson, despite an early blow on the head, recovered that early season spring in his stride. He made the third goal for McCreery with a lightning burst of speed which took him clear of two opponents that gave him room for a pass into West Ham's woefully unpopulated middle. And Pearson himself headed the fourth just before the end after Hill had impudently juggled the ball on the top of his boot before hoisting it high. By comparison, a dislointed West Ham could point to only one shot in Stepney's direction in the course of the whole afternoon.

MANCHESTER UNITED: A. Stepney; A. Forsyth, S. Houston, G. Daly, D. Jacques, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, S. Pearson, D. McCreery, J. Pearson, L. Macari, G. Hill.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; J. McDowell, T. Lock, J. Bonds, R. Taylor, T. McGiven, A. Taylor (sub G. Jennings), G. Paddon, A. Curbishley, P. Brooking, K. Robson.

Referee: K. W. Barker (Rugby).

Currie towers above the general mediocrity

By Keith Macklin

On the evidence of the scoreless draw at Bramall Lane—and one-game judgments can be superficial—the gap between top and bottom of the first division is no wider than the eye of a needle.

Sheffield United struggled fitfully like a side doomed to relegation and aware of it. Queen's Park Rangers, despite touches of neatness and cohesion, looked no more than glossy pretenders to Derby County's throne. Between them they produced a game shorn, except for an early flourish, of tension and excitement. However, it must be said in Rangers's favour that they were without Francis in midfield, and that they made and missed the few chances that the game produced.

Currie's sporadic claims to be worth the £275,000 the club is asking for his transfer were on this occasion underlined by a performance which towered above the general mediocrity. With his deft flicks, adhesive ball control, and passes that flew true as an arrow, he outshone Masson and Bowles and in this Sheffield United side is like an Arab stallion harnessed to workhorses.

The only other player in the United side to create excitement and hope among the home supporters was the 17-year-old Scottish winger, McGeady, a chip off the Jimmy Johnstone block. Lively, brave, and exuberantly willing to take on even an England full-back like Gillard, McGeady's performance must give the Sheffield United manager, Jimmy Sirrel, cause for a degree of future optimism in a bleak present.

Woodward, who did little to enhance his transfer claims, sent over a choice cross which Guthrie headed over in one of the rare home moves. Then followed a period of Light Rangers' attacking, which faded all too soon. During this brief flurry, the only time when the visitors impressed on the home crowd their championship claims, Masson's curling free kick struck the crossbar and Colquhoun hurt his back against the upright as he cleared desperately. Colquhoun had to leave the field in due course, being replaced by an inexperienced attacker in Edwards, further disrupting the Blades.

Leach brought a brilliant save from Brown, and Givens, so quiet as to be almost anonymous, shot over the bar from close in. Gillard came up to do likewise and one felt even at this stage that no goals were going to be seen.

In a second half which sank slowly and gradually into yawning tedium, Rangers provided just two more chances and, of course, missed them. Gillard again headed over from Webb's deep headed pass, and Masson, taking a good return pass from Bowles, dribbled round Brown but lost control.

Although four men were booked, Calvert, of Sheffield, and Gillard, Thomas and Webb for Rangers, it was never a game of ill-feeling and on reflection Rangers will regard it as a point won rather than a point lost, since Liverpool and Derby were also held at Bramall Lane.

SHEFFIELD UNITED: J. Brown; C. Eccles, P. Garner, J. Flynn, E. Colquhoun (sub K. Edwards), B. Speight, J. McGeady, G. Calvert, G. Guthrie, A. Currie, Woodward.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Clement, F. Gillard, J. Hollins, F. McLintock, D. Webb, D. Thomas, M. Leach, D. Masson, S. Bowles, D. Givens.

Referee: K. W. Hilden (Shrewsbury).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: 25: M. McDougall (Norwich City); A. Gowling (Newcastle United); 24: J. Duncan (Tottenham); Ross (Liverpool); D. Tueart (Manchester City); 20: G. George (Derby County); 19: M. Macdonald (Newcastle United); 17: P. Noble (Burnley); J. Richards (Wolverhampton Wanderers), 16.

SECOND DIVISION: D. Hales (Charlton Athletic); 23: M. Channon (Southampton); 20: I. Braid (Notts County); 17: P. Chester (Bristol City); P. Mariner (Plymouth Argyle); K. Wilkie (Dundee); 14: J. Buckley (Walsall); 36: R. McNeil (Hereford United); 24: P. Silvester (Southend United); 23: F. Blaney (Brighton); A. Rowland (Bury); 22: J. Evans (Carlisle); M. Chilleton (Port Vale); 15: D. Swindlehurst (Crystal Palace); 17.

FOURTH DIVISION: R. Moore (Tranmere Rovers); 27: A. O'Callaghan (Doncaster Rovers); 25

Wolves sign up Clarke No 5

Wayne Clarke, the youngest of the famous five footballing brothers, joined Wolverhampton Wanderers yesterday—his 15th birthday—on associate schoolboy forms.

His signature has been one of the most sought-after in English football and Wolves have faced competition from nearly all the leading clubs in the country.

He is the only Clarke brother to start his career at Molineux.

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	3	St Johnstone	0
Celtic	4	Hibernian	0
Dundee U	1	Dundee	0
Hearts	1	Ayr	0
Motherwell	0	Rangers	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	26	17	4	5	56	30	38
Rangers	25	16	5	4	45	23	37
Hibernian	26	16	3	7	53	33	35
Motherwell	26	12	7	7	41	28	31
Aberdeen	26	10	7	9	41	36	27
Hearts	25	8	8	9	28	30	24
Dundee	25	8	7	10	31	35	23
Ayr	25	8	4	13	30	38	20
Dundee U	25	6	5	14	24	38	17
St Johnstone	26	5	2	19	24	56	12

Scottish first division

Arbroath	3	Clyde	0
Dunfermline	6	Queen of the South	2
Falkirk	1	St Mirren	1
Hamilton	2	Airdrie	1
Morton	1	East Fife	0
Partick Th	4	Montrose	1
Queen of South	2	Kilmarnock	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Th	26	17	7	2	47	19	41
Kilmarnock	26	16	4	6	44	20	36
Montrose	26	12	6	8	38	28	30
Dumbarton	26	11	4	11	50	44	26
Arbroath	26	11	4	11	41	38	26
St Mirren	26	9	8	9	37	37	26
Airdrie	26	9	7	10	34	41	25
Hamilton	26	10	5	11	38	38	25
Raith Rvn	25	7	10	8	35	34	24
Queen of S th	26	9	6	11	41	47	24
Montrose	26	7	9	10	32	38	23
East Fife	26	8	7	11	39	55	23
Dunfermline	26	5	10	11	30	51	20
Clyde	26	6	4	16	34	52	16

Scottish second division

Alloa	4	Cowdenbeath	0
Brechin	2	Stirling Albion	3
Clydebank	2	Forfar	0
Raith	5	Stenhousemuir	1
Stenhousemuir	3	Meadowbank	1
Stranraer	1	Berwick	3

European results

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying competition: West Germany 8, Malta 0.

Group eight

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	6	5	1	0	14	1	11
Greece	6	3	2	1	12	7	8
Bulgaria	6	2	2	2	7	6	6
Malta	6	0	1	5	2	20	2

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Sturm Graz 3, Austria Klagenfurt 0; SW Innsbruck 5, Linzer Ask 1; Voest Linz 0, Austria WAC 3; Austria Salzburg 1, Grazer AK 0; Admira Wacker 0, Rapid Wien 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEAGUE: Dukla Prague 1, Slovan Bratislava 0; Zivelova Brno 3, Lokomotiva Kosice 0; Banik Ostrava 2, Bohemians, Prague 1; Liaz Jablonec 2, TZ Trinec 0; Vsss Kosice 3, Zvl. Zilina 1; Spartak Trnava 0, Skoda Pizen 1; Inter-Bratislava 1, TZ Trencin 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Go Ahead Eagles 1, Roda JC 1; Capr PEC/Zwolle 3, Ajax 0; Eindhoven 2, AZ'67 0.

EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: Chemie Leipzig 0, Dinamo, Berlin 2; Dinamo, Dresden 3, Energie Cottbus 0; FC Magdeburg 3, Sachsenring Zwickau 1; Wismut 1, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1; FC Karl-Marx-Stadt 2, Lokomotiv, Leipzig 1; Chemie Halle 2, Stahl Riesa 0; Carl Zeiss, Jena 3, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2.

GREEK LEAGUE: AEK 3, Panachaiaki 0; Panathinaikos 0, PAOK 2; Olympiakos 0, Apollon 0; Panathinaikos 1, Panserraikos 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Ascoli 0, Milan 1; Bologna 1, Lazio 0; Inter 1, Torino 0; Juventus 2, Cagliari 0; Napoli 0, Verona 1; Perugia 2, Fiorentina 1; Roma 2, Como 1; Cesena 1, Sampdoria 0.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Atletico Madrid 3, Granada 2; Sevilla 2, Barcelona 1; Orieda 4, Atletico Bilbao 1; Hercules 1, Salamanca 0; Betis 2, Elche 0; Real Sociedad 1, Zaragoza 1; Espanol 0, Real Madrid 1.

Athletics

British runners to compete in South Africa

By Neil Allen

Donna Murray and Verona Elder, Britain's two fastest women 400 metres runners, will compete in three meetings in South Africa this month. They are the spearhead of a small group of British athletes which will take part in meetings in Johannesburg (March 26), Cape Town (March 29) and the South African championships at Bloemfontein on April 2 and 3.

Michael Smith, the coach to Miss Murray the British 400 metres record holder, told me yesterday: "I would like Donna to run the 400 metres in the South African championships with, perhaps, a 200 metres in Johannesburg at high altitude and have a go in the first 800 metres of her international career in Cape Town."

The acceptance of an invitation from South Africa by Mrs Elder is likely to be regarded as something of a coup by the South African sports officials. They have invited the former Miss Bernard, whose father is Jamaican and whose mother is English, three times before for meetings which they stress are "multi-racial".

I know that Mrs Elder's coach, Charles Taylor, has not been entirely in favour of such invitations being accepted. But now it seems that Mrs Elder, who is likely to have Miss Marea Hartman, the treasurer of the British Amateur Athletic Board, as a group leader there, will change her mind in the hope of finding warm weather and good competition.

New York, Feb 27.—Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, easily won the indoor mile event in 3min 56.1sec at the United States indoor athletics championships here tonight.

His time was the fastest recorded in Madison Square Garden. It broke the meeting record of 3:59.0 set in 1963 by Jim Beatty, of the United States. Tony Waldrop, of the United States, currently holds the world indoor mark of 3:55.0.

MEN: 60 yards hurdles: G. Drut (France) 7.05sec, 60 yards: S. Williams (US) 6.0sec, 600 yards: F. Sowerby (US) 1min 09.4sec, 1,000 yards: R. Wohlhuter (US), 2min 09.3sec, Mile: F. Bayi (Tanzania); Juantorena (Cuba), 1.43min 15.0sec. Three miles: S. Nyam, T. Albertson (US), 55ft 8.5in. Shot-vault: R. Carter (US), 16ft 0.5in. Long jump: L. Myricks (US), 26ft 9in. High jump: R. Forget (Can), 7ft 5in. Triple jump: T. Haynes (US), 55ft 3in.

WOMEN: 60 yards hurdles: 1. D. Lapierre (Canada), 7.7sec. 60 yards: P. Dilex (US), 24.0sec. 440 yards: L. Fevis (Barbados), 54.6sec. 880 yards: J. Fairman (US), 2min 07.9sec. Mile: J. Merrill (US), 4min 26.6sec. Two miles: J. Merrill (US), 9min 50.6sec. Shot: A. Toriyma (US), 51ft 5in. Long jump: M. Wilson (US), 20ft 9.8in. High jump: D. White (Canada), 6ft 0.5in.

Swimming

Third world record set by Holland

Sydney, Feb 29. leading Olympic swimmer, Stephen Holland, four seconds off his world 800 metres free here tonight.

Holland, competing Australian swimming ch finished almost 15sec nearest rival and 3. the record he set o win the 800 metres f 2.91sec.

The two performan an American, Tim Sh mark by 6.69sec and the 17-year-old Aust world's best distance

Holland also regain 1,500 metres title fr Friday—setting the record in the process of 15min 10.89sec. Queenslander compl tonight's race that tired from Friday's ef stiffened considerably last half of the race.

In a record breakin Rogers, of New S recorded a Commonw of 35.47sec for the metres butterfly and also of New South another Commonwealt 2min 3.58sec in the metres backstroke.—F

Toronto, Feb 29.—D of Britain, raced aw rest of the field to v than 10sec in the 1 event last night at th invitation swimming Parker finished in sec, well ahead of Ma Canada, who was thi 46.28sec. Two other the 28-strong British also scored victories. P took the 100-metres 59.67sec and Deborah the women's 200 me stroke in 2min 44.87s

The British team fin in three events—Kevi the 100 metres free O'Brien in the 200 m stroke and the British in the women's 400 style relay. Susan came third in the metres free-style and butterfly.

East Berlin, Feb Stille, a 14-year-old today broke the wom 200 metres backstroke record. Miss Stille, w year was unable to finals of the East Ge pionships, took 1.05s previous best world another East Germ Treiber. She recor 14.41sec.—AFP.

Cross-country



Lopes in sight of victory at Chepstow.

Lopes has his rewa after nine years

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

"Nine years of hard work by a man of no great natural ability is the secret of the unexpected victory of Carlos Lopes, of Portugal, in the international cross-country championship at Chepstow on Saturday.

Those are the words to me of Lopes's coach for nearly a decade, Moniz Pereira, when the 29-year-old Lisbon bank clerk, the son of a peasant from the town of Viseu, led the 7½ miles race over Chepstow racecourse by the scruff of the neck, and beat England's champion, Tony Simmons, by a margin of 16.2 seconds.

It is always exciting to see a new man break through in any sport and Lopes described as Lopes in the programme and sometimes as Lopez) was no exception. The way in which he pulled away was a statistical story of unrelenting and unanswerable acceleration even though, as his trainer pointed out with great pleasure: "He ran throughout the race with relaxation".

The gaps, through which Lopes early on, caught Simmons off guard with powerful surges, were like this. After eight minutes of running Simmons had taken the lead but after 17 minutes Lopes was leading the English captain by nine yards. At 20 minutes the Portuguese runner had a five-second advantage and three minutes later he was seven seconds in front. At 25 minutes his margin had increased to 11.8 seconds and at 27 minutes was 14.5 seconds.

At the beginning of the last big lap Lopes was 17.5 seconds away and, on the final back straight, after 31 minutes of running Simmons's deficit was 22.8 seconds, increasing to 27.4 seconds after the race had lasted 32 minutes.

Simmons, concentrating now on second place, came back eventually through what his coach, Harry Wilson, yesterday called "sheer pride" to cut 10 seconds off the gap as he left Bernard Ford to take third position after a spirited battle with Belgium's 1971 European marathon champion Karel Lismont. "Tony's run was a bad one", said Wilson, "and he knows it. He should never have let Lopes get away from him so early."

So what do we know of Lopes? His coach Pereira told me: "He has run 5,000 metres in 13min 33.7sec and 10,000 metres in 28.30sec as well as a chase in 8min 39sec. He is the Bank of Algarve in a cross of a group of se for which I have a spe ability. I am not s his victory here after ran in San Sebastian a number this winter wh Stewart, Tuck and T. as finishing only fo down of Hermens of another race.

"We have worked training on the be tracks, the forest and roads using a combin the known systems of well as our Portugues these. For example, think much about h training. We cannot higher than 1,000 ma own country and, in think this high altit is rather like plastic a

"Carlos runs about metres a week, he is tall, weighs 54 kilos searching for rhythm ning. Of course, stre important but then national records for metres and the one h as running 1,500 met Lisbon. He is a athletics who at last the form which will to aim for under 28 the Olympic 10,000 m

England's team, clo Tagg in 30th position gium so easily for th one wished the wearer had the absent New Z contend with at Chep from Ford. David S and Grenville Tuck well and David Black, at only two weeks' 28th.

Saturday was a bea pagne day with soft-b surrounding the rac making one forget th ouching organization.

SENIOR: 1. C. Lope 47.8sec; 2. F. S 35.4; 3. B. Fer 4. Karel Lismon 55.17; 6. E. 8 7. G. Tunia (I 38.21; 8. [illegible] 38.23; 9. [illegible] 38.37; 10. [illegible] 2. Engl 155; 4. USA, 245.

JUNIOR (5 MILES): 53.8; 2. T. 3. N. Muir (Sco 4. USA, 16; 5. [illegible]

WOMEN (2½ miles): 16.19.3; 2. 16.30; 3. G. 12.55; Team: 1. USSR, 3. USA, 64.

ORT

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oldier Rose will not e risked in heavy bing at Cheltenham

ichael Seely

ier Rose catapulting over rdles like a reincarnation of al Spirit, played cat and with his rivals to telling e in the Yellow Pages st Kempton Park on Satur- Confident in his mount's to skip away from his nts at will over the jumps, elleway rode a masterly tac- ace, steadying the pace at and then gradually in- the tempo racing towards aight.

d been a debonair and care- erformance in the spring e. The jauntiness of Rose's win was matched the raking angle of his s hat in the unsaddling en- afterwards. Price delighted oldier Rose's win, then pro- to sound a warning note Cheltenham. "He's a ng horse. But he's by no 100 per cent certain to run Triumph. He's more than on the flat and I wouldn't him pulled about in heavy ", the trainer said.

went on to add that Soldier who in his opinion "blew t Newbury, would only run Triumph if the ground con- to ride fast. My own view t a super-fit Soldier Rose, looked a ball of shining e on Saturday was a different dition on the tight circuit at on than when he tired on n-in of the vast expanses of ry and was beaten by Val-

a strict interpretation of the Valmony comes out a 7lb horse than Peterhof, who iving Soldier Rose 4lb on ay. But Peterhof ran a Triumph trial. Bob Davies, star has never shone as y as it has this season, made a rare error of judgment in settling the northern challenger down at the rear of the field.

Peterhof's subsequent smooth progress through the entire field to get on terms with the winner, who had been quickening all the time in front of him, was therefore a performance of some merit. I will be surprised if Peterhof fails to turn the tables on Soldier Rose at Cheltenham. However the Triumph still presents an open and fascinating appearance.

The rest of the afternoon belonged to the steamroller of Greystoke, Gordon Richards, still relentlessly pressing on towards his hundred winners for the season. In the Yellow Pages Pattern Handicap Steeplechase Canadius, despite several mistakes, still showed far too much pace for the front-running What a Buck, who lost second place to Pengrail on the flat.

David Nicholson still intends to run What a Buck in the Gold Cup, but Lord Vesty's nine-year-old must be considered a forlorn hope. Canadius is entered in the Two Mile Champion Steeplechase at Cheltenham, but is unlikely to take part as his limitations over that trip were exposed at Sandown Park recently. Richards landed a double when Ragamuffin justified heavy market support in the final race of the afternoon, Rendlesham Handicap Hurdle.

The most significant event as far as the Cheltenham Gold Cup is concerned occurred at Naas where last year's winner Ten Up, making his first appearance of the season, finished second, beaten four lengths by Spanish Tan in a two mile handicap conceding the winner 31 lb.

Our Irish correspondent considers that this was a satisfactory effort by Ten Up, who was giving lumps of weight to specialist two-milers on ground much too fast for him. But he reiterated Dreaper's warning that both Brown Lad and Ten Up could still miss Cheltenham if the present ground conditions prevail. Those who have recently supported their opinion with hard cash that this could be Bula's year certainly have the dice rolling for them at present.

The hurdlers dominate the scene today. At Fontwell Park the reigning champion, Comedy of Errors, should win the National Spirit Challenge Trophy Pattern Hurdle. Tree Tangle is a formidable opponent but Comedy of Errors has always been his master. At the two day fixture at Doncaster where tomorrow's Corporation Challenge Trophy has attracted the favourite for the Champion Hurdle, Night Nurse, this afternoon's programme features the £4,000 Princess Royal Handicap.

This race is a nightmare to weigh up and I am going to take the line of least resistance by selecting Dawlish, whose second to Irish Passion in the Schweppes Gold Trophy was even more of a surprise than the runaway success of the winner. Dawlish is an animal who has run as many bad races as good ones, but he has recently been well-backed to improve on his third in last year's Lincoln Handicap.

Dawlish would prefer an easier surface but then so would other such well handicapped horses as True Song, Davidson and Creevelea. The best bet at Doncaster may be Bear's Paw, who will be well suited by the two and a half miles of the second division of the Askern Main Novices Hurdle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Fontwell Park: good; Doncaster: firm; Warwick (tomorrow): good to firm.



Pair of Kempton "cats": Soldier Rose and Paul Kelleway.

Golf

Rain stops play with January in the lead

Lauderhill, Feb 29.—The third round of the tournament players' golf championship was postponed until today after torrential rain here yesterday in Florida. Don January, with a four-under par 68, leads Jack Nicklaus, the 1974 winner, and J. C. Snead by one stroke.

The British Open champion, Tom Watson, and James Masserio were another stroke away on 137. January had the lead to himself until he bogeyed the 15th hole, where his tee shot was bunkered. He regained the lead at the par four 16th when he lofted a six-iron to within six feet and made the putt for a birdie.

Tony Jacklin had a three-under par 69 for a total of 143 to qualify by one stroke. But Peter Oosterhuis shot his second successive 73 and was eliminated. Jacklin commented that he was pleased with his driving. "I was driving it so far that it almost frightened me" he said.

LEADING SCORES: 135: D. January, 67, 68. 136: J. Nicklaus, 66, 70; J. C. Snead, 67, 69. 137: T. Watson, 67, 70; J. Masserio, 69, 68. 138: L. Irwin, 70, 68; D. Douglass, 66, 70; M. Hayes, 71, 67; B. Baird, 71, 67. Other scores: 143: A. Jacklin (GB), 74, 69. 146: P. Oosterhuis (GB), 73, 73.—Reuter.

Tennis

Comfortable victory for Ashe

Rotterdam.—The top seed, Arthur Ashe, won the final of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament when he beat a fellow American, Bob Lutz, 6—3, 6—3, here today. Ashe, 32, picked up $17,000 (£8,500) for his victory after dominating the 59-minute final. It brings his earnings in the current WCT series to around $105,000 (about £52,500). Ashe cruised to a comfortable win over Lutz, 28, who struggled through the match suffering from cramp.

Lutz had provided the biggest upset in the tournament by beating the second seed, Tom Okker, of the Netherlands, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4 in the semi-final on Saturday. Ashe reached the final by beating Rod Laver (Australia) 5—7, 7—5, 6—2.

Ashe used all his speed and agility to defeat the veteran Laver, 37, in the match which lasted 107 minutes. Both players got off to a slow and uncertain start.

In the doubles final, Laver and Frew Macmillan, of South Africa, took 108 minutes to beat Ashe and Okker 6—1, 6—7, 7—6 after two tie breaks.—Agencies.

Squash Rackets

Rankings and seedings upset

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The seedings were confounded three times during the weekend programme in the British women's squash rackets championship, sponsored by Langham Life Assurance, at Wembley. Two of those matches also defied the national rankings. Jane Courtney and Alexandra Cowie, both British internationals and candidates for the team to tour Australia in the summer, lost to Barbara Diggens (Sussex) and Deborah Holland (New South Wales) respectively. Tess Lawrence, who prefers cooler courts, was beaten in straight games (a margin more surprising than the result itself) by the 1971 junior champion, Carol Machin (Middlesex).

Mrs Courtney, a physiotherapist who lives in Cardiff, has to travel a lot in order to get the competition that is a prerequisite of peak form and match fitness. Running and court training have provided an alternative rather than a substitute. Her confidence must have been affected, and yesterday she was opposing a player who had beaten her the last time they met. This time the score was 9—10, 10—9, 9—3, 9—4.

Mrs Diggens and her husband run a sports shop at Brighton. Quick and fit, strong and resolute, she has leapt from twenty-first to ninth in the national rankings and is still improving. She had a game ball before losing the first game. She saved six game balls before winning the second. Those long games were a severe test of mental and physical stamina. Mrs Diggens emerged from them as the tougher competitor if, at present, a less experienced tactician.

Mrs Cowie, who is gradually regaining her former standards after having a baby, had two match points in the fifth game of an arduous 55-minute match with the sturdy Miss Holland, a youngster on her first tour. In order to impress the selectors, Mrs Courtney and Mrs Cowie must now set their sights on the concluding rounds of the British closed championship, to be played at Edgbaston from April 9 to 11. By contrast, Susan Cogswell, Angela Smith, Teresa Lawes and perhaps Karen Gardner (who crisply disposed of Miss Holland yesterday) may already be confident of going to Australia.

Miss Smith was given a stern examination by a metallurgist, Joyce Maycock, whose startling predilection for the reverse angle—as opposed to the angle—may have its origins in the fact that, unusually, her introduction to serious squash occurred in Zambia. The severity of competition among Britain's leading players is, of course, both exhilarating and encouraging. It can do nothing but good.

THIRD ROUND: Miss S. Newman (Australia) beat Mrs T. Johnson, 9—0, 9—5, 9—0; Miss S. Cogswell beat Miss C. Machin, 9—3, 9—0, 9—1; Mrs B. Diggens beat Mrs S. H. Courtney, 9—10, 10—9, 9—5, 9—1; Miss A. Smith beat Mrs J. Maycock, 9—2, 9—4, 10—8, 9—[illegible]; Mrs Hewitt beat Mrs G. C. Marshall, 9—1, 9—2, 9—2, 10—8; Miss T. Lawes beat Mrs C. Chapman, 9—3, 9—1, 9—1.

praise of Bull's prognostications

ichael Seely

enius consists of an infinite ty for taking pains then *orses of 1975* (Portway £12.50) is, like its predeces- certainly a work of genius. latest production of *Time-* annual masterpiece con- ratings and commentaries on horses. Phil Bull and Reg have always believed that ility to be objective and to e in as much detail as le is as sure a way to s in weighing up the poten- a racehorse as it is in any line of business.

stone is left unturned, no of evidence unsifted. In ular when discussing the of possible classic winners fact that this objective 's sometimes throws up a ste for a big race contrary lic opinion has on occasion made the process extremely rewarding.

Last year Bull had one of his more spectacular betting successes when he backed Grundy to win £20,000 in the Derby at 14-1. The 1974 annual concluded its summary of Grundy's chances in the 1975 classics by saying that Peter Walwyn's two-year-old had towered head and shoulders above his contemporaries in England and that the possibility of his defeat in the 2000 Guineas was remote.

Grundy's half-length defeat by the hitherto unconsidered Bolkonski at Newmarket dismayed the flaxen tailed colt's many admirers. But Bull realizing simultaneously that Grundy who had been staying on at the finish of the Guineas had come home in a fast time and also that the narrow margin of Green Dancer's supremacy over his compatriots, Maciacci and Val de l'Orne, made his short price for the Derby unrealistic, proceeded to snap up the long odds then available against Grundy.

This year *Timeform* take a contrary view. They say that, impressive as Wollow's victories in the Champagne Stakes and in the Dewhurst Stakes seemed at the time, they do not stand up to close scrutiny. They point out that Radetzky, a moderate two-year-old by these standards, finished a close fourth in the Dewhurst. They also say that his time in that race was little faster from that of Obstacle when taking a race the same afternoon.

Their conclusion is that the general level of French two-year-old form was superior to ours and that the French champion, Manado, should win the Guineas. But as a Derby candidate they come down in favour of Wollow, believing that Mando will not stay.

Whether you agree with their views is immaterial. *Racehorses of 1975* makes compulsive reading and causes a quickening of the pulse in the realization that the start of the flat is only a few short weeks away.

Happy Tim takes main event at St-Cloud

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, Feb 28

The 1976 French flat racing season opened on Saturday at St-Cloud with the £5,530 Handicap Optional (the French Free Handicap) as the main event on the seven-race card.

The winner was the Irish-bred Happy Tim, trained by George Bridgland, who beat Wood Green by two lengths, with Vauminot, a good provincial horse who was paying his first visit to a Paris course, four lengths away, third.

HANDICAP OPTIONAL (3-y-o: £5,530: 1m)

Happy Tim, br c, by Happy New—Vesta—Tommy D (Mr P. L. Herbert)	B-1	D. Alan 1
Wood Green	8-7	W. Pyers 2
Vauminot	7-15	D. Dubruc-Rosset 3

ALSO RAN: Bohlswan, Cher Caprice, Caminel, Holland Park, Laughing Goddess.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 6.40 francs; places, 1.60, 1.20, 3.50. G. Bridgland. 2½ al. Dnth 50sec.

Easy money for Connors in challenge match

Las Vegas, Feb 28.—Jimmy Connors completely outclassed his old adversary Manuel Orantes, of Spain, in a £125,000 challenge match here, breaking Orantes's serve eight times in winning 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. The 27-year-old Orantes, who defeated Connors for the United States Open championship at Forest Hills last September, was not able to handle Connors's powerful forehand and Connors relied on it to win.

Orantes did manage five aces in the match but seemed to give up half way through the second set, allowing the more difficult balls to go by. Connors, on the other hand, went for everything, even when he was comfortably ahead.

In the second set, the Spaniard won the first game, picking up his third ace in the process. Connors won the second game, going to 40—0 before Orantes came back, only to lose at deuce. In the third game, Connors broke Orantes's serve and won at deuce and also took the fourth game as well.

Orantes picked up two more aces in the fifth game of the set, then seemed to relax his concentration and mulled a simple drop shot which would have caught Connors out of position. From that point on Connors, aged 23, completely took over the match, played at the Caesars Palace resort hotel here. Connors has now won four out of four challenge matches in Las Vegas—three singles and one mixed doubles.—Reuter.

Britain must win three matches to stay in the money

Britain's international tennis team, still second in the European championship table despite their 3—0 defeat in Sweden last week, meet the leaders, Hungary, at Sunderland Football Club's sports complex, at Washington, tonight, knowing that only victory in their three remaining matches can give them any chance of a big money prize, when the competition ends next weekend.

It will be a crucial week for Britain who, throughout the past two months—in which they have won eight of the 11 matches played—have been breathing down the necks of Hungary. After the match with Hungary the British team—Christopher Mottram, John Lloyd and Martin Robinson—stay in Sunderland to await the arrival of third-placed Germany, whom they play on Thursday. Then they finish off against France in Bordeaux next Sunday, when Hungary and Germany also have to play each other.

Last Thursday's defeat by Sweden, in Helisinborg, virtually put paid to Britain's hopes of finishing as the leading European nation and taking the £15,000 first prize. But the team manager, Paul Hutchins, was optimistic today. "There is still a chance if we win our three remaining matches and Hungary lose their last three. We can't afford to slip up against them", he said.

When the draw is made, at midday today, the Hungarians are certain to nominate their new star, 21-year-old Balazs Taroczy, as their No 1 to meet Mottram. Peter Szoke could play the second singles against Lloyd. A 2—1 defeat in Hungary was one of Britain's three defeats in the championships so far—but it was a tight match with Mottram beating Taroczy in three sets, Roger Taylor losing to Szoke in two tie-break sets and then Mottram and Taylor falling in the doubles.

Hockey

Morning gloom is lifted in the afternoon

By Sydney Friskin

Unicorns 1 London Indians 3

The Great Britain hockey selectors could not have learnt much from the first game at Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre, near Marlow, yesterday morning. Unicorns, a side drawn from the Olympic party under training, gave a disappointing performance against London Indians. Indeed, it was probably the worst seen in the last six months.

On the same ground last August, there had been an encouraging display against Pakistan International Airlines when Great Britain drew 1—1. But the flames of enthusiasm, so bright on that occasion, have sadly been extinguished. Unicorns yesterday could not match the instinctive judgment of the opposition who were clever with their sticks.

There was so much that went wrong tactically. The width of the pitch was not used to relieve the congestion in the middle. Communication lines broke down and the path to goal along the flanks was so badly neglected that not until the last few minutes was French permitted an opportunity to show his powers of acceleration on the right wing. One of the best forwards on the field was Mayo at inside right for London Indians.

Yet Unicorns started well enough. Within three minutes Long converted a short corner with a great shot to provide the stimulus which Unicorns needed. McGinn having initiated the raid which led to the award. The lead, so happily obtained, was short-lived. A couple of minutes later Dawed, who had hardly touched the ball, sent Imtiaz racing through a gap to score a fine goal.

Under a long period of pressure, Unicorns conceded four short corners in as many minutes. The first three failed because of poor hand-stopping on a bumpy surface. The fourth led to a penalty stroke which was converted by Dawed to put London Indians in the lead. A splendid save by Ball shortly before half-time prevented Long from converting a short corner for Unicorns.

After a bright start to the second half, in which both sides forced short corners, frequent infringements and whistling by the umpires caused the game to sag. Interest was revived about midway in this period when Dawed converted a penalty stroke for London Indians but, although Unicorns attacked vigorously, it was the end. They could not make any impression on London Indians' defence. Carson, who kept goal for them in the second half, made one good save off Long from a short corner.

UNICORNS: P. A. Mills (Cardiff and England); P. C. Freitag (Old Kingstonians and England), D. G. Blackmore (Liverpool Sefton and England), D. B. Whitaker (Southgate and England), P. J. Wilson (Welsh Dragons and Wales), B. J. Cotton (Bishop Stortford and England, captain), N. R. Saldanha (Blackheath and England), sub, I. A. Thomson (Hounslow and England), C. Sutherland (Edinburgh CS and Scotland), I. S. McGinn (Southgate and England), J. C. French (Weycliff and England), T. A. Gregg (Belfast YMCA and Ireland), S. R. Long (Bury St Edmunds YMCA and England).

LONDON INDIANS: P. Ball (Bedfordshire Eagles); G. Courtes (Blackheath), M. Farmer (Spencer), sub, G. Crowal (Surbiton), M. Gancah (Bedfordshire Eagles), B. Dawed (Bedfordshire Eagles), A. Barrett (Blackheath, captain), S. Khan (Blackheath), J. Mayo (Teddington), I. Imtiaz (Sheik Blackheath), R. Luly (Havant), S. Dhezal (Spencer).

Umpires: P. English and J. Deri-Bowen (Wales).

In the second match later in the day Unicorns beat Combined Services 6—1. Long, from a short corner, Marsh, from open play, and Saldanha, from a penalty stroke, gave them a 3—0 lead by the end of the first half in which Combined Services made two good breaks along the flanks. One was by Cherwood, the other by Siddall but although they put the goalkeeper under stress, they could not finish their work.

Long increased the lead from a short corner early in the second half but it was reduced by Hollington from a similar award soon after. McLean, after a short corner, and Long, on his own, completed the scoring. The Great Britain party of 16 for the international festival at Lord's will be announced later this week.

England won the international women's B hockey tournament at Manchester where they scored five times in each of their three matches over the two days.

Maureen Fisk scored three as England opened yesterday with a 5—1 victory over Wales whose defence collapsed to concede three goals in the last 10 minutes. Then, in their second match yesterday England had a fine first half, leading 4—0 in beating the Netherlands 5—2 with Jane Swinnerton scoring twice.

Cricket

Time too short for Indians after bowlers' success

Kingstown, St Vincent, Feb 29.—The Indians drew their first Caribbean tour match against Windward Islands here yesterday, finishing on 39 for no wicket after being set a victory target of 182.

After leading India by 68 on the first innings, the Windward Islands made 113 in their second innings to leave the touring team the almost impossible task of scoring 182 runs in 92 minutes, including the 21 mandatory overs.

Michael Findlay, the Islands captain, started with his second-string bowlers and used batsmen as bowlers, but the Indian batsmen refused to chase the runs, bringing to a quiet end an otherwise bright game.

Before India resumed in the morning at 193 for seven, 50 minutes' play were lost because overnight rain had seeped through the covers and left damp patches on the wicket.

Four hours' play remained in the match when the Islands began batting again. Bedi did not take the field because he wanted to rest a slight ankle injury, but on a wearing pitch from which the ball came off at uneven heights the Indian attack was still formidable. Venkataraghavan claimed four wickets for 36 runs and Sharma three for 17 as the Islands went for quick runs.

Top score for the Islands was only 29, made by the number three batsman, George, who was unbeaten at the end of the innings after playing the only defensive innings. After having been 102 for five wickets, the Islands lost their remaining five wickets for only 11 runs.

Irvine Shillingford, who scored a century in the first innings, was perhaps the unluckiest batsman of the day. He had made 16 when he pulled a ball from Venkataraghavan; it struck Solkar on the head at short leg and ricocheted for a catch to the bowler about eight yards away. Solkar was saved from serious injury by his cap and long hair.

WINDWARD ISLANDS: First innings, 306 (I. Shillingford 127, M. Findlay 72).

Second Innings

L. C. Sebastien, l-b-w, b Solkar		15
V. Joseph, b M. Amarnath		10
I. Shillingford, c and b Venkataraghavan		16
M. George, not out		29
N. Fraites, b Prasanna		13
N. Phillip, b Sharma		13
*T. M. Findlay, c sub, b Sharma		15
D. Abraham, l-b-w, b Venkataraghavan		2
G. C. Shillingford, c sub, b Sharma		1
S. J. Binds, c Vengsarkar, b Venkataraghavan		2
H. Annibaffa, c sub, b Venkataraghavan		0
Extras (b 3)		3
Total		115

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—35, 3—48, 4—59, 5—60, 6—102, 7—108, 8—111, 9—113.

BOWLING: Amarnath, 7—2—12—1; Solkar, 6—1—21—1; Venkataraghavan, 14.3—3—36—4; Prasanna, 12—3—[illegible]—1; Sharma, 8—0—17—3; Vishwanath, 2—0—5—0.

INDIANS: First Innings

P. Sharma, run out		53
D. R. Vengsarkar, b Phillip		0
A. Gaekwad, c Fraites, b G. Shillingford		11
G. Vishwanath, l-b-w, b Binds		31
S. Amarnath, b Sebastien		90
M. Amarnath, c Phillip, b Annibaffa		10
E. Solkar, not out		21
*S. M. Nirmani, b Shillingford		1
S. Venkataraghavan, l-b-w, b Binds		23
Extras (b 6, n-b 6, l-b 1)		13
Total (8 wkts dec)		358

E. A. S. Prasanna, *B. S. Bedi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—17, 3—[illegible], 4—141, 5—167, 6—176, 7—183, 8—358.

BOWLING: G. Shillingford, 15—0—48—2; Phillip, 15—3—32—1; Abraham, 15—6—21—0; Binds, 25—7—73—3; Annibaffa, 22—7—59—1; Fraites, 5—0—15—0.

Second Innings

P. Sharma, not out		10
D. R. Vengsarkar, not out		17
Extras (b 1, n-b 2)		3
Total (no wkt)		39

BOWLING: Abraham, 2—0—9—0; Sebastien, 2—0—9—0; G. Shillingford, 1—0—3—0; Binds, 3—0—17—0; I. Shillingford, 3—0—7—0; Phillip, 2—0—1—0.—Reuter and AFP.

Bowls

Bryant surprised

Johannesburg, Feb 28.—Bob Middleton, of Australia, surprised the former world champion, David Bryant, of England, in the singles event at the world bowls championships here today. Middleton, playing before a crowd of more than 7,000 in steamy, hot weather, beat Bryant by 21 shots to 18 in 20 ends. The off-form Bryant was behind from the start and the Australian dictated the pace throughout.

Douglas Watson, of South Africa, and Dick Folkins, of United States, were the only unbeaten singles players at the end of today's play. Watson heads the singles with a better net shot score than Folkins. Watson, who yesterday beat the world champion, Malcolm Evans, of Wales, brought off two more victories today, beating Israel's Matthew Gordon 21—7 and Roy du Feu, of Guernsey 21—18. Du Feu put up a great performance and it took the world title favourite a long time to get the measure of the Channel Islander.

In the fours, Australia, United States and South Africa all have eight points, but the Australians are in the lead with a net shot score of 63. Hongkong are also unbeaten, but dropped a point through an earlier drawn game. The South Africans beat Israel 35—7 and Guernsey 26—14 in today's programme. Australia rolled in victories against New Zealand (29—14) and the defending champions, England (20—14). It was England's first fours defeat. In another key singles, Evans beat William Wood, of Scotland, 21—13.

SINGLES: South Africa, 4; United States, 4; England, 3; New Zealand, 3; Rhodesia, 3; Wales, 3; Australia, 3; Scotland, 2; Israel, 2; Hongkong, 1; West Samoa, 1; Ireland, 1; Guernsey, 1; Malawi, 1; Jersey, 0; Japan, 0.

FOURS: Australia, 8; United States, 8; South Africa, 8; Hongkong, 7; Rhodesia, 6; Scotland, 6; England, 5; Wales, 4; New Zealand, 4; Ireland, 2; West Samoa, 2; Malawi, 2; Jersey, 2; Guernsey, 0; Israel 0; Japan, 0.—Reuter.

Oriel set record

Oriel College set a rowing record on Saturday when they finished head of the Oxford University Torpids for the fifth consecutive year.

Oxford Torpids

	FEBRUARY	25	26	27	28
I.	ORIEL				
	BALLIOL				
	CHRIST CHURCH				
	UNIVERSITY				
	WORCESTER				
	NEW COLLEGE				
II.	KEBLE				
	ST. EDMUND HALL				
	JESUS				
	LINCOLN				
	MAGDALEN				
	ORIEL II				
	TRINITY				
	WADHAM				
	QUEEN'S				
	BRASENOSE				
	ST. JOHN'S				
III.	EXETER				
	PEMBROKE				
	ST. CATHERINE'S				
	ST. PETER'S				
	MERTON				
	OSLER HOUSE				
	CORPUS CHRISTI				
	UNIVERSITY II				
	ST. EDMUND HALL II				
	CHRIST CHURCH II				
IV.	LINCOLN II				
	ST. PETER'S II				
	HERTFORD				
	WOLFSON				
	PEMBROKE II				
	QUEEN'S II				
	WADHAM II				
	ORIEL III				
	KEBLE II				
	JESUS II				
V.	MANSFIELD				
	ST. JOHN'S II				
	ST. CATHERINE'S II				
	NEW COLLEGE II				
	BALLIOL II				
	MAGDALENE II				
	EXETER II				
	MERTON II				
	TRINITY II				
	QUEEN'S III				
VI.	CORPUS CHRISTI II				
	ORIEL IV				
	CORPUS CHRISTI III				
	BRASENOSE II				
	ST. EDMUND HALL III				
	KEBLE III				
	UNIVERSITY III				
	PEMBROKE III				
	ORIEL V				
	CORPUS CHRISTI IV				

Cambridge Lents

	FEBRUARY	25	26	27	28
I.	LADY MARGARET				
	FITZWILLIAM				
	JESUS				
	CLARE				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY				
	TRINITY HALL				
	SELWYN				
	PEMBROKE				
	EMMANUEL				
	CAIUS				
	CHURCHILL				
	DOWNING				
	ST. CATHARINE'S				
	QUEENS				
	MAGDALENE				
	KING'S				
II.	LADY MARGARET II				
	CORPUS CHRISTI				
	SIDNEY SUSSEX				
	TRINITY HALL II				
	CLARE II				
	CHRISTS				
	PETERHOUSE				
	JESUS II				
	FITZWILLIAM II				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY II				
	CHURCHILL II				
	EMMANUEL II				
	QUEENS II				
	MAGDALENE II				
	CHRIST'S II				
	DARWIN				
	CLARE IV				
	PETERHOUSE III				
	CAIUS IV				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY IV				
III	PEMBROKE II				
	LADY MARGARET III				
	CAIUS II				
	SELWYN II				
	ST. CATHARINE'S II				
	JESUS III				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY III				
	CORPUS CHRISTI II				
	SIDNEY SUSSEX II				
	CLARE III				
	PETERHOUSE II				
	CHURCHILL III				
	JESUS IV				
	DOWNING III				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY IV				
	LADY MARGARET IV				
IV	KING'S II				
	PEMBROKE III				
	TRINITY HALL III				
	CHRISTS III				
	FITZWILLIAM III				
	CHURCHILL IV				
	CAIUS III				
	MAGDALENE III				
	CORPUS CHRISTI III				
	MAGDALENE IV				
	QUEENS III				
	SELWYN III				
	CHURCHILL V				
	SELWYN IV				
	ST. CATHARINE'S III				
	DOWNING IV				
V	EMMANUEL III				
	NEWNHAM				
	SIDNEY SUSSEX III				
	LADY MARGARET V				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY V				
	QUEENS IV				
	ST. CATHARINE'S IV				
	TRINITY HALL IV				
	DARWIN				
	CLARE IV				
	PETERHOUSE III				
	CAIUS IV				
	1ST & 3RD TRINITY VI				
	ST. EDMUND'S HOUSE				
	LADY MARGARET VI				
	MAGDALENE V				
	CHRIST'S IV				
	SIDNEY SUSSEX IV				
	WOMEN—CLASS I				
	KING'S				
	NEWNHAM II				
	JESUS II				
	NEW HALL II				
	CHURCHILL				
	NEW HALL III				
	NEWNHAM III				

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions off Piste	Conditions off Piste	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	25	145	Fair	Varied	Fine	7
Spring conditions everywhere						
Igls	5	60	Fair	Varied	Fine	5
Some skiing still possible						
Isola 2000	160	200	Good	Varied	Sun	7
Good skiing on pistes						
Mürren	50	150	Fair	Varied	Fine	5
Nearly all runs sun affected						
St Anton	35	280	Good	Varied	Fine	8
Spring conditions everywhere						
Tignes	50	100	Fair	Varied	Fine	2
Worn patches on lower slopes						
Verbier	15	75	Fair	Heavy	Fine	3
High north slopes still good						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

ntwell Park programme

WITTERING HURDLE (£469: 2m 1f)

00044	Clatford Down (J. Hughes), F. Cundell, 5-11-10 .. B. R. Davies	
0	Jacquerina (Mrs R. Wallace), G. Wallace, 5-11-0 K. Rivers 7	
0p	Manicou's Gold (Captain W. Scott), M. Bolton, 5-11-10	
00p-00	Royal Tickle (W. Musson), Musson, 5-11-10 .. Mr S. Pearce 7	
p-0	Straight Case (G. Balding), Balding, 5-11-10 .. D. Ranger 7	
044010	Summer Serenade (T. Tate), R. Carter, 5-11-10 .. P. O'Brien 7	
	Take It Easy (J. Sunny), D. Kent, 5-11-10 .. P. Haynes	
0301	Charlie Battle (K. Barker), G. Blunn, 4-10-10 .. J. Francome	
0	Fair Foal (E. Peel), R. Bowyer, 4-10-10 .. D. Sunderland	
04020	Given (Mrs S. Reddish), E. Boeson, 4-10-10 .. J. Jenkins	
	Imperial Pint (Miss H. Cruddas), R. Willis, 4-10-10 .. H. Evans 5	
0	Jillikins (N. Graham), Graham, 4-10-10 .. P. Burgoyne 7	
00	Miss Fog (Mrs N. Whitfield), Mrs Whitfield, 4-10-10 C. Smith 5	
00	Miss Willing (H. Webb), Webb, 4-10-10 .. C. Candy	
0	Zipperdi-Doo-Dah (F. Turner), C. Benstead, 4-10-10 C. Read	

Charlie Battle, 9-2 Summer Serenade, 5-1 Take It Easy, 6-1 Clatford Down, 8-1 Straight Case, 12-1 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah, 16-1 Jacquerina, others.

WISBOROUGH GREEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £640: 3¼m)

114114	Midastoe (CD) (A. Moore), Moore, 7-12-6 .. J. Gale 7	
-f123	Son and Heir (B. Perry), J. Edwards, 5-12-1 .. B. Brogan	
2024-3	Romany Jack (Mrs J. Samuel), D. Kent, 7-11-12 .. P. Haynes	
04420	Indian Pyrite (R. Shaw), Shaw, 10-11-1 .. Mr A. Wilson	
-4454r	Penniless VIP (Mrs N. Whitfield), Mrs Whitfield, 8-10-13 .. C. Smith 7	
-22uf	Beau By (E. Johnson), B. Thompson, 11-10-7 .. H. J. Evans 5	
2-p00	Laydeasy (R. Champion M. Bolton, 9-10-2 .. R. Rowell	
04423	Ladevan (D. Evans), Evans, 7-10-0 .. Mr D. Evans 5	
00030	Heswood Lad (F. Quick), G. Small, 11-10-0 .. Mr J. Darlington 7	

Romany Jack, 100-30 Midastoe, 9-2 Beau By, 6-1 Herminius, 9-1 Son of Son, 14-1 Ladevan, 16-1 Indian Pyrite, 20-1 others.

NATIONAL SPIRIT HURDLE (£1,821: 2m 1f)

23312	Comedy of Errors (E. Wheatley), F. Rimell, 9-12-0 .. J. Burke	
34310	Tree Tangle (Mrs C. Williams), R. Turnell, 7-12-0 A. Turnell	
10110	Alaska Highway (CD) (E. Penner), F. Winter, 7-11-4 .. J. Francome	
0-300	Irish Word (J. Brazil), P. Cundell, 8-11-4 .. James Guest 5	
003	Paemako Prince (D. Samuel), D. Kent, 8-11-4 .. P. Haynes	
	Sabrosa (Lady S. Keswick), D. Morley, 8-10-6 .. S. R. Davies	

Comedy of Errors, 5-1 Tree Tangle, 11-2 Paemako Prince, 10-1 Alaska, 16-1 Irish Word, 20-1 Sabrosa

ncaster programme

SKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £650: 2½m)

0110	Mucaina (Mrs A. Fawcett), J. Fitzgerald, 7-12-3 .. J. Crowley	
3301	Triple (K. Lowe), W. Clay, 5-11-12 .. N. Clay 3	
0400	Hamadan (G. Fykett), P. Green, 7-11-7	
10	Mark Henry (Lord Allendale), W. Dines, 5,11-5 .. T. Stack	
	Hooker Lady (J. Kersey), Kersey, 5-11-0 .. Mr G. Kersey	
00-0	Humby Wood (G. Adcock), Adcock, 5-11-0 .. J. Glover	
2030	Spartan Sandal (C. Barlow), Barlow, 5-11-0	
3210	La Gaulois (K. Tyer), Tyer, 5-10-13 .. R. Barry	
4340	Mezzotanti (R. Hoare), D. Morley, 4-10-12 .. J. Hawkins 7	
p	Brown Sue (C. Gilman), E. Jones, 4-10-7 .. Mr R. F. Davies	
	Gracemount (M. Dickinson), P. Felgate, 4-10-7 .. R. Dickin 5	
0000	Great Balcony (D. Sanger), D. Nicholson, 4-10-7 R. Dickin 5	
000	Prince of Normandy (Mrs N. Gittins), H. Gittins, 4-10-7 .. Mr R. Wilding 7	
p0	Prince Spook (O. Henley), W. Charles, 4-10-7 .. A. Bramford	

Mezzotanti, 100-30 T

Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND

SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING. Applicants must hold a degree in Agriculture or cognate subject and preferably 6-8 years relevant experience. Appointee will be required to take degree and diploma courses in Land Classification, Land Use, Soil and Water Conservation. A diploma level, proficiency in imparting the more practical aspects of farm planning is required, including surveying. At degree level, more emphasis is placed on the study of agricultural systems. The post offers considerable scope for the educational, extension and research aspects related to these rapidly developing countries.

2. LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Candidates must hold a degree in Agricultural Engineering or a degree in Agriculture with postgraduate qualifications in Agricultural Engineering, or a diploma in Agricultural Engineering with relevant teaching experience. Appointee will be required to lecture and give practical tuition to degree and diploma students, in all aspects of agricultural mechanisation, for farmers and to mount specialist courses in Agricultural Engineering. Also to develop systems of farm mechanisation and advise on low cost building for local needs. A sound knowledge of farm machinery from all aspects together with the ability to impart this information is the primary requirement for the post.

3. LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN SOIL SCIENCE. Applicants should have a degree in Soil Science or Agriculture with a strong soil science bias. A sound knowledge of Biochemistry is essential. Appointee will be required to lecture and give practical tuition to degree and diploma students in Soil Science and to assist with lectures and practical classes in Biochemistry. He/She will also be required to conduct introductory courses in Physical Science and Mathematics to all prospective diploma candidates. Organisation and control of the laboratories and equipment will be the responsibility of this staff member. The post offers opportunities for various research programmes in the field of Soil Science and applied areas of Biochemistry.

4. PLANT PATHOLOGIST in the Research Division. The appointment will be offered on the Senior Lecturer or Lecturer grade. Candidates must have an honours degree in Agriculture, Agricultural Science, Botany or Biology with a postgraduate qualification to at least M.Sc. level in Plant Pathology. Preference will be given to those with experience in the conduct of field trials. Appointee will be required to: conduct a programme of applied field and laboratory research into disease control with a range of tropical and sub-tropical crops; administrate the national phytosanitary regulations; provide economic disease control recommendations for use by all sectors of the farming community; initiate an inventory of crop diseases in Swaziland; assist the lecturing staff of the Faculty of Agriculture from time to time in the presentation of degree and diploma courses.

5. SOIL FERTILITY AND CROP NUTRITION AGRONOMIST in the Research Division. The appointment will be offered on the Senior Lecturer or Lecturer grade. Applicants must have a degree in Agriculture or a related subject and further qualifications at Diploma or M.Sc. level would be an advantage. Preference will be given to those candidates with relevant experience in conducting applied research programmes in tropical or sub-tropical countries. Appointee would conduct an applied research programme into the fertiliser requirements of a wide range of annual and perennial field and horticultural crops, and be responsible for the continuing assessment of the macro and micro nutrient status of the country's soils.

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer E5,064-E6,324 p.a. Lecturer E3,924-E5,376 p.a. Assistant Lecturer E2,748-E3,348 p.a. £1 sterling = E1.791. The British Government may supplement salaries under certain circumstances and provide children's holiday visit passages. 25% gratuity in lieu of superannuation. Accommodation at reasonable rent; education allowance; family passages; biennial leave. Detailed applications (3 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be forwarded not later than 26 March, 1976, to the CAMPUS REGISTRAR, UBLS, PRIVATE BAG, KWALUSENI, SWAZILAND.

Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, 90/91 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1P 0DT.

Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

THE MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL

MANCHESTER M13 0XT

The following posts will be vacant in September, 1976:—

(a) HEAD OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.—This is a large and vigorous Department, much involved in curriculum development. Candidates should be well qualified academically and have adequate experience.

(b) 3 specialist in PHYSICS, well qualified academically and capable of teaching at all levels.

In both cases applications should be addressed to the High Master as soon as possible and should include a full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees.

PART-TIME PERSONNEL/ SUPERANNUATION OFFICER

required immediately. Must have up-to-date experience in both fields, and be capable of setting up small office to deal with staff records, administration, and advise on policy, with minimum supervision. Good limited clerical help. Hours 9 a.m. Monday to Friday. Salary not less than £2,000, plus London Allowance pro rata. Position on salary scale depending on experience. Apply in writing, stating relevant experience to The Clerk to the Council, The School of Pharmacy, University of London, 29/39 Brunswick Square, London, WC1N 1AX.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE CANTERBURY

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

to take effect from 1 September 1976 on the retirement of Dr. J. H. Higginson. The salary will be that of a Group V Head of Department (£7,395-£8,271). The College is to remain as a free standing College of Education offering courses for the B.Ed. degree, the Postgraduate Certificate in Education, and for higher degrees and diplomas. There are considerable opportunities for innovation and candidates should have experience of promoting educational research.

Further details are available from the Principal to whom applications are to be sent not later than 17 March.

DOVER COLLEGE

HMC Independent Coeducational
375 Pupils, Boarding and Day

Dover College has the following vacancies for September, 1976:—

(1) HISTORIAN, male or female, to teach at all levels.

(2) ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN, to teach Divinity at all levels and ideally another academic subject, and to assist in the spiritual life of the school.

The successful candidates will be well-qualified young graduates, probably under 30, and keenly committed to the life of a coeducational predominantly boarding community. Further details from, and applications as soon as possible to, the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent (Tel.: Dover 205969).

UEA NORWICH

LECTURESHIP IN CHEMICAL PHYSICS

in the School of Chemical Sciences, tenable from 1st October, 1976. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in surface chemistry. Salary on lecturer grade within range £3,174 to £3,990 on the scale £3,174 to £6,486, plus F.S.S.U./U.S.S. benefits.

Applications (one copy only), giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, by 10 April, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees, you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can be immediately approached by the University.

GREGG SHORTHAND TEACHER

with experience required

NOW

for School S.W.7.

589 4771

Inner London Education Authority

Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, London, SE23 3PQ

ASSISTANT CURATOR (ETHNOGRAPHY)

Salary: £4,823-£5,678 (inclusive of London Weighting). Starting rate above the minimum where appropriate.

To be in charge of the Ethnography Department.

Applicants should have museum experience and preferably a degree in Anthropology.

Forms (returnable by 15 March) from the Education Officer (EO/Estab. 2A/1), County Hall, London, SE1 7PB. (01-633 6683).

COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL SECRETARY

required to provide a service to the Council to enable it to make an effective contribution to the running and development of the district's ailh services. He or she must be capable of working easily with people from all levels and backgrounds. Knowledge of the Health Service would be useful. Salary scale £4,008 to £4,965. Job description and application forms from The Secretary, West Roding Community Health Council, 608, High Road, Leytonstone, E11. 01-539-7180. Closing date 15th March, 1976.

The National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for

2 LECTURESHIPS IN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY/ SOCIOLOGY

Candidates should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in either Sociology or Social Anthropology. Those with special interests in Social Research Methods, Rural Sociology, the Sociology of Development, Industrial Sociology and whose research has been in the African Third World context will be preferred. Knowledge in the use of Statistical Methods and Quantification for one post, and knowledge in African Studies, for the other, i.e. either in Anthropology or Sociology for the other will be a very strong recommendation. Salary scales: R5,934 to R6,576 p.a. (£1 sterling = R1.76). The British Government may supplement salary, under certain circumstances and provide children's holiday visit passages. 25% gratuity in lieu of superannuation. Medical aid scheme; accommodation at reasonable rent; education allowances; family passages; biennial leave. Detailed applications (3 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail not later than 31 March 1976 to the Registrar (Appointments), National University of Lesotho, Roma, Lesotho. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, W1P 0DT. Further particulars are available from either address.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIPS (MEDICAL) IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for two Lectureships (Medical) in the Department of Physiology from 1st September, 1976, or such other dates as may be arranged. Duties involve teaching physiology and histology to medical, dental and science students. These posts might be of particular interest to junior doctors working for higher degrees in medicine or surgery by examination or thesis. Initial placing, which will depend on experience and qualifications, will be made at one of the first three points on the scale for University lecturers: £3,174, £3,378, £3,582, rising to £6,447. In the case of medically qualified persons, initial appointment will be made at one of the points £5,766, £5,990, £4,194, £4,398 on the scale. Contributory pension basis under the F.S.S.U./U.S.S. apply. The appointments will be subject to a period of probation of up to three years' in duration. Assistance with removal expenses is available. Applications should be received by 31st March, 1976. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. (Please quote Ref. 76/T.)

University of Warwick

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Mathematics, tenable for one year from October, 1976. Preference may be given to applicants in the fields of topology, geometry or analysis. Salary within the first four points of the Lecturer scale £3,174 x £204-(£3,786)-£5,244, £5,448 p.a. Further particulars and application forms from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 29/F/76. Closing date for receipt of applications 26th March, 1976.

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food

Investigation Officers

... to investigate irregularities and fraud connected with applications for grant and subsidy. They will take statements from witnesses, interview suspected offenders, obtain exhibits, and submit detailed reports. In serious cases they may work closely with the police, and where proceedings are taken, will give evidence in Court. Based in Pinner, Middlesex, the posts involve considerable travel.

Candidates, preferably aged at least 35, must be experienced in investigation work, able to conduct enquiries and interviews, and to express themselves well in discussion and writing. They must have served in a civil police force, preferably in the CID, at the rank of sergeant or above. Car driving essential.

Salary starts at £4,175 and rises to £4,975. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 March 1976) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref. G/9253.

Northamptonshire Archaeologist

£3,825-£4,545

Northamptonshire is now recognised a an outstanding archaeological heritag is under threat from the very rapid development.

The County Council has recently de extend its archaeological services a seeks to fill this vacant post by appo archaeologist who has a degree or di archaeology and appropriate mar experiences.

The main tasks of the Council's Archa Service for which the Archaeologist responsible are:

1 The further development of a S Monument Index for Northamptonsl
2 Liaison with Planners and Develc Archaeological matters.
3 The co-ordination of Rescue Archa
4 The establishment of facilities excavation work.
5 The development of the already links between the Statutory Ser voluntary and academic interests w Northamptonshire.

Application forms and further details can b from the Personnel Officer, Northamptonshi Council, County Hall, George Row, Northamp (0604) 34833 Ext. 5499).
Closing date 19 March.
It is likely that interviews will be held during commencing 29 March, 1976.

Inner London Education Authority

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN
Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4AP

HEAD OF FINE ART DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from suitable experienced artists able to organise a Fine Art Department (Grade IV) involving BA courses in Painting and Sculpture and subsidiary courses in Printmaking, Stained Glass and Enamel Painting.

Salary £6,756-£7,632 plus £361 London Allowance.

Application forms and further details from the Senior Administrative Officer (HFA), Central School of Art and Design, Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4AP. Telephone 01-405 1825.

Queen Elizabeth College

(University of London)
Campden Hill Road, W8 7AH

LECTURER IN NUTRITION

required for the Nutrition Section of the Food Science and Nutrition Department, to start 1st September, 1976. The successful candidate will be required to share in the Department's teaching of Hons. B.Sc. (Nutrition), M.Sc. (Nutrition) and Ph.D. students, and to engage in research. Experience or interest in nutrition planning and agricultural aspects of nutrition desirable.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor A. S. Truswell. Applications, with the names of three referees, to the College Secretary, not later than 23rd April, 1976.

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from experienced research workers for a position at the Centre for Environmental Studies which will involve the coordination, development and implementation of a programme of research concerned with the spatial impact of national economic policies and processes.

The person appointed will work with a number of assistant members of staff and will be expected to undertake at least one of two projects within the programme. The two projects will be examining first, the relationship of National Economic Policy to Regional Policy and second, the determinants of Regional Growth and Decline. It is anticipated that at least two other posts will be established over these projects.

The appointment will be at the level of Senior or Principal Scientific Officer. Salary £4,155-£7,305 (under review) plus £465 London Allowance, and will be for at least 3 years. Day Nursery on premises.

Forms of application and further details, quoting ref. 7761, may be obtained from the Secretary, Centre for Environmental Studies, 62 Chandos Place, London WC2N 4HH, to whom applications (6 copies) should be sent by 22 March, 1976.

The Edinburgh Academy

EDINBURGH

Required for September, 1976, a graduate to teach MATHEMATICS.

Full particulars of the post may be had from The Rector, The Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh EH9 1EL, to whom applications should be sent as quickly as possible, giving details of education, qualifications, etc., and the names of two referees.

NATIONAL CHARITY, Knightsbridge, seeks Personal Organiser. Secretarial experience and total commitment necessary. Apply Box 2564 S, The Times.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the post of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

in the Committee Section of the Registrar's Office. Salary range £3,766-£4,962 (Grade IB). Applicants should have a degree or equivalent professional qualification or relevant experience (if possible in a university institution). Duties to commence 1 May, 1976.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 15th March, 1976. Please quote ref. 1001.

University of Durham

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Applications are invited for two newly established posts of Lecturer in Law from 1 October, 1976.

Salary will be on the scale £2,766 to £6,426 per annum.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 17 March, 1976.

University of

LECTURES

IN CANADIAN G OR LATIN AM STUDIE

Applications are Caribbean or Lat Studies in the D History, Possible Librarian, will be welcomed whose research int ean or more of the Depart tended. The Librar in the D ment and in the Inte School of Commer can Studies. Initial be within the first o the Lecturer sca £2034-£3,786) p.a. further part application forms No. 21 2L 7A fro demic Registrar, U Warwick, Coventry Closing date for application 26th M

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 21

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£2,500
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This international company wants someone with experience of organizing staff. You don't need academic qualifications, just experience in computerised accounts. So, if you are over 25 years, and can command a salary of over £4,000, call Lol Marks now, 821 7404.
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£3,000

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HARROW AREA. Capable Secretary (24-34) with previous experience at senior level required for Administrative Director. Whilst good secretarial skills are essential, some flair/aptitude helpful. Salary £2,800 p.a. (pensionable). Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6581.

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Europa House, Hull: bronze-tinted solar glass turns it into a huge mirror.

Property

Movement to owner occupation

Further indications of the trend towards owner occupation in the industrial field is provided by two recently announced schemes. One is the new Bramhall Moor Industrial Park, at Hazel Grove, in south Manchester. The park covers an area of 31 acres and will provide land for a total of 409,000 sq ft of building within a parkland setting. Phillip Davies and Sons, of Stockport, and the Manchester office of King and Co are to market the land in plots of not less than one acre on long ground leases.

The intention is to attract companies needing fully serviced industrial land on which to have their own premises built, although proposals from developers would also be considered. Existing detailed planning permission provides for warehouses totalling some 69,000 sq ft and light industrial premises of 140,000 sq ft. Plans are also in hand for a further 200,000 sq ft of light industrial premises, to complete the total building space on the site at an overall density of 30 per cent.

A similar scheme is also proposed by John Finlan, the property design and construction company based on Widnes, who have obtained a change of use to light industrial and commercial building on 118 acres of their Middleton Industrial Estate, also in Manchester. The land will be offered for sale on a freehold or leasehold basis linked with Finlan's design and construction facilities.

The company say that negotiations are taking place with interested institutions and estimate that the completed development will have an investment value of some £17m. On another 42 acres of the estate, Finlan are undertaking a joint development with the Royal Insurance Co and have recently built 39,000 sq ft of speculative factory or warehouse space, comprising four units of 6,000 sq ft and three units of 5,000 sq ft. The first has been let to Saft (United Kingdom), a French company who manufacture dry cell batteries. Other speculative buildings are under negotiation and further units are due to be constructed later this year. Letting agents are St Quintin Son and Stanley, of London and Mason Owen and Partners, of Liverpool. In the letting, Edward Laycock and Partners acted for Saft.

Another development in the Manchester area is aimed at smaller concerns who also want to own their own premises. It consists of six small single storey factories or warehouses which are being built in Charles Street, Dukinfield, by Kenleeds Constructions, of Oldham. For sale freehold, the prices are £39,500 for a unit of 4,500 sq ft, or £20,450 for a unit of 2,250 sq ft. Government grants of 20 per cent towards the cost of the buildings might be available to manufacturing companies.

The first unit is nearing completion and all six can be available for occupation during the summer. An interesting point is that heights to the eaves have been deliberately restricted to 11ft to reduce heating costs in the workshop areas. The agents are Longden and Sutcliffe, of Manchester.

A more unusual industrial scheme is being carried out in Malton Road, North Kensington, London, adjoining Ladbroke Grove station and beneath the Westway flyover. The development is being carried out by the North Kensington Amenity Trust, an independent charitable body formed some five years ago to take a lease on all the land beneath the elevated part of the motorway.

The aim is to provide an income to enable the trust to carry out its general charitable purposes and also to attract tenants who will help with employment in the neighbourhood. The scheme, costing about £200,000, comprises nine units, each with 2,850 sq ft of industrial or warehouse space and some 600 sq ft of offices. The premises are expected to be ready in August and letting is through Weatherall Green and Smith.

Regal House, a new office block in Duke Street, Stockport, has just opened officially. The scheme has been carried out by London and Manchester Securities and was designed by Leach, Rhodes and Walker, of Manchester. The 10-storey building with red brick cladding has a total of about 44,670 sq ft. The rent being asked for individual floors of 4,467 sq ft is £10,000 a year, or £95,000 a year for the whole building. Letting is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden, of London, and Garner and Sons, of Stockport.

Recently topped-out is a new mixed office and residential development in Whiteladies Road, Bristol, known as Grosvenor House. The scheme is being carried out by the Comben Group, with design by Stride, Treglown and Wyeth, of Bristol. It provides four floors of fully air-conditioned offices totalling some 13,000 sq ft, and 10 flats with two bedrooms. The first show flat is due to open in early April. Letting of the offices is through Lalonde Bros and Parham, with Peter E. Soper and Partners for the flats, both of Bristol.

One of the more unusual office buildings on the market is Europa House, in Hull. It is a development by Montague Burton Property Investments and stands at the junction of Ferens Way and Anlaby Road. The design is by John Brunton and Partners, who have created a building clad almost entirely in bronze-tinted solar glass. The occupants can see out, but from the outside the building forms a huge mirror reflecting surrounding buildings.

"A highly developed air-conditioning system has been installed so that there are no opening windows to break the surface of the "glass wall." The building provides 44,665 sq ft of offices on ground and five upper floors, almost all of which are available at £2.25 a sq ft. Letting is through R. Stewart Newiss and Co, of Bradford.

In Aberdeen, the greater part of Ebury House, a new £1m development by Ebury Moreton, has been let to the Property Services Agency for the Department of the Environment, who have taken 34,000 sq ft of the building's total of 47,330 sq ft. The initial rental is £120,000 a year exclusive, with periodic rent reviews. Architects for the scheme were Covell Matthews and Partners, and letting agents are Kenneth Ryden and Partners, of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and F. G. Burnett, of Aberdeen.

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Tender No. 9366
The New Zealand Government invites tenders for the sale "as is where is" of one 1945 DC3-C Skyliner Aircraft ZK-AOF held by the National Airways Corporation on behalf of the Ministry of Defence at Christchurch, New Zealand.
Tenders close with the Secretary, Government Stores Board, P.O. Box 5067, Wellington, New Zealand, by 1 p.m. Monday, 22 March 1976. Special Conditions of Sale and copies of the Invitation to Tender are obtainable from: Chief Purchasing Officer (C/S 100/17/2), New Zealand High Commission, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TQ.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

Would HENRY JAMES HAWKINS one time builder, of 16 Beverley Road, Barnes Common, Surrey, or anybody who has any information regarding the whereabouts of Henry James Hawkins, his Personal Representatives or anyone who claims to be entitled as a Tenant to property now known as 255 St. Margarets Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, which together with other property is described as 3 Arcona Gardens and land in St. Margarets Road in the Parish of Isleworth was leased to Henry James Hawkins by Lease dated 10th January, 1906, and made between The Reverend Henry Paul Prower (the then Vicar of Teddington) (1) the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (2), the Dean and Canons of the Kings Free Chapel of St. George (3) and Henry James Hawkins (4) please contact Messrs. Colyer Smith & Sedgfield, Solicitors, of Onslow House, 9 The Green, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, reference RM.RT.

CHARITY COMMISSION

GENERAL CHARITY—THE BOWEN CABLES AND PLASTICS) TRUST FUND. Scheme for the amendment of Trust Deed relating to appointment of trustees. Ref: 25982-A1-61.

The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH A SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

THE BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962, that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following station in the month of April, 1976: HORNSEA (HULL) PUBLIC DELIVERY SIDING.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND OF CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Keith Bain, David Neil Constable, Keith Stanley Parry, Robert Lawrence Benjamin Riccards, Alan Cowen, Maurice Lionel Newsam, George Varrieano, Ronald James Cubbin, Robert John Ashton, John Graeme Herriot, Margaret Helen Mittelhauser, John Bayley Brassell, Warren John McLeland and Robert Beresford Currie as Stock and Share Brokers at 6-10 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, and Perth, Melbourne, N.S.W., 303 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic., 260 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld., 5 Queen Victoria St., London, England and 1002 Hutchison House, Harcourt Rd., Hong Kong, under the style or firm name of "Constable & Bain" has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the close of business on 29th February 1976 so far as concerns the said David Neil Constable who retired from the said firm. All debts due and owing to the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the remaining partners who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the style or firm name of "Bain & Company".

Dated this 1st day of March 1976.

J. K. BAIN.
For all Partners.

THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY. Annual Meeting will be held in The Vestry, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. on Wednesday, 10th March, at 3.30 p.m.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00461 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the Matter of MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th February, 1976, presented to the said Court by AB AK Fermstrons Granitindustrier. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on the 15th day of March, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HARBOTTLE & LEWIS, 34 South Molton Street, London, W1Y 2BP. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th day of March, 1976.

No. 002836 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the Matter of FLAT MODERNISATIONS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

By order of the High Court of Justice dated the 30th day of January, 1976, I, RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD, Chartered Accountant of 33 Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, EC4 in the City of London have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH A COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.

Dated this 25th day of February 1976

R. E. FLOYD,
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967. COMPUTER HEAT DESIGN Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 100 Park Street, London, W1Y 4AB on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1976, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 293 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 16th day of February 1976.

By Order of the Board,
J. CODLING,
Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 004 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the Matter of COLOCOTRONIS Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th day of February 1976 presented to the said Court by AB AK Fermstrons Granitindustrier. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on the 15th day of March, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SINCLAIR ROCHE & TEMPERLEY, Stone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate, EC2.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon on the 7th day of March 1976.

The dividends are payable to the shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 26th March, 1976, and the cheques in payment thereof will be posted on or about the 30th April, 1976.

Dividends are payable in the currency of the Republic of South Africa and dividends from the London Office will be paid in British currency calculated at the rate of exchange ruling on the 9th April, 1976.

Dividend cheques despatched from the London Office to persons resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of United Kingdom income tax at rates to be arrived at after allowing for relief (if any) in respect of South African taxes.

The Company will deduct the non-resident shareholders' tax of 15 per cent (15 per cent) from all dividends payable to shareholders whose addresses in the share register are outside the Republic of South Africa.

The share transfer books and share registers of the Company will be closed from 27th March, 1976, to 3rd April, 1976, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. EDGE,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE: 1-8 Somers Road, P.O. Box 509, PORT ELIZABETH, 6001.
TRANSFER SECRETARIES OFFICE: Republic Registrars (Pty) Limited, 10th Floor, St. Mary's Building, 85 Eloff Street, P.O. Box 1370, JOHANNESBURG, 2001 (P.O. Box 1370), Johannesburg, 2000.
LONDON TRANSFER OFFICE: Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, 6 Greenhill Place, London, SW1P 1PL, England.
10th February, 1976.

NOTICE

All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

COMPANY NOTICES

EDWORKS (1936) LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
DIVIDEND NO. 64

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared on the Ordinary, A Ordinary and 6 per cent Cumulative Preference shares and 7 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of this Company as follows:—

(a) On the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares—an interim dividend of 2½ per cent (equivalent to 2.5 cents per 10 cent share) for the period 1st September, 1975 to 29th February, 1976.

(b) On the 6 per cent Cumulative Preference shares—a dividend in respect of the half year ended 31st January, 1976, of 3 per cent (equivalent to 6 cents per R2 share) (1975—3 per cent).

(c) On the 7 per cent Cumulative Preference shares—a dividend in respect of the half year ended 31st January, 1976, of 3.5 per cent, (equivalent to 7 cents per R2 share) (1975—3.5 per cent).

The dividends are payable to the shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 26th March, 1976, and the cheques in payment thereof will be posted on or about the 30th April, 1976.

Dividends are payable in the currency of the Republic of South Africa and dividends from the London Office will be paid in British currency calculated at the rate of exchange ruling on the 9th April, 1976.

Dividend cheques despatched from the London Office to persons resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of United Kingdom income tax at rates to be arrived at after allowing for relief (if any) in respect of South African taxes.

The Company will deduct the non-resident shareholders' tax of 15 per cent (15 per cent) from all dividends payable to shareholders whose addresses in the share register are outside the Republic of South Africa.

The share transfer books and share registers of the Company will be closed from 27th March, 1976, to 3rd April, 1976, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. EDGE,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE: 1-8 Somers Road, P.O. Box 509, PORT ELIZABETH, 6001.
TRANSFER SECRETARIES OFFICE: Republic Registrars (Pty) Limited, 10th Floor, St. Mary's Building, 85 Eloff Street, P.O. Box 1370, JOHANNESBURG, 2001 (P.O. Box 1370), Johannesburg, 2000.
LONDON TRANSFER OFFICE: Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, 6 Greenhill Place, London, SW1P 1PL, England.
10th February, 1976.

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The battle facing Britain as the EEC tries to decide on 'fair' fishing limits

Some trawlermen will have to switch from distant waters and consumers will have to adjust to new tastes

It has become clear recently that the future of Britain's fishing industry hangs not on next month's resumption of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, but on revision of the EEC's common fisheries policy. Foreign ministers of the Nine will be taking a first look at the controversial new ideas of the European Commission when they meet in Brussels today and tomorrow.

Whether or not the New York conference gives its blessing to the principle of 200 mile fisheries limits is now considered to be of academic interest. Countries like Norway, Canada and *the United States* are already committed to declaring such an extension by next summer. Where there is less than 400 miles of water between two states, jurisdiction will extend to the median line between them.

Attention is now shifting to the arrangements which will govern this new world, and as far as Britain is concerned that means arrangements which can be thrashed out with its EEC partners. Once again Britain is likely—with rather more justification than usual—to plead that it has very special national interests: the largest landings for human consumption, the largest tonnage of fishing vessels, and by far the largest and richest share of the North Atlantic section of the EEC "pond" of 200 miles.

Within the Nine, only Denmark catches more fish. Its total landings were 1,485,000 tons in 1973, against Britain's 1,117,000 tons. But the Danes reduced 1,185,000 tons to fish-meal for animal feed. While human consumption in Britain was an estimated 1,000,000 tons. France came nearest to this with human consumption of 720,000 tons.

In a partnership like the EEC, based on a philosophy of free access to each other's markets, there could scarcely be a situation in which the fishing vessels of member states were entirely eliminated from the seas around their partners. To ensure that this did not happen when Britain, Denmark and Ireland entered the Community, the original Six hastily cobbled together a common fisheries policy on the eve of entry negotiations. This enshrined the principle of free access, which was however, tempered during the entry negotiations by agreement on certain "derogations" until 1982: a general six-mile limit reserved for fishermen of the coastal state, increased in some areas to 12 miles, with provision for a review of subsequent arrangements.

Now six and 12 mile limits are evidently a very different matter from 200-mile limits, which would vastly benefit countries like Britain and Ireland with long coastlines rich in fish, *while unfairly penalizing countries* like West Germany with short coastlines and a developed tradition of fishing in distant waters. The Commission has therefore come forward with a new set of ideas based on 12-mile national limits within an EEC "pond" of 200 miles, and with a quota system which takes into account the previous total catches of the member states.

At first sight this may seem a far cry from the 100-mile exclusive coastal zone being called for by the British trawling industry, and the first reaction of Mr Peart, the Minister for Agriculture, was to express his disappointment in the Commons. He may well feel obliged to press within the council of ministers for a coastal zone of 25 or even 30 miles. But the idea that Britain, an EEC partner with a long tradition of international trading, could arrogate a large slice of the North Sea's fish resources is naive.

Even if Britain had not been in the EEC, it would have had to take account of the fact that EEC countries like France, Denmark and Holland have industries based partly on fishing within the United Kingdom's 200-mile pond, as have non-EEC countries like Norway, and to a lesser extent the Soviet Union and Iceland. By the same token, Britain has caught only 60 per cent of its landings within this United Kingdom pond: in 1973 this amounted to 477,000 tons, against 300,000 by other EEC countries, and 376,000 by non-EEC countries, mainly Norway and the Soviet Union. Some 30 per cent of the total British catch—including 65 per cent of all cod—came from outside, mainly off Norway and Iceland.

The Commission's suggestions envisage that EEC member states will still be permitted to catch certain tonnages in the waters of non-member states, such agreements being negotiated by the EEC as a whole, its bargaining power increased by the large market it offers for fish products. They also envisage that non-member states will be given certain rights within the EEC pond. These would be subsidiary factors in calculating the annual quota which each member state would be able to catch of each species. The main aim would be to divide the total allowable catch agreed by conservation experts on the basis of the average tonnage caught by each member state over a fixed period of previous years. Due allowance would be made for catches in coastal waters, from which other member states would be progressively excluded.

Despite Mr Peart's expression of disappointment, these suggestions go some way towards meeting British needs by accepting the principle of coastal zones within the EEC, and of the phasing out of "historic" rights within them, and by advocating a system of quotas based on previous catches. Although the idea of free access has been rendered obsolete by the urgent need to conserve and build up threatened stocks, it will not necessarily be surrendered without a struggle by the French, among others.

For Britain, the problematic points are likely to include the width of the coastal zone, and the effectiveness of any quota system. Quotas have already been tried without great success by the various international commissions which attempt to regulate overall catches in the Atlantic and elsewhere. Some EEC states, as well as the Soviet Union, are thought to have shown a cynical disregard for allocations. In the North West Atlantic commission, "*effort* limitation" has been adopted instead, giving a fixed number of days in which the quota can be caught.

One of the areas of uncertainty is the size of catch which non-EEC countries will concede to EEC member states. Icelandic obduracy alone will ensure that some of Britain's very conservative trawlermen will have to switch from distant to EEC waters. Equally some of Britain's very conservative consumers will have to adjust to new tastes in fish—like the blue whiting, an unexploited resource found off the coast of Scotland and thought to be capable of yielding 1,000,000 tons annually to a suitably retooled processing industry.

Fish is a unique asset, indefinitely renewable and not, unlike poultry and livestock, requiring expensive feedstuffs suitable for human consumption. It is a matter of enlightened self interest to treat this resource responsibly. But even within the EEC, this will certainly not be easy.

Roger Berthoud

Soon you may not see the wo for the trees

Britain is a prodigious consumer of timber. Every 4½ hours the country imports £1m of wood and wood products, and little can be done to reduce significantly the influx of logs, planks, pulp and newsprint. The nation is one of the most lightly wooded in Europe yet ranks among the most heavily dependent upon imported timber.

Private foresters are concerned that government legislation will cut even further the scale of new planting. Capital gains tax is a severe disincentive, but many in the industry believe there are deeper reasons why new planting has fallen by half in the past 18 months. There is little confidence among the private sector to make such a heavy and long-term investment when there are political doubts about who may own the land in future and what return can be guaranteed.

Meanwhile there is a belief among public sector foresters that some private firms were ill-advised to advertise the tax benefits of investing in woodland in a way which made them sound too much like tax avoidance for the Government's comfort.

"They effectively nobbled the goose which was providing some very useful golden eggs. It was a perfectly legitimate and rather elegant way of attracting city money into the countryside because hill farmers certainly have no chance of raising *the scale of capital required*", one forester observed.

Part of the problem is that forests operate on a different time scale from many of the politicians who have ultimate control over them. The slow and costly cycle, in which trees planted by one generation of foresters are harvested by the next, demands visionary planning and a lot of confidence. Captain Derick Forbes, chairman of the Scottish Woodland Owners Association, believes that the private sector at least is facing a crisis of confidence. "We are being continually exhorted to invest for the future but no industry, least of all forestry with all its inherent risks and tradition of being over-capitalized by normal *commercial standards can survive* if it is continually milked of its scanty cash resources.

The Forestry Commission is probably less anxious about the immediate future as it prepares to plant its two-millionth acre of state woodland. It is more concerned with developing forestry as an industry coordinated with agriculture and tourism and with assisting private forestry, through a dedication scheme, towards this same goal. Through dedication the private owners receive grants but are subject to management agreement with the commission.

In Scotland, at three estates I visited recently, the scheme was clearly effective in returning sour and devastated land to *productive* use. Above Loch Eil once bare hillsides are being nursed into a mixed economy of pastoral farming and woodland with deer runs and room for grouse, sportsmen and aesthetes with an eye for wilderness. Perhaps most important, such land use also yields the benefit of thriving communities.

The economics are carefully balanced. On present values forestry will eventually produce five times the cash return of agriculture but is initially more expensive. On the Fassfern estate, Inverness-shire, the traditional antipathy of forester and farmer has been wrought into a working partnership. Sheep and cattle provide some of the liquid capital to finance the *surrounding, sheltering* woodlands, and although the venture overall is not yet fully viable, it is moving in that direction.

"The message from here is that in the long term and providing the state is prepared to wait, you could end up here in a miserable part of Britain with a viable farming unit producing an essential crop of food, wool and timber. But even on the agricultural side it takes at least 10 years to get a commercial unit going", one factor declared.

Foresters estimate that 27 per cent of the Scottish highlands could technically be planted while only 10 per cent is now covered with public or private forest. The commission's land holdings have risen in value to a nominal £300m *and the timber* already planted is worth £500m. Set against the £2,000m spent on timber imports every year, the contribution [illegible] growing.

Many foresters [illegible] that serious mistak[illegible] made in some area[illegible] inactive blanket aff[illegible] hillsides with unp[illegible] ments of conifer[illegible] would claim that[illegible] happens now. Va[illegible] achieved even in th[illegible] of Sutherland by [illegible] forests and mingli[illegible] of trees. Woodland[illegible] wildlife to the h[illegible] become a useful t[illegible] tion. The Forestry[illegible] has a show busin[illegible] badgers and wildc[illegible] and roe deer, birds[illegible] preyed-upon birds, [illegible] have returned to t[illegible] maturing forest.

But the sharp [illegible] commercial woodla[illegible] achieved not by ax[illegible] but by hydraulic p[illegible]

With grab, sling[illegible] and helicopter[illegible] forest is planted[illegible] Even trees fel[illegible] mischievous whirlw[illegible] *ing a forest block* [illegible] a blight. Machine[illegible] the forest, snap up[illegible] and strip them int[illegible] rootless poles in a[illegible] fell land can be pl[illegible] traced by new road[illegible] planted with lin[illegible] restoring, as one fo[illegible] two centuries of [illegible] has allowed some[illegible] assume a less orde[illegible] *forest may not app*[illegible] the extensive prun[illegible] ing is enormous[illegible] and, because of the[illegible] use now, often unn[illegible] forestry is not [illegible] forestry, and ca[illegible] counter-productive.

Even so the com[illegible] several hundred a[illegible] a year from leavi[illegible] trees standing lo[illegible] accountant would[illegible] marked for fellin[illegible] private and public[illegible] to win popularity.[illegible] are planted they a[illegible] the skyline" or "[illegible] countryside"; wh[illegible] has come for clear[illegible] may be an equally[illegible] protest. Whichever[illegible] the woodland deve[illegible] win.

It is hoped that t[illegible] and productive min[illegible] and forest, whic[illegible] achieved in many [illegible] land, will succeed[illegible] down this hostility[illegible] a partnership make[illegible] mercial sense. Fa[illegible] Highland Region[illegible] demonstrated that[illegible] development may[illegible] times the employ[illegible] conventional tenant[illegible] cowmen to fencin[illegible] and road builders.[illegible] community life[illegible] where it is badly [illegible]

In one remot[illegible] example; I was t[illegible] was still suffering[illegible] caused basically [illegible] ances but reinfo[illegible] First World War[illegible] mated the menfolk[illegible] Subsidy is not ne[illegible] correct answer.[illegible] managers feel that[illegible] more cost effecti[illegible] ment help were a[illegible] product rather [illegible] means of producti[illegible]

They believe th[illegible] the quickest way[illegible] more sombre bogl[illegible] ful grazing shelte[illegible] stantial drifts of[illegible] larch, lodge-pole[illegible] pine.

In Scotland, [illegible] associated industr[illegible] brought a sharp[illegible] to the rural econo[illegible] in six of the coun[illegible] force is employed[illegible] industry. Nearly [illegible] the modern pulp[illegible] mill near Co[illegible] William, which[illegible] than £2m a year [illegible] into the district.

A sawmill open[illegible] one of the larges[illegible] and the two cent[illegible] an assured supply[illegible] a long-term mark[illegible] current recession[illegible] tainty have bee[illegible] The commission [illegible] demand in the[illegible] wood industry[illegible] supply until the l[illegible] that timber produ[illegible] 2½ times by the[illegible] century. Accordin[illegible] theory, the earni[illegible] most forestry wor[illegible] matching higher[illegible] giving to remote[illegible] least, a greener,[illegible] more home-bas[illegible] prosperity.

Ro[illegible]

Lord Chalfont

Why we would be wiser to judge Iran by its own standards

Teheran

When Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, arrives in Iran on Thursday (always assuming that the national executive committee of the Labour Party has not by then assumed complete responsibility for the conduct of the country's foreign affairs) he should ask the very efficient British Embassy here for last Wednesday's issue of *Kayhan*, the Teheran English language newspaper. In it he will find a report of an address delivered in the United States by the Shah's sister, Princess Ashraf, in which she warned western countries against "applying a rigid set of social and moral principles universally, especially when their application in the West has hardly produced the ideal society".

Having read the full report of the speech (possibly in the course of his visit to Isfahan over the Persian weekend) he might even follow the example of past generations of prep-school boys faced with a visit to the headmaster's study, and use the newspaper for protective purposes when he goes to the Niavaran Palace for his audience with the Shah. For Mr Callaghan will find that the western nations are not at present among His Imperial Majesty's favourite pupils.

It is not simply that the Shah, like most Iranians, is heartily sick of the strident and repetitive vilification of Iran by the Marxists of the West and their hangers-on among the extreme left and the devotees of radical chic; he is also offended by the unmistakable element of *schadenfreude* which has characterized much western reaction to Iran's recent economic and financial problems—or "the bubble that burst" to quote the gleeful headline over an otherwise perceptive *article in an* English weekly journal.

Anyone who really believes that the Iranian bubble has burst is in for some very considerable surprises. The rate of growth in the non-oil sector of the economy is still rising at a rate of about 25 per cent a year, and the Shah, who claims that inflation is now virtually under control, rejects out of hand any suggestion of a fall in the level of economic activity.

There are, it is true, some painful reappraisals taking place. The Opec-induced euphoria of 1974 and 1975 has given way to a wary realism. Some of the more ambitious capital projects are threatened with postponement or cancellation—among them the Houston-type international airport for Teheran, the vast and controversial hospital programme and the modernization of the city's telephone system.

Furthermore, quite apart from the abandonment of a number of grandiose schemes, those projects which are to continue according to plan will in future be financed for the most part by borrowing in the international capital market. The days when simply to want something, however expensive, was to have it—for cash—have gone.

Whatever changes of pace and direction there may be in *the Iranian industrial revolution*, reports of its demise are, to say the very least, premature. To quote one of the Shah's closest advisers, a current account deficit of less than $2,000m is chickenfeed in the context of Iran's national budget.

Indeed as recently as last August, the Shah was talking in terms of a $4,000m deficit, and it was at that stage that the Plan and Budget Organization was instructed to impose on large development schemes the strict system of priorities which has reduced the forecast to its present level.

He attributes most of his troubles to such external pressures as the failure of the western oil companies to honour the agreement signed with the National Iranian Oil Company, in which they agreed to take nearly 5,000,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil a day in 1975. In fact, the Iranians say, they took an average of only 4,200,000 barrels, thereby, it is alleged, severely disrupting the Iranian production programme. In addition, the oil companies are accused of wriggling out of their undertaking to contribute to the Iranian economy 40 per cent of the capital costs of expansion and secondary recovery as advance payment against future oil deliveries.

All this has led to a significant fall in production which, together with *the recent cut in* the price of Iranian heavy oil, is creating the present tensions in the economy. The Shah is not disposed to listen sympathetically to hard-luck stories from the western oil companies about shortage of funds and the depressed state of world demand. Indeed he seems perfectly serious about the idea of bypassing the consortium in favour of direct marketing and distribution.

The financing of essential projects does, however, present some substantial problems of planning and administration. If the various state agencies are allowed to borrow indiscriminately the international capital market will be thrown into confusion, and the Shah is determined to approach the situation with a carefully constructed plan, involving the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, the Plan and Budget Organization and the Governor of the Central Bank. All borrowing will be centrally controlled in accordance with a realistic system of priorities.

One of the crucial questions is whether Iranian ministers and officials, conditioned by years of ready cash, can adjust themselves quickly to the intricacies and uncertainties of large scale borrowing on the capital markets; another is whether the western world has enough faith in the continuing *stability of Iran to provide long* term loans at reasonable rates of interest. In this context the Shah's autocratic grip on his country's political and economic life carries its own built-in weakness—many foreign observers point out that, in spite of the draconian efficiency of the Iranian security services, the life of any national leader is at the mercy of a really determined assassin.

Mr Callaghan is the first British Foreign Secretary to visit Iran since Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and his visit is clearly regarded on both sides as an event of some importance. The British contingent will be a large one, and apart from being received by the Shah, Mr Callaghan will have talks with *the Prime Minister*, as well as with his immediate host, the Foreign Minister. The occasion will demand much imaginative and patient diplomacy on both sides.

As Princess Ashraf suggested in Baltimore, there is a deplorable tendency among western politicians and commentators to judge societies that are inherently different from their own by standards which bear no relevance to their problems and conditions; and whatever Mr Callaghan, *Private Eye* or the national executive committee of the Labour Party may think of the Shah's political philosophy, there are a number *of facts about Iran which are of* considerable importance to the West as a whole and to Britain in particular.

It is, in spite of its current problems, rich and growing richer every day; its military power, which grows as rapidly as that of Britain declines, is based on arms and equipment bought from the West, a great deal of it British; and, in the confrontation of world power which still exists, in spite of the pious declarations at Helsinki, it is the West's most reliable ally in this part of the world.

The survival of western industrial society is a matter in which Iran, like Brazil and South Africa, may yet have an important role to play. If we alienate such countries by the application of double standards and irrelevant criteria to their internal political systems we shall have only ourselves and our own feeble-minded hypocrisy to blame.

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An open letter to Mr John Riccardo, chairman of Chrysler

Eric Moonman

Dear Mr Riccardo,

Sadly, the detailed letter I sent you, on behalf of a number of MPs, asking for information has met, like the request of our Commons Select Committee, with a negative response.

As the head of a large company which has negotiated with our Government a major deal involving an enormous sum of money to keep Chrysler UK in business, you will not be surprised if we press you further, this time publicly.

I am sure that there is a great deal of goodwill on both sides, but in a business situation this is not enough. The criteria of commerce—viability *and marketability of products*—have also to be taken into account. Let me be blunt: the publication of the United States car industry statistics which show that Chrysler has failed to hold its own even in the American home market lead some of us to ask whether the failures and difficulties of Chrysler UK were not perhaps at least as much the fault of management as the result of difficulties with the unions. And a critical assessment of the terms of the Government deal reveals that it lacks any sense of operational urgency or managerial instinct or competence.

We have been sold the idea of spending up to £160m of public money on a two-year "make or break strategy". But such a situation is no more than a figment of an optimistic, zealous imagination. Every manager knows that the situation cannot be so sharply defined or isolated in this way. What is most likely to happen is that in two years' time we shall be faced with another anxious decision, but then it will not be *whether* we plough in more resources but simply, "How much?" because by then the *present "maximum commitment"* of £160m will no longer be relevant—it will be a different situation. The time for the harsh decision has now passed, and we ducked it. We should have rejected the deal and made far better use of £30 millions or so of the money for retraining and for the provision of job opportunities in new industries. For the message is everywhere plain to read: car ownership is just about reaching saturation level and the oil crisis and inflation are limiting the types of car which are marketable.

It is these factors which lead me to ask whether Chrysler's UK strategy is realistic. Your declaration of intent proposes that the British company should produce five new models between now and 1979. Yet your R & D Budget for the period seems, from the figures available, to be only £55 millions as against the £125 millions which the Government's "Think Tank" report suggests would be a realistic figure for such a programme. Where is the missing money to come from, or are the new models only a paper sprat to catch the Government's £160m mackerel? And if they do exist, do they fit in with the changing pattern of car ownership and car purchase, or are they left-overs from the decade of expanding ownership of big and more uneconomic models, now gone forever? The evidence available suggests that Chrysler US has not begun to assimilate the marketing situation of the mid-1970s; what then will be the future of Chrysler UK?

Another question which I am bound to ask you is, what is the extent of American Chrysler's commitment to the United Kingdom company? The Secretary of State for Industry has spoken to the select committee of "a strong moral obligation". We have your declaration of intent but, even as it was being made, senior officials of the company in Detroit were suggesting that the agreement with the British Government did not bind the American parent company to continue its operations in Britain for any specific period. It is the absence of any firm information on such points which undoubtedly contributed to the hesitancy with which the United Kingdom workforce accepted the terms of the deal.

We are realistic enough to know that the commitment cannot be open-ended but all British taxpayers would like to know the limits of the American board's support for the United Kingdom operation, how they will be defined, and whether they will be affected by the way in which changes in the American market affect the parent company. Chrysler may have convinced the Government that their plan is viable, but they have not convinced the British public.

But long-term strategy and competitive markering are only two of the elements of good management, and we have yet to have Chrysler's understanding of these proved. There is also industrial relations. I would accept that the Chrysler workforce contains some men who are disruptive, but for Chrysler UK this is not the whole story. The reluctance to accept the Government rescue plan indicates quite simply that the Chrysler workforce does not trust Chrysler management. And the difficulty your union leaders had in contacting you during the negotiations with the Government perhaps give some indication as to how this mistrust arose. This must change, and the leadership must come from management, for this is management's function. Open management and good communications will do more to overcome suspicion and end disruption than any number of threats and public accusations. But again, there is little evidence that any lessons have been learnt.

Let me make a practical suggestion. To make this project viable, you should be prepared to share your operational information with the Department of Industry on a regular monthly basis. Submit your targets and marketing strategies to the department so they can be monitored in great detail not only by the Government's *experts but also by representatives* of your own management and your labour force, the people who actually have to make them work.

We, the British taxpayers, are trusting you with £160m of our money. It is time you demonstrated to us that your company is competent to use it properly.

Yours sincerely,

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

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The Times Diary

Cynicism with the scrambled eggs

When I tell you that I was interviewing an author as he consumed coffee and scrambled eggs in his hotel at eight o'clock yesterday morning, you will know right away that he was an American. No doubt it is something to do with the work ethic; getting up early to pack *as much as possible into the* day is something they do and we, generally, do not.

Which was quite fitting, because Richard Reeves's book is also characteristically American. It is called *A Ford, Not a Lincoln* and its sub-title says succinctly what it is about: "The decline of American political leadership." Reeves's thesis is that Gerald Ford is a fairly dreadful President. It is not the kind of book you could imagine a British political correspondent writing about Harold Wilson.

Reeves is a friendly, chubby faced man with thick greying hair, who seems too pleasant to have written so cruel a book. He rather weakened the point of his title by admitting that cynicism might *be endemic in* him and other White House reporters indeed in American politics. "I'm always thankful I didn't have to cover Lincoln and Jefferson", he said. "I might have thought the same thing about them. You just get too close to them."

He believes that the United States needs leadership if it *is to avoid slaking back into* the isolationism which he thinks is its truly natural state. That it is not getting such leadership is due to the system by which politicians are running for office nearly all the time.

"I don't think that at bottom you'll find a more consistently cynical group of people than American politicians", he said. "They act as though they believe the people are fools. And the way the people keep on electing them indicates they are right."

The system discourages any kind of policy initiative by the elected, because whatever they do is sure to offend some group, if only a small minority. This encourages apathy. An *opinion poll taken a week be*fore the poll in last week's New Hampshire primary showed that only a third of people interviewed could name the polling date.

And the press, although it likes to think of itself as being hostile to authority, is often in collusion with it. Watergate showed how reporters are good at hounding a politician when he is on the way out. But in general, Reeves believes, they err on the side of too much cooperation with government.

He cites a story about President Johnson who, legend has it, used occasionally to walk down the aisle of his plane to the section where reporters were sitting, raising his hands and shouting: "I am the king! I am the king!" His press secretary would rush behind him saying: "That's off the record, that's off the record"—and so, apparently, it remained.

Reeves believes, clearly with misgivings, that Ford has a chance of being re-elected. "He may have done just enough in *New Hampshire to get the* nomination", he said. He finds equally depressing the much-canvassed possibility that Hubert Humphrey could be the Democratic candidate.

"I'm 39", he said. "About to slip lightly into middle age. And I've never voted in an election where Hubert Humphrey wasn't running." Sounds *like the scenario for another* cynical book.

The general lack of business confidence is reflected by an advertisement placed in the Daily Mail *by Fringe Fashions of Glasgow, who offer: "Money refunded if delighted."*

Comic opera

There was a gala performance for musically inclined sportswriters in Battersea Park yesterday when La Scala, Milan, clashed with the London Symphony Orchestra at football. The Italians, coached with suave assurance from the wings by their conductor, Claudio Abbado, arrived in London to a triumphant fanfare announcing their successes in such international engagements in other capitals. The London team, without skipper André Previn, were making their debut in the field.

The Italians attacked with a brio and violence which left the Londoners looking surprised and breathless. The trumpeting goalkeeper, dumped at one moment on his line with his shorts about his knees, could scarcely have been more taken aback had Victor Hochhauser unleashed about his ears the 1812 Overture with the massed bands of the Coldstream Guards and full mortar and cannon.

Much of the ovation the Italians received from the touchlines was deserved. Staccato onslaughts, greased-lightning footwork and some startling glissandos raised an air of excitement. But there were mishaps too, brought on by a tendency to throw philosophical caution to the wind in the choice of tempo. London were often reprieved because the Italian centre had gone allegro before the wings had finished with the adagio.

Undesirably hectic moments interrupted the virtuoso articulation of some rapid semi-quaver runs in personal cadenzas, as when an Italian cellist attempted a set of variations on a theme by George Best, only to find, when he had made his *shot, that the ball was left* behind him.

The London band were able in the early stages to swing the play back and forward in a passing imitation of a metronome, but they could not sustain the relentless rhythm and by half-time they were noticeably short in the wind section. Thereafter they looked increasingly like a *scratch orchestra who had lost* track of the score. "Veni, Verdi, Vici", as the maestro might have said.

At last I am really getting worried. A memorandum from a senior colleague informs me that "Maurice Brigden, the company's Safety Officer, is emigrating to Australia."

Are there no certainties left? An erratum note in Hansard *last week stated: "In cols* 661 *and* 662 *of yesterday's Daily Part, the speech attributed to Lord Wigoder was in fact may he Lord Rochester."*

Bop shop

Go into Collet's jazz record shop in Shaftesbury Avenue, ask to see the new 78s and you find yourself being ushered through a hidden door, as if into an old-time speakeasy. Down some steps, on the stone floor of a large cellar, lie nearly 2,000 78s, spread out like sacred relics in a crypt. They are some of 100,000 brand new 78s found by Chris Barber in the warehouse of the Savoy record firm in the United States, all made in the 40s and early 50s.

"About 15,000 are jazz, the rest being gospel, early rock and so on, which we are selling from our other shops", says Ray Smith, the manager. "They're all in a large garage in North London. Every Friday evening a colleague brings a car load down to me and I spend the next few days unpacking them, cataloguing them and laying them out.

"It's exciting, unpacking 78s made 30 years ago without a scratch on them, not knowing what's going to come out next. We've unearthed stuff we didn't even know had been played, like solo piano records by Carl Perkins and a solo by Eric Dolphy 10 years before we thought he'd made his first record. Amazing."

The records cost between 75p and £1 and should appeal *to anyone who likes the bop era* of jazz and bad puns. The titles vary from *Bop, Look and Listen*, to a complete *Bopera* and *Bop's Your Uncle*. The worst is a record by saxophonist Don Byas: *Byas a Drink*.

Lacklustre

More news on the silver cleaning front, and another sheaf of letters condemning Goddards, the polish makers, for withdrawing their old-fashioned plate powder. Last month I published some of the alternative recipes provided by readers, including that employed by Garrards, the crown jewellers, who use jewellers' rouge and whitening.

Audrey Stephens of Bristol writes to say that the Garrards' method is all right for them, with an army of servants to clean the stuff, but what the silver owners of Britain want is an easy method, something they can use every time they wash up. Rosamund Mathews of High Wycombe adds that the Garrards' ingredients are not the sort of thing you can pick up at the local supermarket.

I can help there. The Rev Jim Smith of Middleton, Manchester, recommends a mixture of prepared chalk and methylated spirits (it is volatile, both ingredients are on sale in Boots for 50p. Dip a cloth in the chalk, then in the spirits, then rub the silver; polish with a clean cloth. C. Francis of Worcester has a similar formula in her recipe book, except that she substituted gin for spirits.

Charles Cumber of Gloucestershire, complains that it is also impossible to buy a proper plate powder. Margaret Deane offers me 36 pages of addition to Goddards' plate powder. J. Garrards' chief chemist will say he could not find the formula of the powder but thought his firm's leather cleaners were better to use.

But I am glad to say that anyone who really wants Garrards' plate powder can go to South Africa for it. Charles Fillion of Weedon stocked up with it a few days ago in case I dare.

I do not think I shall be giving dinner invitations to good Lady Carew of Antony who advertised in the Times: "Cook required, bring own horse."

صكاك الاهل

THE TIMES
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THE EEC AND ITS EEZ

he fishing industry is under ceptional strain. None of its verse parts is exempt. After me good years operations are w more likely to be unprofitle than profitable. Vessels are ithdrawn or laid up, there some unemployment among ews, and there is little new vestment. The divergent movent of costs and quayside prices er the past two years is the mediate cause of worry. But a ore profound disturbance in the dustry arises from the uncerin outlook for fish stocks and hery limits: both matters with ultiple international bearings.

There is now wide agreement ong nations on the establishent of an exclusive economic ne (EEZ) of 200 miles in the aters contiguous to every astal state—with a median line tween states where the width water separating them does t permit of 200 miles each. It ll not be for want of sufficient reement on that particular ticle if it is not promulgated at e next session of the Law of the a conference which opens at w York later this month. It ll be because the article is only ie element in a package about e entirety of which there is still uch dissent.

The establishment of exclusive nes does not necessarily mean at fishing within them will come the exclusive preserve of tionals of the coastal state. It eans rather that the coastal ite will have exclusive jurisdicon to determine who shall fish ere, how much, and for what. ie new regime will have a ofound effect on the fishing eets of almost every maritime tion. The strain will be bad ough anyway. It will be far orse if the change cannot be ade in an orderly manner idorsed by international law.

That consideration justifies the itish Government's refusal to cognize Iceland's unilateral and illegal annexation of a 200-mile zone. The international community is moving to the 200-mile position and the British Government now favours the move. But if the benefits of it are to be enjoyed and the disturbance it will create is to be made tolerable, the move must be made in concert and to the accompaniment of multilateral negotiation.

The denial of customary fishing grounds, whether because of an assumption of jurisdiction by the coastal state or because of exhaustion of stocks by overfishing, sets up a chain reaction. Vessels which previously fished the area look elsewhere, sometimes towards grounds which are being fished by smaller boats and in less intensive methods. Something of that kind is happening to the mackerel fishing off the south-west of England, where the arrival of outsiders, including a couple of large Scottish vessels, is believed locally to be threatening the maintenance of the shoals. There is a better chance of managing these serial displacements if adjustment proceeds against a background of observed maritime law.

For the British fishing industry these changes foreshadowed by the common adoption of a 200-mile EEZ are made more problematical by the common fisheries policy of the European Economic Community. There can be two views about that policy. To some it looks like a sharp piece of work by the original Six who, having fished out their own waters, secured access to the still productive waters surrounding two of the three new members of the Community. Others see in the common fisheries policy the most advanced form of sectoral integration yet evolved by the Community, and therefore a thing to be cherished. On either reading the arrangements are exceptional, giving the Community jurisdiction over the exploitation of natural resources which would otherwise be the preserve of member states—no such arrangement covers the sea bed under the fish.

The Commission's first thoughts on how the fisheries policy might be adapted to the introduction of a 200-mile EEZ are described in an article on the opposite page. The essence is that the zone would be exclusive to the Community not to the member-states separately. The Community, through its institutions, would decide how to allocate fishing rights within the zone to members and non-members. The Commission's opening bid is to allow a 12-mile strip for the exclusive use of the coastal state and otherwise allot national quotas in some proportion to past catches.

No one who spoke in the Commons debate on the fishing industry ten days ago found a good word to say for this. All agreed that the United Kingdom, which would be contributing well over a half of the area of the EEC's EEZ, must get much better terms than that. Not the least of the reasons why it should get better terms is that conservation of fish stocks—which is of cardinal importance in the face of over-developed world fishing fleets and "vacuum cleaner" techniques of fishing—is best undertaken by the respective coastal states, partly because they have the strongest motive to see the job done properly (Iceland's argument) and partly because they will anyway have the task of enforcement. Enforcement is essential for preservation of stocks. Under the national quota system, which the Commission relies on for its new plan, it is already too easy for skippers to cheat and their home port authorities to connive at their cheating. A tighter system of control will be required, whoever exercises the controlling power.

WORTH A LAW TO SAVE LIVES

the law prohibited everything at was likely to hurt us, our ves would be longer, quieter, id comparatively mean. Whener those authorities who seek ily our good propose to put ngerous indulgences out of our ach, it is right to look spiciously at the attempt, and nsider whether the advantage be gained warrants the intruon. When the House of mmons has its free vote today the Bill enabling the transport nister to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory, MPs ist weigh the likelihood of ving lives against yet another nevolent prohibition.

It is not seriously disputed that ie measure would save lives. ven those who campaign gainst compulsion usually admit iat a driver or front seat assenger wearing a seat belt is uch safer in an accident than ne who is not. Yet no more than ne in three takes the precauon, and extensive publicity mpaigns are unlikely to crease the proportion much ore.

Occasionally—in the one in a ndred accidents where a car tches fire or falls into deep water, for instance—a belt may actually be a disadvantage. The same can be said of almost any safety precaution, for road accidents vary very widely. In most cases it would not be an important argument against compulsion. But seat belts are unusual among precautions in that nobody else is put at risk by a failure to wear them. The individual bears the consequences of his decision: should he be exposed to a small risk that worries him to protect him from a greater one that does not? And if such compulsion is acceptable for seat belts, why not for smoking, or overeating?

For some, the argument that the law should not be used in this way will be clear-cut and final. But a less absolute approach is also possible: that it may be so used if the gain is large and direct, and the imposition slight. It may be worth stretching a point for a thousand lives. Severe injury is not, in any case, the affair of nobody but the victim: the family and the health services cannot be left out of the account. On balance, it seems right to judge that the benefits of compulsion would outweigh the harm, so long as the law is not oppressively applied.

That means first that the penalties should not be severe. The Bill passes this test. Secondly, the exceptions must be generous. Regulations are to be made later exempting invalids, milkmen, midgets, giants and so on. In the sort of law that aims only at an approximate effect, it would be quite wrong for Parliament to allow these exemptions to be narrowly drawn.

Fortunately no problem of conscience like that of Sikhs and crash helmets seems likely to arise. But there is one group that cannot easily be left out. Phobias about being trapped in a vehicle are most distressing to those who suffer from them. Yet any feasible form of exemption would be open to almost universal abuse. In countries where belts have to be worn the problem apparently does not cause enough distress or inconvenience in practice to figure much in medical or general controversy. If it proved to here we would have to think again. But set against the lives that can be saved, the possibility that the British may prove markedly more nervous in this respect than other nations does not warrant the rejection of the Bill.

David Wood

State subsidy or the parties draws nearer

d Houghton of Sowerby intends t his committee on state finanl aid to the political parties ll report by an early date in y, and the time has come for rybody to start taking for nted that it is going to recomid that our politics should be sidized out of taxes. The mems are lately back from investing European state-support sys- for politics from Stockholm Vienna, and by all accounts they overed in practice few of the dvantages that some British polians foresee in theory, except haps that the state subvention ays starts modestly and then kly mounts.

hat discovery alone might not e proved conclusive. The deci- is virtually certain to be ched by a calculation that none the main British parties would capable of financing out of the ent begging-bowl system the of the superabundant elections must now be reckoned an immee prospect.

n top of Westminster and local rnment elections, there must be expected direct elections to European Parliament, with elecs to Scottish and Welsh national mblies, and a remoter possiy of unwanted assemblies for the lish regions. The Labour, Conative, and Liberal parties today all at their wits' end to know re the sinews of democracy can raised without a state subsidy.

general elections in 1974 broke three. Two more quick elecwould drive them into deficit ncing after the deplorable ion of the Chancellor of the lequer and the Treasury.

present, the Labour and Conative parties both draw about s-quarters of their central in- from big donors: Labour from trade unions, Conservative Cen- Office from big business. Yet e are unmistakable signs that reservoirs of finance for deracy cannot for much longer nue to be adequate.

Whispers persist that Mr Callaghan, treasurer of the Labour Party, has been bitterly disappointed by the response to his latest appeal to his friends in the unions. At Conservative Central Office, which depends on no more than 1,000 paid officials and 120,000 voluntary workers in the constituencies, and where the central agency alone costs £650,000 a year, party managers are beginning to overcome their revulsion to a state subsidy because they admit that European elections in May, 1978, with the necessary fundamental reorganization of the party machine, would be wildly beyond their means.

Liberal party managers, of course, live by faith and prayer as they have contrived to do with modest success since 1945. All begin to take hope from a persistent Westminster rumour that the Houghton Committee may recommend a state subsidy for democratic politics amounting to perhaps £6m a year—at least as an opener.

Some time ago I sketched in this column an argument against introducing a system of conscripting taxpayers for the support of politics, and found myself in such mixed company as a strong group of Conservative back benchers (their early day motion still stands on the Commons order paper), the Selsdon Group, Aims for Freedom and Enterprise, and the Communist Party. Let me confess that my own opinion has changed, more than tentatively. I now equally doubt the high case made out on grounds of democratic principle both for and against state subsidy, and regard it as no more than a practical question needing a practical answer if popular democracy is to survive and work well.

There are risks, of course. A state subsidy, as the Houghton pathfinders probably noted in Sweden, West Germany, Italy and Austria, may lead to a bureaucratizing of politics that in turn encourages the separation of politicians from the people and consequent elitism, tendencies that would conflict with the present strong shift of British politics towards closer identification with the people, as illustrated in the demand for Scottish and Welsh self-government.

Power to dispose, if not to propose, might certainly tend to shift to the centre, although we nowadays follow policies at Westminster that suggest essential power already stands entrenched at the centre. All this no longer seems to me a serious risk. The vitality of the democratic spirit of the people in the end has to be trusted. If it is missing, then in the end all is lost.

The question also has to be asked whether there are not already other tendencies at work that in time will separate the financiers of politics from the parties, precisely when the parties find it increasingly difficult to manage on the begging bowl alone. For the Labour Party there is probably no foreseeable likelihood that the trade unions will say that, with extending state corporatism, they see less need to support the party they created at the turn of the century. With guaranteed political funds to deploy from their membership, the trade unions will always get Mr Callaghan and his successors out of financial trouble for the sake of auld lang syne. Yet, in the end, state subsidies must help to weaken Labour's dependence on the unions, which would become no more than minor contributors to Transport House, however large their subsidies now seem to be.

The Conservative Party's interest is quite different. More than one tendency in the practice of Whitehall and big business itself must reduce the flow of funds to Central Office. It should not be surprising that some of the biggest firms in Britain never subscribe a penny to Conservative funds; it is predictable that they never will.

They are large enough, anyway, never to be ignored by government, and, as we see now, they never know when they might need to go to Whitehall as supplicants, no matter which of the two main parties is in power. Big business increasingly becomes politically neutral. Which firms will have the nerve to go cap in hand to Lord Ryder at the National Enterprise Board, and then advertise in its accounts a lavish subscription voted to Conservative funds? And, as we have seen under both Mr Heath and Mr Wilson, the whole ethos of corporate statism seduces big business, in as much as it is enabled to bypass politicians, friendly or inimical, at Westminster. No wonder Mrs Thatcher and her party managers show fellow feeling for small businesses, which are caught between the millstones of trade unions and tycoons.

It is such tendencies that in the end must overcome Conservative scruples against accepting taxpayers' money to foot their intolerably growing bills; and whatever is true of the Conservative Party, must be even more urgently true for the Liberal Party. Sad though it be, there is no other answer if a plural democratic system is to be secured. The Houghton Committee's report will not come too soon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Journalists in battle areas

From Professor L. C. Green

Sir, I wonder if I might be allowed to add one or two comments from the point of view of international law to the current debate in your columns concerning the reported use of journalists' cards by the troops in Northern Ireland.

It is well known that in ordinary international armed conflicts large numbers of journalists wear military style uniforms and enjoy the status of war correspondents which gives them some measure of protection in battle areas, especially should they be taken prisoner. If such a war correspondent were to take part in military activities he would lose this protection, while any member of the armed forces operating in the guise of a war correspondent—and I do not mean as a member of the staff of some military newspaper such as *Stars and Stripes*—might well find himself charged as a war criminal.

Events since 1945 indicate that nowadays there are likely to be more armed conflicts of a non-international than of an international character and, in these, journalists are likely to be carrying on their activities in ordinary civilian clothing and without any of the protection which would attach to them as war correspondents in the proper meaning of that term. You will recall, Sir, that French journalists were among the early victims of the hostilities in Vietnam. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that their colleagues persuaded the French Government to initiate measures for the international recognition and protection of journalists whose professional duties might take them into the front line areas of non-international conflicts, where their civilian clothing and general activities might well cause them to be looked upon as spies.

As a result of French and other endeavours, a draft convention for the protection of journalists pursuing their activities during armed conflicts in the area of such conflicts was drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations. At the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations this draft was referred to last year's session of the Geneva Conference on Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflict. After mature consideration, the draft was replaced by a special provision to be added to the Protocol amending the Geneva Conventions of the Red Cross, providing for the recognition and protection of non-uniformed journalists carrying on their professional activities in areas of armed conflict—provided they were in possession of the correct identification document.

Any abuse of this document by a journalist indulging in military activities or by a member of the armed forces would amount to a punishable offence. It would at the same time, of course, nullify the whole purpose of the provision removing all protection from such journalists and exposing them to the risk of being treated as spies or worse.

The proposal was adopted by consensus and it is true that it is still merely international law *in nascendi*. Nevertheless it is perhaps worth mentioning that it was not opposed by the United Kingdom delegation, although that delegation did state that it could not lend its active support since it was without instructions.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
L. C. GREEN,
Department of Political Science,
The Universty of Alberta,
Edmonton, Canada.
February 25.

Plight of a Russian child

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin and others

Sir, We are writing to draw your readers' attention to the plight of nine-year-old Misha Voikhansky who is at present being used as a catspaw by the Soviet authorities. Misha is the son of Marina Voikhansky, wife of Victor Fainberg who spent five years in a Soviet psychiatric prison for protesting against the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Marina and Victor are at present living in this country and have been attempting to persuade the Soviet authorities to allow Misha, who is living with his maternal grandmother in Leningrad, to join them in the West. This permission has been steadfastly refused.

We appeal to the Soviet authorities in the name of humanity to let this child go and be reunited with his mother.

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
GARDINER,
DESMOND POND,
PAUL SCOFIELD,

Elections for Europe

From Mr Peter R. James

Sir, In the last paragraph of your leading article today (February 18) you refer to the importance of ensuring that "the Scots and the Welsh, like the Danes and the Irish, do not feel that their voices . . . are being drowned".

Although my grasp of the political nuances may not be strong, I believe that, while Denmark and Eire are signatories to the Treaty of Rome, the authority that acceded to that treaty on behalf of the country in which I have the honour to reside was HM Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is, therefore, that entity which will be represented by the 67 members to be elected to the European Parliament.

Any reasonably equitable allocation of the 67 constituencies to be formed would ensure that six of these would be in Scotland, three in Wales and two in Ulster, in the same way as 15 of the elected members would represent constituencies in the Greater London conurbation. I would, however, suggest that for these members to pretend that they represented any other electorate than that of the United Kingdom as a whole would be to carry "Balkanization" to ridiculous extremes.

Yours,
PETER R. JAMES,
32 Glen Iris Avenue,
Canterbury, Kent.

Parliament's control over spending

From Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton

Sir, My collegues Mr Leon Brittan (February 25) and Mr John Nott (February 27) have expressed some doubts whether it is appropriate for civil servants, however distinguished, to occupy the positions of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration or Comptroller and Auditor General.

The Comptroller and Auditor General, whatever his former occupation may have been, is now of course a servant of the House of Commons, and not a civil servant.

I have no detailed knowledge of the work of the Ombudsman but I do have an intimate knowledge of the work of the Comptroller and Auditor General. All my experience during the past three parliamentary sessions as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, as a member of it some years previously, and during 20 years as a member of Parliament (including a spell as a Treasury minister) allows me to state as a fact that the Public Accounts Committee and the House of Commons are admirably served today, as they have been by successive comptrollers and auditors general.

Nor am I unfamiliar with the work of leading commercial auditors in the United Kingdom and abroad and with the best commercial practices. I can also state as a fact that the House of Commons could not have made better appointments than those of Sir Douglas Henley, the present Comptroller and Auditor General, and Sir David Pitblado, his distinguished predecessor, both of whom have served the Public Accounts Committee during my time as chairman.

Whether the House of Commons should turn itself into an appointments bureau does not seem to me to be particularly important. Some may even doubt whether it is fitted for that purpose. In any case it already has the power at any time to dismiss the Comptroller and Auditor General or refuse to sanction an original appointment.

Of much greater significance might be to debate the work of the Public Accounts Committee and the terms of reference which the House of Commons, following the precedent of Gladstone's day, has given it. We shall broaden its work of factual examination as the committee may from time to time agree. However, in my opinion the committee's terms of reference are probably too restrictive and they should certainly be reviewed. Perhaps I may put forward a suggestion for discussion.

Public expenditure, it is agreed on all sides (except by ministers), is hopelessly out of control and continues to be. A minor alteration in the terms of reference of the Public Accounts Committee (which might perhaps be amalagamated with the Select Committee on Public Expenditure) could appoint the committee to be not only the inquisitor into past follies but an arbiter of proposed contemporary increases in expenditure beyood those authorized by Parliament when it approves the forward projections contained in the annual White Paper.

It would be possible for the Public Accounts Committee to examine any proposals for increased expenditure which were not balanced by cuts elsewhere and to report to the House its view upon them. The House could then make a decision whether or not to approve each one.

Such an arrangement would not suit either ministers or those civil servants who prefer to consult Parliament after decisions are made and rarely to debate proposed increases with the House of Commons beforehand. In my view it is high time—indeed the time is long overdue—for reestablishing the control of the people's representatives over the excesses of the executive. I am glad that you yourself have argued this same point equally strongly. If we are to avoid the continuing inflation—if not eventual disaster—of which you and Mr Jay have so rightly warned us, there is no alternative.

History indicates, does it not, that there are many respectable precedents for establishing control by the elected representatives of the nation over the tyrants of the day. In my view there is no contemporary tyrant more tyrannical than the executive with its mania for spending not only the taxpayers' money (it has already run out of that) but money which it borrows from any available source.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD DU CANN,
House of Commons.
February 27.

From Professor Alan Thompson

Sir, Mr John Nott, MP, raises some interesting points (February 27) about the effectiveness of our auditing system for public spending.

Insofar as the Comptroller and Auditor General reports to the Public Accounts Committee he can be seen as a parliamentary "watchdog" keeping an eye on the executive. In fact, however, he is subject to executive authority (through the Treasury) for the broad strategic direction of the audit upon which his reporting is based. This point has been well illustrated in Mr E. L. Normanton's scholarly study of government auditing. It means that the British system of auditing is not straightforward control by the legislature over the executive, but a hybrid form in which an audit is conducted on behalf of both the legislature and the executive.

This is in marked contrast to the French and German systems (the Cours des Comptes and the Bundesrechnungshof) where the state audit bodies are highly prestigious and autonomous authorities which stand aloof from both legislature and executive.

The element of independence in the British state auditing system does not, therefore, derive so much from detailed constitutional safeguards as from the personal authority, independence and judgment of the man who is Comptroller and Auditor-General. "In the absence of a strong Comptroller and Auditor-General", Mr E. L. Normanton wrote in 1966, "British state audit would be a docile watchdog indeed."

My own view is that we have been very fortunate in our choice of men (including the present one) who have held this crucial auditing appointment. I can also see the advantages of appointing ex-Treasury officials who are well-qualified to detect evasions, ambiguities and errors in the files of civil servants (and, perhaps more important, to notice what has been omitted from the files).

On Mr Nott's main point, however (that the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be appointed only with the full knowledge and consent of Parliament) I can see no valid argument against it. Such a move would help to restore public confidence in the impartiality and effectiveness of the scrutiny which we apply to public spending.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN THOMPSON,
Department of Economics,
Heriot-Watt University,
Edinburgh 9.
February 27.

Compulsory seat belts

From Mr A. N. Branson

Sir, In reply to Miss M. E. Mortimer's letter on the mandatory use of seat belts; the reason why so many drivers still neglect to wear them is, in general, laziness.

Experience in other European countries and Australia has shown that legislation easily overcomes this reluctance in all but a few.

The reduction in deaths and serious injuries that can be brought about by this measure is ample compensation for the suffering of Miss Mortimer and those like her due to their very real but irrational fears.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. BRANSON,
11 St George's Road, W4.
February 27.

From Mr E. W. Oglethorpe

Sir, For a law to be effective should it not have the general public's acceptance and approval? Otherwise it becomes a "bad law" that is widely ignored, and the law as a whole is brought into disrepute.

From the sensible letters you have published, putting the case *against* wearing seat belts, it seems certain that very many motorists will be unable or unwilling to accept compulsion, for very good reasons of judgment and experience.

Why encourage even more "lawlessness" in these troubled days by attempting to pass a highly controversial law, that encroaches so much on proper personal freedom (in its aim to protect us from *ourselves* instead of protecting other road users), and that will undoubtedly be ignored by many highly responsible motorists?

My own daughter escaped serious injury in a cross-roads collision because she was *not* wearing seat belts.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. OGLETHORPE,
West Glen Andred,
Groombridge,
Near Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
February 27.

From Mrs Jill Langton-Lockton

Sir, Having read the correspondence for and against the compulsory wearing of seat belts, it seems that no one has put forward the case for the driver of the open car. In the cheaper range of sports cars there is no anti-roll bar, so the chances of getting out of an accident which involves the car turning over would be non-existent if strapped in.

For this reason I wonder if the occupants of these cars will be exempt if the law is passed. Even a soft top affords no protection, so the danger of being killed must be increased. Obviously the majority of drivers are not concerned with this problem, but having discussed this with many owners of open cars, and being one myself, I hope consideration will be given to this point.

Yours faithfully,
JILL LANGTON-LOCKTON,
Wilmshurst Cottage,
Fletching, Uckfield,
Sussex.

'Discount' on guilty plea

From Professor C. F. Parker

Sir, Whatever may be the merits of a practice in the higher courts of imposing a lighter sentence on a defendant who pleads guilty, it is very much to be hoped that no such practice will be adopted in Magistrates' Courts, where some 95 per cent of all criminal offences are in fact dealt with, albeit the less serious ones.

In these courts some 90 per cent of defendants plead guilty and already one may ask whether a minority of these do not care to contest the case because of the expense involved either in appearing in person or in instructing a lawyer, or, a reason which would be even more distressing to magistrates, because they feel that they are never going to be believed anyway as against the prosecution witnesses.

It would be most regrettable if the number of guilty pleas were to be increased even further because of the knowledge that an unsuccessful not guilty plea would lead to a heavier sentence, eg, a fine increased by, say, 25 per cent or 50 per cent over the normal "tariff", simply because the defendant had dared to "waste the time" of the court. It must be remembered, too, that every not guilty plea puts the prosecution on its mettle to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt and so constitutes a check on police power and an opportunity for the court to demonstrate that it is not just a rubber stamp.

However, it may happen that, when a case is contested, the evidence adduced will convince the court not only that the offence has been committed, but also that the circumstances justify a higher penalty than the "tariff", and it may be difficult for a defendant to appreciate the proper reason for the increased penalty in these circumstances.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
C. F. PARKER,
Faculty of Law,
University of Exeter,
Amory Building,
Rennes Drive,
Exeter.
February 26.

Declining stocks of fish

From Mr T. Hughes

Sir, Last week publicity was given to the Norwegian assurance that the Norwegian factory trawlers, which have proved so super efficient among the North Sea herring, would not be turned loose on the Cornish mackerel. This week Norwegian trawlers are fishing off Cornwall. They have joined the Russians, who have been there off and on all year. There is no way of knowing how much fish these fleets are taking.

We are told that the Scots trawler fleet, which is also now off Cornwall with the Russians and Norwegians, is in danger of economic collapse. Just as our cod trawler fleet, if it can't go on fishing the Icelandic cod, is said to be in danger of economic collapse.

It should be as clear to us as it is to the Icelanders that what has already collapsed is the stock of fish. How much longer can this shoal of mackerel—which appeared quite freakishly only four years ago—supply the factory fishing systems of three major fishing nations?

If we were defending a 200-mile limit as resolutely as the Icelanders are defending theirs, our own trawler fleets might have some hope of pulling through to more sensible times, with the fish stocks nursed and harvested in a controlled way.

As it is, the conclusion is inevitable: when the Icelandic cod are closed to us, or cleaned out, and when the Cornish mackerel are cleaned out, those fleets will have to collapse. Or find new grounds, of course, new shoals elsewhere for the same treatment.

How fortunate for us that our economy doesn't depend on fish.

Yours faithfully,
T. HUGHES,
Court Green,
North Tawton,
Devon.
February 18.

From Mr S. G. Cannon

Sir, Having followed the erudite correspondence on the subject of fish farming in your columns, initiated by Mr Jellicoe, may I put the position as actually experienced by a commercial fish farm?

The fact is that too much of the money which is, in theory, destined for the support and development of fish farming is actually being passed from one government pocket to another without being utilized for the fundamental process of fish production.

I would agree that fish farming would undoubtedly benefit from a similar handout to that of Chrysler, but I ask myself whether this is entirely necessary. It is mainly because we are so heavily penalised by unproductive expenses that other farmers do not have to bear that investment in fish farming is so desperately needed.

We are pioneers in marine culture and this year are trying to produce a mere 50-60 tons, but to do this we have to pay £3,000 in rates and similar expenses. What is even more alarming is a further overhead which we discovered recently, and is typical of how the development of marine culture is being hindered. This is that, despite the encouraging remarks by the Duke of Edinburgh delivered at the meeting of the Royal Society in June 1975 on the subject of fish farming, the Crown Commissioners propose to charge us a rental equivalent to £8,200 per acre! for the privilege of having three anchors on the seabed, and a lease that can be terminated within forty-eight hours.

We have enough technical hurdles to overcome with the cultivation of the fish without the added financial burdens. Our research and investments would mature quicker if all these overheads were removed, thus allowing us, and similar farms, a chance to make a profit, maintain incentive and underwrite our own future investment programme without having to ask for Government subsidies and handouts.

Yours faithfully,
S. G. CANNON,
Managing Director,
Kames Fish Farming Ltd,
Kilmelford, by Oban,
Argyll.
February 24.

Edinburgh's skyline

From Mr David Kemp

Sir, I read Mr Iain Crawford's contribution to your supplement today (February 20) on Edinburgh—"Fighters for their skyline"—with incomprehension. For to produce an article on the Edinburgh skyline that fails to mention the St James's Centre is rather like writing a history of the Second World War without mentioning the Germans.

The delicate panorama of Edinburgh's domes and spires, sweeping from Arthur's Seat to St Mary's Cathedral, was one of the glories of Europe. But it has been destroyed by the monstrous bulk of this shoddy office and hotel "complex", which now stands as a monument to a new barbarism in architecture, commercial greed and industrialized building techniques. That it got planning permission, that it was built at all, argues civic indifference to Edinburgh's architectural heritage.

"The citizens of Scotland's capital", writes Mr Crawford, "complain vociferously at every new attempt to destroy the outline and grace of their city with less cause and more vehemence than almost anywhere else in Europe." Where *has* he been?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID KEMP,
5 St Maur Road, SW6.
February 20.

Chinese minds

From Mr C. S. Wong

Sir, Do you think that Mr Denis Healey has been a little ungrateful?

For if the Tiny Chinese Mind had not invented the paper and paper currency, would the great Chancellor of the Exchequer have all the problems that he has to give him the excuse of lecturing his Labour colleagues last Monday?

Yours faithfully,
C. S. WONG,
46 Bryanston Square, W1.
February 25.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 29: By command of The Queen, the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the departure of The King of Tonga and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 28: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel John Chandos-Pole at the Memorial Service for Sir Giles Isham which was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Barrack Road, Northampton today.

The Duke of Gloucester was present at the International (World) Cross Country Championships which took place at Chepstow Racecourse today and presented Awards to the winners.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

February 29: The Duke of Kent this evening attended the Professional Footballers' Association Annual Awards Dinner which was held at the Hilton Hotel.

Captain James Napier was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Lord Geddes of Epsom, 79; Dr A. L. Goodhart, QC, 85; Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, 58; Mr David Niven, 66; Commandant Dame Nancy Robertson, 67; Major-General T. P. D. Scott, 71; Professor Sir Michael Swann, 56; Major-General P. T. Tower, 59.

Marriages

The Hon Charles Guest and Miss S. K. Whinney

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Bosham, Sussex, of the Hon Charles James Guest, son of the late Viscount Wimborne and the Dowager Viscountess Wimborne, of Rozel, Mount Durant, Guernsey, and Miss Simone Katherine Whinney, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Whinney, of La Balise, Grand Havre, Guernsey. The Rev J. Hoskyns and the Rev W. Marsden-Jones took part in the service.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and Mr Michael de Pelet was best man.

A reception was held at Primrose Cottage, Old Bosham.

Mr M. S. Ackner and Miss C. Scott

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Lillington, Leamington Spa, of Mr Martin Ackner, only son of Sir Desmond and Lady Ackner, and Miss Corina Scott, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Vincent Scott. The Rev J. F. Humble officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Joanna Bouckley.

A reception was held at Blackdown and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Today's engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend premiere of the film *Moses*, in aid of the British Olympic Appeal, Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, 8.

Exhibition of Japanese Paintings and Prints, British Museum, 10-5.

Exhibition of early Hongkong Marks and Stamps, Gibbons Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.45-4.45.

The Queen's Life Guard mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, March 1, 1951

From Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC general council decided yesterday to ask for the revocation of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order No 1305—the war-time order which in effect makes arbitration compulsory—and the substitution for it of a new order designed to encourage resort to *arbitration but containing no prohibition* of strikes and lockouts.

Its proposal was discussed at some length later in the day by the Ministry of Labour Joint Consultative Council under the chairmanship of Mr Bevan, and consideration was then adjourned until April 4.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 14 ZS 249101. The winner lives in Staffordshire.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

8E 913026	9 RZ 045917	13 VZ 770224
4 DZ 431766	5 SW 395737	4 YN 970560
5 FZ 541492	TN 306883	9 YK 432226
KT 166177	3 TF 759785	10 YP 992406
2 LS 399714	5 TS 955586	2 ZW 077412
5 LU 325378	6 TF 403156	6 ZS 591084
2 PH 251894	9 VS 990231	14 ZN 345281
QZ 577837	11 VS 978024	16 ZB 187452
9 RB 312530		

Forthcoming marriages

Mr B. C. Boothby and Miss G. Russell

The engagement is announced between Brooke, only son of Sir Hugo and Lady Boothby, of Fonmon Castle, South Glamorgan, and Georgiana, daughter of Sir John and Lady Russell, of Chester Square, SW1.

Dr R. Bickley and Miss A. Diver

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mrs W. B. Bickley and the late Mr Bickley, of Sticklepath, Devon, and Anthea, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Diver, of Devizes, Wiltshire.

Mr S. G. Bowles and Miss C. A. Chatterton

The engagement is announced between Stephen Graham, son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Bowles, of Ashtead, Surrey, *and Cynthia Ann*, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. R. Chatterton, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Mr H. I. Gault and Miss S. E. Covell

The engagement is announced between Hamish Iain, only son of *Mr and Mrs T. Gault*, of 12 Douglas Terrace, Stirling, and Susan Barbara, second daughter of Dr and Mrs R. G. Covell, of Langstrath, Lasswade.

Mr J. Hawksley and Miss C. Wordsworth

The engagement is announced between *Jeremy, eldest son of Mr* Adrian Hawksley, of Cliffords Inn, London, EC4, and Mrs Jane Hawksley, of Sternfield, Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr C. R. Wordsworth, of Litton Cheney, Dorset, and Mrs Wordsworth, of Priors Hardwick, Warwickshire.

Mr G. A. J. Huxley-Parlour and Miss S. E. Giles

The engagement is announced between Guy Anthony John, elder son of Mr John Huxley-Parlour, DFC, and Mrs Huxley-Parlour, of Ukunda, Mombasa, Kenya, and Sarah Elizabeth, youngest *daughter of Mr and Mrs* Norman Giles, of 28 Heronsforde, London, W.13.

Mr P. M. Mace and Miss M. C. Hell

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr P. A. Mace, and of Mrs *J. M. C. Plowden, of Bushley*, Tewkesbury, and Christina, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. Hell, of Sparreholm, Sweden.

Mr K. R. Moreno and Miss Y. L. Earthrowl

The engagement is announced between Robert Moreno and Yvonne Earthrowl.

Mr J. Rayner and Miss M. Fraser

The engagement is announced between Jack Rayner and Marylyn Fraser.

Mr D. Sasson and Miss S. Green

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. Sasson, of Caracas, Venezuela, and Sue, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Green, of Weald, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Captain R. V. Searby and Miss C. A. Beamish

The engagement is announced between Robin Searby, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), son of Air Commodore and Mrs John Searby, of East Medina House, Binfield, Isle of Wight, and Caroline, daughter of the late Major J. P. F. Beamish, MC, and Mrs Peter Willett, of The Pond House, Rotherwick, Hampshire.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Francis John Arnold to be Registrar of Bow County Court in *place of the late Mr* Registrar Riches.

Mr David Hubback, deputy secretary, aviation and shipping, Department of Trade, to be permanent special adviser to the Expenditure Committee.

Church must take a stand on class division

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The General Synod of the Church of England is not necessarily an accurate mirror of the church at large, any more than the *House of Commons is an accurate* mirror of the nation. Its most obvious weakness is the social composition of the house of laity, an unrepresentative sample of the church by virtue of the need for economic self-sufficiency; the synod takes up at least three working weeks of the year, and is, of course, unpaid.

It is the presence of laymen, on the other hand, which gives the synod some claim to attention as a not exclusively clerical body, the place where ordinary church-goers are admitted to debate and decision-making in the highest councils of the church. Thus the government of the church is earthed if not in common soil, at least in fertile upper-middle class humus.

The synod is now into its second five-year span of life, and has just concluded its second meeting since last autumn's elections. Already a trend towards a more open and outward-looking relationship with society seems to be discernible in its proceedings.

Perhaps in an unconscious response to the two archbishops' call to the church and to the nation last year the synod agenda indicates a greater desire to make a real contribution to the shaping of national life, and less preoccupation with esoteric *ecclesiastical* matters. The Board for Social Responsibility—whose new chairman, incidentally, is about to be announced—has emerged as one of the most important organisms in Church House, and from time to time one of the most controversial.

This engagement of the church with society may mean more to the former than to the latter at the moment, for the church's direct influence on secular life is not great, at least in the short term. It may seem futile for the synod to devote a large slice of its time to a debate on the state of the nation, when *the nation is* paying little heed to all those words of wisdom, but such expenditure of effort could prove a good investment in due course. The church itself will not be unaffected by the experience.

It is here that the church and the synod will find themselves face to face with their own limitations. As the Bishop of Southwark pointed out, the Church of England has for a long time been identified with one class in society. Dr Stockwood was echoing the words of Bishop John Howe, secretary general of the Anglican Consultative Council, in his address at the inaugural service of the present synod in November.

The relevance of class divisions to the present state of society was emphasised by Canon David Edwards in his report on the state of the nation which set the scene for last week's debate. Recognition of that, and of the validity of Dr Stockwood's point, was implicit in many contributions to the debate. But there was not much critically constructive analysis of the implications of all that. There is no future in the church merely masochistically beating its breast and confessing that it is, indeed, *middle class, to its shame*. Nor are generalizations about some vague mission to reconcile the classes going to make much *difference*.

The obvious next step is to make a study of the nature and origin of class division, and a judgment of the ethics of the *situation. Is class division* no evil at all, provided the various classes are generous and charitable towards one another? Or is the very nature of class division, class consciousness, a challenge to Christianity? Or, indeed, is the whole concept a subversive plot to undermine the stability of society?

Such a debate would necessarily involve some serious questioning of the workings of liberal capitalism, but would not automatically require an ideological rejection of it. For many Western societies are more capitalistic than ours, yet less divided by class. There may be *some independent variables* waiting to be discovered.

That is an area rarely explored except by ideologians of the left, and the Church of England is well equipped to make a contribution from a different vantage point. The church's own engagement with *society leads it to ask unavoid*able questions, even if the experience proves traumatic. As Dr Coggan pushes on with his campaign to force the church to face his two key questions—"What sort of society do we want? What sort of people ought we to be?"—the question of class emerges *irresistibly as one that has to be* answered.



Princess Anne leaving King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers yesterday after a routine examination.

Dances

The dates of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1976 are included in the following preliminary list.

May 1: Concorde Ball, Grosvenor House.

May 13: Victoria League, Seventy-fifth Anniversary Ball, Inn on the Park.

May 17: Royal Caledonian Ball, Grosvenor House.

May 19: Council for the Protection of Rural England (England Ball Jubilee Year), Lyceum ballroom.

June 14: First and Third Trinity Boat Club May Ball, Cambridge; Lady Edmonstone (cocktail party) *for her stepdaughter, Miss Philippa* Edmonstone, Turf Club.

June 21: Lord Saltoun (cocktail party) for his granddaughter, Miss Katharine Fraser, Cholmondeley Room, House of Lords.

July 3: Mrs Rex Cooper (dance) for her daughter, Miss Mary Rose Cooper, in the country.

July 8: Mrs Fergus Higgins (small cocktail party) for her daughter, *Miss Annabel Higgins, in* London.

July 24: Viscountess Ingleby and the Hon Lady Worsley (small dance) for their daughters, the Hon Sarah Peake and Miss Sarah Worsley, in the country.

October 2: Countess Lloyd George of Dwyfor and Mrs William Benyon (small dance) for their *daughters, Lady Julia Lloyd* George and Miss Catherine Benyon, at Englefield House.

October 9: Mrs William Bell (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Joanna Bell, in the country.

December 11: Mrs Denis Drury (dance) for her daughters, Miss Caroline and Miss Rosemary *Drury, and her son, Mr Gordon* Drury, and for her niece, Miss Susan Calderwood, at Alderbourne, Blackpond Lane, Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire.

December 16: Feathers Silver Jubilee Ball, Lyceum ballroom.

Lent appeal by Bishop of Southwark

The Bishop of Southwark, Dr Stockwood, in a letter read in churches yesterday invited people to forgo a meal or some personal pleasures and give the money saved to his Lent appeal.

From previous appeals the fund stands at £187,472 and the bishop hopes to raise the amount to £250,000. Some of the money helps to house the homeless in Britain, and a town set up for orphaned boys from Rio de Janeiro slums.

Donations should be sent to the Bishop of Southwark's Lent Appeal via the treasurer, Mr Frank Marsh, 17 Canon's Hill, Old Coulsdon, Surrey CR3 1HB.

Latest wills

Mr George Colin Agnew, of Flood Street, London, fine art dealer, left £95,154 net. Among other bequests he left his miniature painting of a young man by Engelhardt to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Nuttall, Mrs Muriel Charis Maye, of Queen Camel, Somerset £203,026

Scoones, General Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, of Saffron Walden, former GOC-in-C Central Command, India £21,495

Swerling, Mr Harry Barry, of Finchley, London, furrier £330,664

Williams, Mr Leonard John, of Woodfield Road, London, bank director £86,414

Service luncheon

Royal Hampshire Regiment

The Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and the Countess of Malmesbury attended a luncheon given by the officers of the Royal Hampshire Regiment and their ladies at the Officers' Club, Aldershot, on Saturday. The Colonel of the regiment, Brigadier D. J. Warren, presided.

Dinner

North Eastern Circuit Bar Mess

The Lord Chancellor attended the centenary dinner of the North Eastern Circuit Bar Mess, held at Middle Temple Hall on Saturday evening. The Leader, Mr Peter Taylor, QC, presided. The Lord Chief Justice, *Mr Justice Payne*, Mr Justice Cumming-Bruce, Mr Justice Waller, Mr Justice Cobb, Sir Geoffrey Wrangham and Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP, were the principal guests. Among others present were:

Lord Justice Archer, his Honour Sir Carl Aarvold, Judge Sir Randolph Lyons, QC, Judge Bowman, QC, Judge Chapman, QC, Judge Myrella Cohen, QC, Judge Cotton, Judge Dean, QC, Judge Drabble, Judge Gillis, QC, Judge Gosnay, Judge Hall, Judge Hutchinson, Judge Leslie, Judge Lloyd, Judge Lonsdale, Judge Mason, QC, Judge Milner, Judge Pears, Judge Randolph, Judge Scott, QC, Judge Adie-Shepherd, Judge Stroyan, QC, Judge Smith, QC, Judge Stephen, QC, Judge Sharp, QC, Judge Stanley-Price, QC, Judge Lyall Wilkes, Judge Willis, Judge Walker, Mr John Myers (junior) and Mr Benjamin Nolan (assistant junior).

Service dinner

163 Regiment RCT(V)

The 163 Regiment RCT(V) dinner took place at Grange Camp on Saturday evening. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Dixon, Commanding Officer, presided. Among those present were:

Major-General W. Bate, honorary colonel, Mr A. Jones, MP, Colonel A. G. Bell, Colonel D. Gardiner and Colonel R. Manders.

University news

London

IMPERIAL COLLEGE.—The following have been elected fellows:

Dr K. Denbigh, FRS, Principal of Queen Elizabeth College; Sir Kingsley Dunham, FRS, director of the Institute of Geological Sciences, London, until 1975; Lord Kearton, FRS, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation; Professor H. Mater-Leibnitz, President of German Research Society; Mr D. W. Parish, chairman of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Bristol

Grants:

From Science Research Council £68,700 over three years towards investigation: Kinetic analysis of the properties of rhodopsin after controlled illumination of vesicles, under Professor Gilfoyle; £19,463 over three years towards investigation: Self-directing optimization processes to solve complex problems in building design, under J. Powell; £17,304 over two years towards investigation: Further development of electrostatically enhanced heat exchangers for oil-chemical industry, under Dr Poulter and Dr Richardson; £13,760 over three years towards investigation: development of automated measures of flexibility of spatial and functional organization, under R. J. Phillips.

From Medical Research Council: £24,569 towards provision of high speed data acquisition for modular one computer, under Professor Biscoe; £23,562 over three years towards investigation: Analysis of patterns of locomotor activity in the cat, under Dr J. S. G. Miller.

From Social Science Research Council: £17,590 towards investigation: Study of language development in preschool children, under Mr C. G. Wells.

From Natural Environment Research Council: £31,099 towards Investigation: Role of rhizosphere microorganisms in interactions between higher plants, under Dr E. L. Nicholas.

From Water Research Centre: £17,650 over one year three months towards urban runoff study, under Dr Shaw.

From Petroleum Research Fund: $33,000 (about £11,500) over two years eight months towards research programme in organic chemistry, under Dr Maxwell.

Reading

The following honorary degrees *are to be conferred on July 3.*

DSc: Dr C. G. Butler, Vice-Chancellor of Loughborough University.

D Litt: Mrs A. D. Ure, curator of the Museum of Greek Archaeology at the university.

Grants:

From the Agricultural Research Council: £40,967 to the department of microbiology for investigation of virus damage by small British field rodents; £16,143 to the department of microbiology for genetical analysis of natural variation in wild strains of enterobacteriaceae; £18,643 to the department of soil science for research into factors determining gaseous products of denitrification; £11,053 to the department of soil science for research into soil pore characteristics under different methods of tillage.

From the Natural Environment Research Council: £13,918 to the department of geophysics for numerical modelling of the atmosphere.

From the Science Research Council: £35,330 to the department of botany for preparation of a flora of Europe; £14,960 to the department of botany for research into nucleo-cytoplasmic interactions during gamete formation in higher plants; £14,001 to the department of botany for chemosystematic survey of the families in the order Centrospermae; £11,700 to the department of engineering and cybernetics for study of the performance of vertical axis wind turbines of the Darrieus type.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRAL: J. O. Roberts, Flag Off Naval Air Command, August.

CAPTAINS: D. D. Balhurst, MOD as Naval Asst to First Sea Lord, May 21; G. H. King, Retd List, May 31.

COMMANDERS: J. P. Spellen, Swiftsure in Command, July 31; D. C. Sarginson, Hermes as Cdr (Air), July 30; D. Ellis, FOSN, as SPO, Oct 1; M. K. Johnson, Staff of FONAC, June 11; E. M. England, two yrs exch ser with USN as USN War Coll, Newport RI, Aug 12; R. L. Hoskin, SOO to FO Plymouth, Sept 7; C. J. T. Chamberlain, Drgad for duty in SMOPS as Cdr OW, March 1; D. Woolley, duty with CM HM Dkyd, Devonport, May 28; M. F. Jackson, sen engr HM Dkyd, Portsmouth, Aug 30; E. Sparshatt, MOD, with DG Ships, July 30; N. Wishart, duty with FO Plymouth, June 23; T. W. Craven, for duty with SPR(N), August 20; L. C. Scovell, Staff of FOCAS as SAEO, June 11; P. J. F. Moore, MOD, with DGNAT(DNMP), September 7; R. J. B. Constant, RSO Plymouth and Sp Offr Drake and Defiance; July 5.

SURGEON COMMANDERS: D. A. Lamman, Britannia, March 8; C. W. Millar, RNH Malta as prin med offr and insp in gen practice, June 30; A. J. Pochal, RNH Malta, August 16.

The Army

BRIGADIERS: H. S. L. Daisell-Payne, appid CGS HQ 1 (BR) Corps, March 1; H. S. Hopkinson, appid Dep Comd West Mid Dist, Feb 24.

COLONELS: Lt-Col D. A. Cash, REME, appid CO 27 Comd Wksp REME, Feb 25; Lt-Col J. L. W. Grosan, RAOC, appid Col Ord HQ UKLF, Feb 25; Lt-Col A. D. Lovell, R Signals, appid Col GS Sigs 2c, Feb 25; R. L. Stonham, appid CSO HQ 3 Div, March 1; R. Wheatley, appid dir of career services, MOD, March 2.

LIEUT-COLONELS: G. G. Blaker, RCT, appid CO 8 Regt RCT, Feb 29; Mid H. J. M. Carson, RA, 19th, appid GSO 1 Nigerian Staff Coll, March 1; Mid D. J. Corner, RA, appid CO 11 R, March 7; C. G. Edwards, RA, appid GSO1 HQ BFHK, March 1; D. R. Evans, RAPC, appid Dist Paymast, HQ London Dist, Feb 23; D. C. Graham, RAPC, appid Cost Acct Grade 1 MOD Sec, March 1; P. W. Graham Gordons, appid CO 1 Gor Hrs, Feb 26; J. Hanley, RRW, appid CO 1 Mercian Vols, Jan 26; R. F. Higham, RADC, appid CO No 3 Dental Gp, RADC, March 1; A. W. Hyde, Queens, appid GSO1 HQ UKLF, Feb 24; D. R. Mackintosh, RA, appid GSO1 AGCS (CO) MOD, Feb 27; E. J. Mayo, RA, appid GSO1 PRS(A) MOD, March 3; R. A. Pinder, RE, appid GSO1 UKCICC, March 3; Maj P. B. Reges, RCT, appid CO 150 Regt RCT(V), Feb 26; W. K. Shepherd, RHF, appid AOMG Q BAOR, Feb 26; F. A. C. Williams, REMS, appid GSO1 MOD (PE), March 12; R. L. Wilson-Smith, RS, GSO1 RSAF Enfield, March 3; V. F. Worthedge, RE, GSO1 MOD (PE), March 3.

RETIREMENT: Lt-Gen Sir Allan Taylor, Feb 26.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORES: J. M. D. Sutton to RAF Little Rissington as Commdt, RAF Central Flying S, March 3; G. Jones to RAF Germany as Air Offr Eng, March 6.

GROUP CAPTAINS: J. Wild to HQ 18 Group as Grp Capt OPS/TRG, Feb 27; C. R. Gilbert, to Dept of CAS, MOD, March 6.

WING COMMANDER (with acting rank of Group Captain): R. Hollingworth to RAF C Cranwell as Gp Capt UAS, March 1.

WING COMMANDERS: A. G. Bridges, to PAS(RAF), MOD, AFD, March 1; D. W. Smith, to RAF Tern Hill as Ch Instr, March 5; K. R. Briggs, to DPS B Team, MOD, March 5; G. F. Fenlead, to NATCS-DC (LM) LMD, MOD, March 5; C. W. F. Charles, to Flying Ops A, MOD(PE), March 5; R. E. H. Neves, to HQ Training Command as Admin Plans, Feb 16.

SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): F. W. Mitchell, to HQ Strike Command as Wg Cdr Ops, March 5; K. J. O'Connor *Belaillie, to RAF Biggin Hill* as Sqn Cdr, Feb 16; R. T. Popple, to MOD (RAF) (RAFS) as P Sel 1 (RAF), March 1; R. W. Quartermaine, to HQ Strike Command as WSO, March 1.

Parliamentary Diary

House of Commons

Monday, February 23: Statement on students on the unemployment register. Post Office Bill read first time. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill read second time. Debate on motion to take note of EEC documents on Nuclear safety, amended motion agreed to. Adjournment debate about Ministry of Defence personnel in South Wales. House adjourned 10.50 pm.

Tuesday, February 24: Mr Speaker's privilege ruling. Statement on Rhodesia. Solicitors Act 1974 (Amendment) Bill read first time. Debate on motion for the adjournment on East-West relations debate adjourned. Adjournment debate about sale of tax in duty-free shops. House adjourned 11.24 pm.

Wednesday, February 25: Statement on ESC Ministers' meetings. Passports Bill read first time. Companies Bill read first time. Post Office (Banking Services) Bill passed report stage and read third time. Development Land Tax Bill read first time. Adjournment debate about whisky. House adjourned 11.55 pm.

Thursday, February 26: Debate on civil aviation policy: Opposition motion rejected by 263 votes to 252 and main motion agreed to. Atomic Energy Authority (Special Constables) Bill read second time by 104 votes to 11. Education (School-leaving Dates) Bill read second time. Motion on Fishing Vessels (Acquisition and Improvement) (Grants) Scheme agreed to. Adjournment debate about future of coal industry on Durham coast. House adjourned 10.35 pm.

Friday, February 27: Divorce (Scotland) (No 2) Bill, Licensing (Amendment) (No 2) Bill, Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Bill, Motor-Cycle Crash-Helmets (Religious Exemption) Bill read second time. Adjournment debate about audit of accounts of Borough of Reader. House adjourned 4.33 pm.

House of Lords

Tuesday, February 24: Milton Development Authority (Dissolution) Bill and National Coal Board (Finance) Bill read third time. Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill passed committee stage. Solicitors (Scotland) Bill passed report stage. Shops (Holiday Resorts—Sunday Trading) Bill read second time. House adjourned 6.6 pm.

Wednesday, February 25: Debate on overseas aid: motion rejected. Debatable question on guidance to inspectors holding road inquiries. House adjourned 8.10 pm.

Thursday, February 26: Divorce (Scotland) Bill and Solicitors (Scotland) Bill read third time. Endangered Species (Import and Export) Bill and Trade and Wages Bill read third time. Motions on Milk (Guaranteed Prices) (Amendment) Order and Fishing Vessels (Acquisition and Improvement) (Grants) Scheme agreed to. House adjourned 6.56 pm.

Parliamentary Notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Road Traffic (Seat Belts) Bill, second reading. Motion on Housing Corporation Advances (Increase of Limit) Order.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Freshwater and Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, and Crofting Reform (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages.

Wednesday at 3.30: Rating (Caravan Sites) Bill, second reading. Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill, second reading.

Thursday at 2.30: Race Relations Bill, second reading. Motion on EEC documents on lead pollution.

Friday at 11.00: English Development Agencies Bill, Detonators Bill, and other private members' Bills, second reading.

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, report stage. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, committee stage. Education (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Motion on Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on economic affairs. Debatable question on case of Alderman Dilleigh and Councillor Trusler.

Thursday at 3.00: Shops (Holiday Resorts—Sunday Trading) Bill, committee stage. Water Charges Bill and International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Bill, second reading. Debatable question on local councillors employed by public corporations. Motions on Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Dried Fruits) and (Edible Fats) Orders.

Select committees

Today: European Communities subcommittee F (Energy, Transport and Research). Subject: Siting of Joint European Torus. Witnesses: UKAEA Research Group, 3 pm.

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture and Consumer Affairs) joint meeting with Commons committee. Subject: Inshore Fishing. Witnesses: Min of Ag, Fisheries and Food, 10.30 am.

Thursday: European Communities subcommittee F (Energy, Transport and Research). Subject: European Aeronautical Sector. Witnesses: Dept of Industry, 11 am.

Today: Expenditure: Education, Arts and Home Office subcommittee. Subject: Priorities and decision-taking in the DES. Witnesses: Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals; Association of University Teachers. (Room 16, 5.45).

Wednesday: Science and Technology: Energy Resources subcommittee. Subject: Alternative Sources of Energy (Geothermal Energy). Witness: Dr W. Hollerwell, Institute of Geological Sciences. (Room 16, 10.30). Science subcommittee. Subject: Industry and Scientific Research. Witnesses: British Steel Corporation. (Room 16, 4 pm).

European Secondary Legislation: Sub-committee A (concurrent meeting with subcommittee D of Lords Select Committee on European Communities). Subject: Inshore Fishing Industry. Witnesses: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. (Room 8, 10.30 am).

Select Committee: Environment subcommittee. Subject: National Parks and the Countryside. Witnesses: The Lord Sandford, Council for the Protection of Rural England. (Room 5, 4 pm).

Expenditure: Social Services and Employment subcommittee. Subject: Preventive Medicine. Witnesses: Doctors and Overpopulation Group; Dr P. Diggory (Kingston Hospital). (Room 9, 4.30).

Expenditure: Trade and Industry subcommittee. Subject: Public Expenditure on Chrysler (UK) Ltd. Witnesses: Chrysler (UK) Management. (Room 16, 10 am).

Science report

Embryology: Transmission of messages

Research by Finnish scientists has shed new light on how the initially amorphous newly fertilized egg gradually adopts embryonic organization and shape. That process involves complex movement of cell layers and, it is thought, the transmission of chemical messages between layers as they become adjacent. The Finnish study, reported in *Nature*, suggests that the messages are transmitted only when the cells come into actual physical contact with one another.

The experiments were the latest application of a cunning technique devised by Dr Lauri Saxen and his colleagues at Helsinki University. For reasons of expediency they studied a much simplified model of embryonic development rather than the real thing: namely, the maturation of embryonic kidney tissues, all of which are dissected out of mouse embryos. For example, when embryonic spinal cord or salivary gland is placed in direct contact with embryonic kidney the latter develops a mature microscopic structure within 72 hours.

That development must be the result of a directive passed to the embryonic kidney from the other tissue. To learn more about that process Dr Saxen's group investigated the effect of interposing porous filters between the communicating tissues.

Grades of filter, each with a different pore size, were used to separate the kidney tissue from either spinal cord or salivary gland. The filters with the largest pores had little effect on the induction of kidney development. That was readily understandable when, on examination of the filters by electron microscopy, it was seen that the pores had been large enough to be penetrated by the tissues themselves. Thereby physical contact had been made between the tissues as though no filters had been present.

A much more informative test was provided by use of filters with smaller pore size. Two of those were found to prevent completely the induction of kidney development by salivary gland while not affecting the analogous induction by spinal cord. Examination of the filters showed that the spinal cord tissue had still been able to penetrate the filter pores, whereas the salivary gland tissue had been excluded by their smallness.

It is clear, therefore, that induction of the kidney occurs only when contact with the other tissue has been made. In other words, the chemical directive to develop is not simply released from the salivary gland or spinal cord to find its way, by diffusion through the surrounding fluids, to the embryonic kidney tissue. Physical contact between the two tissues is a prerequisite to induction.

That conclusion, if generally applicable, has considerable implications for the steady trickle of molecular biologists who are being attracted to the hunt for the chemical messengers of mammalian development, none of *which has yet been identified*. In particular it would mean that such scientists could not expect simply to find their quarry in the fluid medium between cells.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Nature* Feb 26 (259, 662, 1976).

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Beet expansion worries sugar cane workers

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Trade unions with members who work in cane sugar refineries have told the Government that output of sugar beet in Britain should not expand to more than a million tons of white sugar a year.

That is only slightly more than the present norm for the domestic crop and compares with a total of more than 1,250,000 tons proposed in the White Paper *Food From Our Own Resources*.

The unions have told Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that the enlargement of beet processing capacity planned by the British Sugar Corporation in the next four years at a cost of at least £75m should be abandoned.

They want any extra beet capacity that is needed to be added to cane refineries to compensate for the reduction in cane imports resulting from membership of the EEC. They also call for spare capacity to be kept in cane refineries "to accommodate the heavy import of European beet raws necessary when the British beet harvest fails".

The approach to the Government was made jointly by several unions including the Transport and General Workers' and the General and Municipal Workers, which sponsors Mr Peart in Parliament. They are worried about the implications for their members of the cut in *cane supplies*. The case for continuing to use sugar cane in the EEC seems unanswerable to the unions, but they fear that it has not been accepted by those who shape EEC farm policy.

"Although the Government has succeeded in guaranteeing access for up to 1,400,000 tons of cane sugar, the EEC has continued to plan for massive beet surpluses which will certainly be used in the future as an argument for a smaller cane supply", the unions say.

The prospects for domestic beet are not as bright as they have been painted, the unions add. "British farmers appear markedly less enthusiastic about beet expansion than they were a decade ago. An added difficulty is that the British Sugar Corporation expansion drive is centred on its present factories, and therefore on much the same farmlands."

"An even bigger doubt concerns the sugar content of the British crop. In an average year the yield [sugar content] from British beet is only 75 per cent of the yield achieved by *Holland, the best EEC* producer, and well below the yield in Germany, France and Belgium. This sad record compares sharply with the comparative performance of British farmers in growing other crops."

The unions add that the weight of the crop as opposed to its sugar content has varied more in Britain in the past 10 years than in other EEC countries. "It is hard to escape the conclusion that Britain is a marginal and highly unreliable producer of sugar beet. After the 1974 and 1975 crops few guarantees can be given about future production."

They conclude that the crop is too unreliable in Britain to justify the huge investment planned by the corporation. "The real price of massive beet expansion is the cereals, the vegetables and the livestock that could be raised on those areas."

Meanwhile, the anonymous food processors who believe that farmers are being offered excessive price rises to produce sugar that the EEC does not need, have revealed themselves. They are members of the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance.

Mr Ivor Thomas, chairman of the supply committee of the alliance, said that my suggestion a week ago that they remained anonymous because of internal politics in the Food and Drink Industries Council was mistaken. He said that the alliance was jittery about publicizing itself, irrespective of the presence of the *FDIC*.

Members of the alliance, who are among the largest industrial users of sugar in the country, are worried that the views of food producers, ably marshalled by the National Farmers' Union, receive more publicity than those of food processors. They believe that increases in EEC sugar prices are nearing the point at which supplies produced at high cost will go beyond needs.

The NFU has rejected the claim of the refinery trade unions that sugar beet was a marginal and unreliable crop in Britain. It points out that the sugar shortage of 1974 was caused by the diversion of cane supplies, already under contract to Britain, to more lucrative markets.

It says that sugar beet is an extremely important crop in British farming. If British beet compares unfavourably with that grown elsewhere in the EEC it is not for agricultural reasons, but because the British harvesting season is much longer than those in other member states.

The almost complete silence of the British Sugar Corporation is strange because the corporation, as the sole buyer of British beet and the sole processor of it in 17 factories, has no other livelihood, indeed no other reason for existing. It also is strange that the corporation *has not* used its trump card.

Its expansion, although in line with government plans, is being financed internally without state aid. Proposals from other parts of the sugar industry, including that for a beet factory on Merseyside, would require huge aid from somebody.

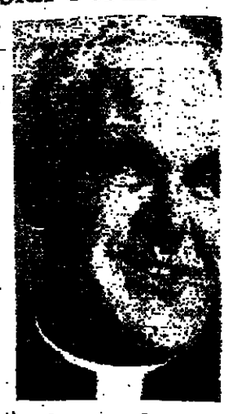
So far the only comment from the corporation has been from Mr John Beckett, the chief executive. He said that the claim that extra beet would displace other crops was "absolute poppycock". Time is running out for the corporation to join the debate.

Mr Peart told trade unionists last week that the Government was considering urgently the question of reorganizing the refining industry. He has already received a report from cane refiners and cannot be expected to wait long to hear from the beet lobby.

OBITUARY

ARCHBISHOP T. D. ROBERT

Controversial Jesuit



Archbishop T. D. Roberts, SJ, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay from 1937 to 1950, died *on February 28 at the age of 82*. A champion of the individual conscience and one of the most formidable challengers of accepted thinking in the Roman Catholic Church in the past 30 years, Archbishop Roberts was, after his retirement from the Archdiocese of Bombay, never far from the centre of controversy. He set an indelible mark on some of the great debates within the Roman Catholic Church in the second half of this century so far, most notably, *contraception and nuclear war*, on both of which his stance was radical. These positions together with his outspokenness against the abuse of authority, earned him the nickname of "the Rogue Archbishop". Yet in the ultimate analysis he retained, steadfastly, his basic loyalty to ecclesiastical authority.

Thomas d'Esterre Roberts was born in Le Havre on March 7, 1893.

His father, William, was of Huguenot stock. The family had fled from France in 1685. Now his early retirement to France from the British Consular Service ensured that his son Robert, was to have French birth. William Roberts became a Roman Catholic himself in 1900. Thomas Roberts began his schooling with the Dominicans at Elme, near Bordeaux. Later, after his father's death the family returned to England and his education continued at St Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool. From there he went to the Jesuit Novitiate in 1909, at the unusually early age of 16.

He was ordained Priest in 1925 and entered on a spell of school teaching, first at Beaumont and later at the Jesuit Grammar School at Preston. In 1935 he returned to Liverpool as Rector of *St Francis Xavier's* College, and the parish, in Liverpool. Two years later, the Pope appointed him Archbishop of Bombay where he remained until his retirement.

His championing of the radical conscience in later years has all tended to obscure the valuable work he did in this archdiocese. He began his ministry by negotiating an end to the anomalies of the historic *Padroado* system, by which, among other things, the Portuguese, through virtue of the fact that Goa lay in the diocese, claimed a say in the appointment of archbishops. He was, from

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BUSINESS NEWS

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Figuring out the future of the steel industry, page 17



mported Chryslers and Vauxhalls lift foreign hare of British market

Edward Townsend
oreign cars are believed to
e increased their hold on
United Kingdom market
ing the first 20 days of Feb-
y to achieve a penetration
almost 36 per cent compared
h 32.3 per cent a month
lier.
year ago, less than a third
new car sales were going to
orters. The present surge
imports is chiefly the result
the success of two newly
roduced foreign cars, the
lgian-built Vauxhall Cavalier
d the Alpine from Chrysler
ance.
importers' grip on the British
rket is forecast to continue
the motor industry research
mpany, Sewell's Profit and
ormation Unit.
its new report at the same
e predicts big increases in
e prices of both imported and
mestic cars in the next three
ars and equally severe rises
car running costs.
The report predicts a rise of
per cent in the price of new
itish cars this year, with
ther boosts of 11 per cent
both 1977 and 1978. Increases
imported cars' prices are
pected to be slightly less
ere.
Running costs, it says, grow
11.5 per cent this year, 11
r cent in 1977 and 10.5 per
nt in 1978. Taking the average
ail price of petrol as 75p a
llon, the report forecasts a
per cent rise to 80p next
ar and 87p in 1978.

The report is the latest in a long line of documents which in the last year have attempted to foresee the future for the motor industry, the compilers ranging from the Government's Central Policy Review Staff to commercial enterprises. Sewell said that its analysis would be an important resource planning aid for the industry and its customers.

Coinciding with the release of the report are figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders showing that exports of components and parts, trucks and other specialist vehicles continue to be the industry's saviours.

In January total motor industry exports were worth £242m, a rise of 22.5 per cent on a year earlier, while imports rose by 15.5 per cent to £98m, producing a trade surplus in Britain's favour of £145m.

Imported cars, which captured about a third of the United Kingdom market for the whole of 1975, were worth £52.3m in January, up 28 per cent on a year ago. Exports of cars were in value terms steady at £49m.

The Sewell analysis expects imports to maintain their penetration of the market.

It states: "Imported car prices have risen less rapidly than new home car prices and this reflects the better internal cost performances of the European producers.

"Output and productivity growth has been higher in the other EEC economies than in the United Kingdom with the result that unit labour costs have risen to a small extent. This trend is likely to continue."

The report, prepared by Mr James Morrell, an economic forecaster and one of the sponsors of the Henley College of Forecasting, states the belief that the worst of the recession in the car industry is over and that a strong rate of growth is likely next year and in 1978.

With more outlets available for foreign cars, stronger servicing networks and a high enough past volume to induce brand loyalty, the report concludes, imported prices will be able to rise as fast as those for domestic cars.

Running costs are predicted to rise faster in the next three years than the cost of living, contributing to "the long-term slowdown in the car industry."

The SMMT figures, published today, Monday, show that exports of components, parts and accessories in January were up almost 25 per cent in value at £105m. They exceeded the value of all motor imports and accounted for 43 per cent of all exports.

Commercial vehicle exports were up by 46 per cent on January last year, to £40m, while imports fell back 12 per cent to £7.4m.

'Freed' lira could decide fate of Moro government

Rome, Feb 29.—Italy's minority government faces its first serious test tomorrow when the official foreign exchange market reopens and the lira is exposed to relatively free trading.

Authorities here were cautiously optimistic that the currency would be able to hold its own after 40 days of political and monetary crisis during which the market was closed.

The closure on January 21 was decided as the Bank of Italy gave up a vain effort to buttress the lira against great pressure.

Officials have made clear that the Bank of Italy will not actively support the currency at a fixed parity, although it will try to iron out day-to-day fluctuations.

When the market closed the lira was quoted at about 686 to one American dollar. It continued to drop in unofficial inter-bank dealing while Signor Aldo Moro, the prime minister, put together a cabinet from the ruins of his previous government which had resigned in early January.

At one point last week dealers in the unofficial Milan market quoted the dollar at more than 800 lira, an effective devaluation of nearly 17 per cent.

The lira had climbed back to around 765 to the dollar when the Milan market closed on Friday for the last time before the official market resumes.

A new financial crisis would almost certainly prove too great a strain for Signor Moro's government, for at least some of the pressure is due to fears for Italy's political stability.

The Treasury announced that Italy had more than $1,900m (about £950m) in foreign cash reserves which could be used if necessary to intervene and protect the lira.

There are also hopes of an EEC loan of an additional $1,000m next month, though this would probably be made dependent on Italy's accepting a number of conditions.

When the official market reopens, some commentators fear a big run on the lira, but officials express hope that it will hold at about 750 to the dollar. —Reuter.

Corruption casts a shadow, page 17

British Gas resisting call to burn only coal at two power stations

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Suggestions that two power stations capable of burning either natural gas or coal should use more coal to produce electricity are to be strongly resisted by the British Gas Corporation.

The two stations, at West Thurrock, in Essex and Hams Hall in Birmingham, use gas whenever it is available and normally burn coal only as a standby fuel when gas supplies are cut off.

Withdrawal of most gas supplies to the stations was suggested by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board in a six-point plan for increasing the amount of coal consumed by the Central Electricity Generating Board. Such action could provide a market for an extra 2.5 million tons of coal a year.

These two stations provide only a small portion of the CEGB's daily output; but for the gas industry they are an invaluable form of ensuring that there is always sufficient gas in the transmission system to meet any peaks in demand.

With these two stations consuming as much gas as two large towns the gas corporation is able to divert supplies from them quickly when demand in other parts of the system rises above normal.

British Gas is required to give only two hours' notice of an interruption in power station supplies, and the changeover from one fuel to another can be made in about 20 minutes.

The two power stations are not the only contracts where British Gas has the right to interrupt supplies, but they are the largest and can be switched more quickly and efficiently than similar contracts with industrial consumers. Both stations are sited close to areas where large amounts of gas are used.

British Gas points out that if it is deprived of these contracts, it will have to find other large consumers prepared to accept supplies on the same interruption basis.

Sir Derek's suggestions have come at a particularly inopportune moment for the gas industry, which is preparing plans to introduce large amounts of gas from the Frigg field in the northern part of the North Sea in 1978.

Although Frigg supplies will be phased in, the transmission system will still be faced with the sudden arrival of new tranches of gas.

Although other large industrial contracts are being considered to help cope with the phasing-in period, the power station market will be particularly important.

The case for retaining the power stations contracts is felt by British Gas to be indisputable. It will be repeated forcefully by Sir Arthur Hetherington, chairman of the corporation, and Mr Denis Rooke, chairman designate, at the next meeting of unions and management in the state energy industries.

They will use this occasion to repeat their opposition to the proposed tax on natural gas supplies from the North Sea—one of the few areas where both the electricity and coal industries are in harmony.

'Aerospace and shipping facing 50pc cutback'

Shipbuilding and aerospace operations may be cut by half when the Government nationalizes them, Mr Michael Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on industry, said yesterday.

In the recent White Paper it was stated "preliminary indications" were that total spending for both corporations in 1979-80 might be £70m, Mr Heseltine said. This compared with the industries' present spending of £140.35m.

"It appears then that the Government envisages a reduction that could be as much as 50 per cent in the scale of operations of the industries which it is taking into public ownership", he pointed out in a letter to Mr Varley.

US bankers to discuss Teheran money market

Iran will hold discussions next week with 50 American bankers and financiers to review the possibility of establishing an international money market in Teheran.

Mr Hassan-Ali Mehran, Governor of Central Bank of Iran, will preside. Last autumn he arranged a similar conference for British interests, and it appears that Iran is undecided whether to adopt the British or United States system.

IMI inquiry fears

An EEC Commission inquiry into the zip fastener industry could threaten the continued operation of Imperial Metal Industries's European zip fastener subsidiary. In its annual report, IMI says the EEC is likely to allege that the LF/Ppti group, in which IMI has a 50 per cent holding, is breaking certain provisions of the Treaty o Rome.

Car perk 'threatened'

The fringe benefit of a company car would almost certainly be abolished by the Chancellor in the next Budget, Mr Dudley Smith, Conservative MFP for Warwick and Leamington, told a meeting in Curdworth, Warwickshire, yesterday.

Citibank formalized

First National City Bank, the second largest United States commercial bank, has announced an official name change to Citibank, and said the new name will be appearing at all its branches in 103 countries.

Robb Caledon gains vital £3.5m order

By Peter Hill

Robb Caledon, the Scottish shipbuilding group rescued from collapse last year, has gained the first significant order placed with a United Kingdom yard for several months.

The Scottish east coast group is to build a 2,500 cubic metre capacity liquid gas carrier costing £3.5m for the Leith-based shipping company, George Gibson & Co.

Like many other British yards, Robb Caledon has been desperate for new work in order to maintain its present work force. Last year British yards managed to secure only 69,000 tonnes gross of new orders, and the last significant merchant ship orders—two cargo liners for Bank Line placed with state-owned Sunderland Shipbuilders—were contracted last October.

There is growing pressure on the Government to introduce measures which will encourage British owners to place orders with domestic shipbuilders, with the industry scheduled to be brought under state control later this year.

Detailed discussions are expected shortly between the Government and shipping leaders. Such is the concern now being felt in Whitehall at the threat to employment in the shipyards, that tough measures to curb United Kingdom orders to foreign shipyards are not ruled out.

The Gibson order is the outcome of several months of marketing efforts, and Robb hopes to attract further orders.

Mr Henry Robb, managing director, said the order—won against international competition—would help to maintain employment at its Leith yard, and cement the 10-year relationship between the yard and the shipping company.

When completed the gas carrier will be operated in the Unigas consortium in which Gibson (a subsidiary of Anchor Line, part of thhe Walter Runciman group) is a partner along with Dusch, German, Norwegian and United Kingdom partners.

Burmah sale to BNOC may be near

By Our Financial Staff

Arrangements for the sale of Burmah Oil's 20 per cent holding in the North Sea Ninian oilfield to the British National Oil Corporation could be completed this week.

Both sides were expecting a fairly speedy conclusion to the negotiations over price when Burmah was advanced £40m "on account" in mid-January.

Although the £120m Burmah was hoping for at the time was unduly optimistic, it now appears that BNOC's offer is some way below the £90m Burmah is prepared to settle on.

What has also dragged out the negotiations is that the Government is thought to have sided with Burmah against BNOC's hard line.

A further complication could also arise over Burmah's Thistle field. BNOC is anxious to include this in its portfolio as it would provide the corporation with an operating capability that its present holdings do not give.

Order books point to beginning of recovery

By Our Industrial Staff

Indications that the manufacturing industry is beginning to recover from the recession comes today from the Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly industrial trend survey, published today.

The rate at which new orders are being won was greater than in the previous four months, even though the figures were inflated by rising prices. Forty per cent of companies interviewed said the value of new orders had increased and 22 per cent disclosed a decline.

In the export field the trend is more pronounced, with 46 per cent of companies reporting increased value of orders from overseas. Only 21 per cent had seen a fall in the value of business.

The new-order trends were most encouraging among producers of consumer goods, the survey says. But it adds that even in the capital goods sector there were signs that rapid deterioration had slowed or ceased. The trend towards higher value for new orders was strongest among the largest companies.

Rapid destocking of finished goods, which was reported during the second half of 1975, appeared to have stopped.

Over the next four months 35 per cent of the 1,776 respondents to the survey expected their output to increase. Only 15 per cent forecast a decrease, while 51 per cent were not expecting any change.

The CBI says this applies especially "towards the lighter end of industry", but an improvement is predicted in the capital goods sector.

The survey is less encouraging on prices. Expected increases in domestic prices are slightly more widespread than in recent months, it adds.

9 pc pay rise forecast in next round

Rises in wages and salaries of 9 per cent in 1976-77 will result from the next round of pay limits, the Charterhouse Group predicts in the current edition of *Business Forecast*, its quarterly economic review.

Britain is poised to benefit from the broadening world recovery, and huge spare capacity should lead to above-average growth being sustained during 1977 and 1978, it says.

United Kingdom recovery will begin in the second quarter of this year, and income tax cuts to be announced in the Budget should help expand consumer spending. Industries' profits in real terms should begin to rise in the second half of this year, leading to higher investment in the second half of 1977, during which period export volume should increase by 7 per cent.

Charterhouse forecasts that the inflation rate will continue to drop to an annual rate of 10 per cent for 1977. However, unemployment will rise steadily in 1976 to peak late in the year or early in 1977, when nearly 7 per cent of the working population could be out of work.

It predicts a rise in short term interest rates. The expected increase in United States rates will force British rates to rise in order to maintain Britain's current competitive position as a home for international funds. The forecast predicts long term interest rates will continue to go down.

Mild reflation predicted

By Ronald Pullen

Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew in their latest economic forecast conclude that the April budget will be only mildly reflationary, but that it will be followed by a rather larger package in July.

The April Budget is expected to inject about £500m into the economy, largely by way of higher tax allowances to offset fiscal drag".

These relaxations in direct taxation could be at the expense of some increase in excise duties, which the brokers feel may be concentrated on wines and spirits rather than beer and tobacco.

Once a new pay package is agreed upon P & D expect there will be scope for a further £1,000m reduction in direct taxation.

Dr David Lomax, economic adviser to National Westminster Bank, sees signs that the recession is now over. One chief reason for the severity of the recession, he argues, was the dearth of investment by industry caused by the financial crisis in 1974.

L & C liquidator takes legal advice

By Desmond Quigley

Mr Richard Langdon, the liquidator of London & County Securities, is believed to be taking advice on what legal action, if any, can be taken over the events which led to the collapse of the "fringe" bank.

The Department of Trade report on L & C, published at the end of January, alleged that the bank's former chairman, Mr Gerald Caplan, and associates had defrauded the group of substantial sums of money.

Severe criticism was also directed by the inspectors at the bank's auditors, formerly Harmood Banner, which is now part of Deloitte, and some of Harmood Banner's employees.

If any legal action is contemplated on any aspect of the L & C affair, the degree of cooperation which Mr Langdon can give to the joint committee of inquiry set up by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland will obviously be limited.

The joint committee, which was announced last week and which will be headed by Mr W. R. McBrien, chairman of the English Institute's Ethics Committee, was set up in the wake of the DoT report and following questions in the House of Commons on the L & C affair.

The committee has been charged with considering the DoT report, and the implications for the profession in general and standards of auditing practice in particular. Also, it is to consider the position of any member of either institute who was named in the report.

There are other constraints on the level of assistance Mr Langdon can give the committee. Mr Langdon, of accountants Spicer and Pegler, told Business News yesterday that, while "it is my duty as a member of the profession to be helpful", there were certain limits to what he could do, although he was taking legal advice on what aid he could give.

He pointed out that unlike the DoT inquiry, the accountants', had no statutory standing. He could not compel former employees to give evidence.

About the only concrete assistance he could give was to open up the books and accounts, but he did not believe it right to show the committee details of individual bank accounts.

Miners to vote this week

By Paul Routledge

The miners' secret pithead ballot on whether their leaders were right to call off a nationwide overtime ban takes place this week, with 65,000 Yorkshire miners being advised by their left-wing leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, to vote "no".

Voting takes place on Wednesday and Thursday over the national executive's decision two weeks ago to abandon industrial action over the Coal Board's plans to close Langwith colliery in Derbyshire because it had run out of viable reserves.

Yorkshire miners are being urged by area leaders to give their executive a "resounding no", because half the coalfields are "classified as uneconomic" and it could be their turn next.

Thousands of copies of a leaflet have been circulated, claiming: "If the Coal Board can close a profitable pit like Langwith with adequate reserves of coal—then God help half the pits in Yorkshire. . . .

"A 'no' vote would mean that the national executive committee and the Coal Board would have to rethink their attitude in respect of Langwith and on the question of pit closures."

Engineers discuss new reunifying proposals

By Derek Harris

Two dominant issues have emerged from the controversy over organization of the engineering profession. The Council of Engineering Institutions is hoping to resolve the issue with new by-laws being discussed among its 15 chartered member bodies.

One is whether a formula will be possible to bring the Institution of Electrical Engineers—one of the big three in the CEI—back from the brink of resignation, due at the end of this year.

A keynote speech by Mr Robert Clayton, IEE president, at the end of last week was notably moderate. He was sceptical about the likely benefits of meeting all the cries for voice, status and organization for engineers.

He doubted whether a public inquiry into the profession being considered by the Government would uncover sufficient benefits nationally or publicly to justify the often-demanded system of statutory registration for engineers, although he thought such a system could be of "great advantage" to the profession itself.

But he did reiterate the views of the IEE which led to last year's decision to hand in notice of resignation. "There seems to be more in common", he said, "between engineers than between engineering institutions.

"It was for this reason that the IEE has been prepared and anxious to forge some of its own influence in favour of a council, society or corporation of engineers whose individual members would directly elect, by proportional representation, at least a part of their own governing body."

Mr Clayton emphasized that this was not a move to bring more power to the larger institutions, and here he touched on the other big issue which has emerged.

The idea is being discussed of building into the new CEI by-laws a form of weighted voting which would favour the big three institutions, the mechanicals, civils and electricals. The mechanicals until recently essentially were supporting the electricals' stand but then made it known that they might be satisfied for the time being with weighted voting.

Up to now weighted voting has been taken to imply one extra vote for each of the big three, but there is increasing evidence that the mechanicals would want three votes.

If the mechanicals insisted on that strength of voting it could create difficulties again with the smaller members of CEI who might feel their voice too muffled by the big three.

Manchester Ship Canal Company

1975 Results

	1975 £(000)	1974 £(000)
Profit	1,867	3,612
Taxation	567	1,903
Transfer to sinking fund	60	60
Net profit after all charges	1,240	1,649
Dividends	616	586
Retained	624	1,063
General reserve at December 31	8,570	7,946
Earnings per ordinary share	30.9p	41.8p

Final ordinary dividend 6.668% net, making 12.668% for the year (1974 11.871%). Final dividend payable April 9 to shareholders registered at March 5. Preference dividend 3.5% already paid.

Points from the statement of the Chairman, Mr. D. K. Redford:

- lower profit due to reduction in cargo tonnage, reflecting world trade recession, but second six months showed a modest improvement.
- terminal for new Russian service being provided at Ellesmere Port.
- two tugs and a dredger under construction.
- marina and housing development progressing at Preston Brook, Runcorn.

A copy of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester M2 4WX.

Halcrow award for Saudi port

Sir William Halcrow and Partners has been appointed consulting engineer for a £140m port expansion project in Saudi Arabia. The development involves the enlargement of the small Red Sea port of Yanbu into a major cargo-handling port.

Halcrow will be responsible for design and supervision of the construction of seven deep-water berths. The company is now directly responsible in Saudi Arabia for capital works valued at £2,000m.

Honeywell takes over Xerox services

Honeywell Information Systems will assume responsibility from today for the maintenance Mainframe computer business and marketing services of the formerly carried out by Rank Xerox Data Systems in the United Kingdom.

This follows a similar agreement between Xerox and Honeywell in the United States.

More loss provisions face Hessische Landesbank

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 29

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale, the luckless West German bank which had to set aside loss provisions for 1973 and 1974 of DM1,800m to cover credit risks, looks as if it will have to set aside a further large sum to cover possible losses arising from last year's operations.

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* newspaper reported at the weekend that the Savings Bank Association in the state of Hesse has confirmed that it and the state will have to increase by DM200m an existing DM850m guarantee fund for the bank.

The association and the state are by law guarantors for the Hessische Landesbank, which is the central clearing institute for the savings banks in Hesse.

As well as setting up the guarantee fund last year, they injected DM600m in cash to help the bank cover the DM1,800m loss provision.

The size of the provision for last year will probably be disclosed this week. Special depreciation and write-downs on credit business could cost the bank between DM400m and DM500m for last year.

It is expected that the bank will have to make increased provisions for credit risks on the Frankfurt "Sonnenring" and Munich "Schwabylon" property development schemes, which contributed substantially to its 1973 and 1974 losses.

At the end of last year the bank had to take over as compulsory administrator of the Frankfurt "Diamond Eourse" property development, of which it is a creditor.

Also it was named as being one of the chief creditors of the Gloeggler textile group which this year become insolvent with heavy losses earlier.

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Lending rate 9¼ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is reduced a ¼ per centage point this week to 9¼ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £1,374m Allotted £500m
Bids at £97.854% Received 2%
Prev week Received 29%
Aver rate £97.80% Prev week £98.8010%
£98.6261%
Next Friday £350m Replace £400m

RENTOKIL GROUP LIMITED

Preliminary Announcement

	1975	1974
Group turnover	£39,479,000	£33,500,000
Group profit before tax	£6,133,000	£5,577,000
Group profit after tax	£3,130,000	£2,934,000
Earnings per share	4·97p	4·66p
Dividends		
Interim paid November 1975 (7·7% with tax credit of 4·146%)	11·846%	11·493%
Final proposed payable 5th May 1976 (10.197% with tax credit of 5·491%)	15·688%	13·538%
	27·534%	25·031%

These figures exclude extraordinary credits of £960,000 (1974 debits £765,000) resulting from exchange differences and the revaluation of quoted investments to market value.

Share register struck for dividend 5th April; Report and accounts to shareholders 9th April; Annual General Meeting 4th May at Felcourt, East Grinstead.

RENTOKIL guards your property

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

How British Midland found new wings

Ever since Minster Assets, the insurance and financing group, in the late sixties backed the then hard-pressed British Midland Airways, its wisdom in getting involved in what for it was hitherto a little-known sector has been repeatedly questioned.

As BMA soaked up a £2m loan and then wrestled with losses that were typical of the troubled aviation world of the last few years, it was inevitable that Minster was seen as having hung an albatross around its neck.

But, in an undramatic fashion unusual in an industry where flamboyant personalities have traditionally held sway, the BMA bird shows every sign of flying comfortably out of its immediate financial problems.

Its claim to be the only domestic airline running scheduled services at a profit seems unlikely to be contested. One particularly advantageous deal has a lot to do with that, but management quality at BMA has come out in other ways, the most notable being the creation of a unique leasing arrangement which has come to be known in the trade as the instant airline.

When the transatlantic trade crumpled for the charter airlines in 1972, BMA was left with two Boeing 707 long-haul aircraft sitting at its East Midlands Airport base near Derby. As a sales prospect they had the disadvantage of being equipped with early non-fan engines that were 17 per cent less efficient with fuel than later engines.

Michael Bishop, BMA's depury chairman and managing director since 1972, who first joined the company eight years before as a traffic manager, was also loath to see BMA give up its international operations. The airline had fought for years to reach that field after its domestic schedule beginnings at Derby Airport in the fifties.

It would also have meant disbanding a flying team well accustomed to international passenger work.

On the other hand Mr Bishop and his new management team had inherited a situation dominated by a £1.65m loss. Three BAC 1-11 jets were losing most money, although scheduled services—partly based on 1-11s—were just breaking even.

But by then Mr Bishop had already had "the lucky break everybody needs". He went to South Africa with a £142,000 cheque hoping to buy two of seven Viscounts which that country's national airline wanted to sell.

He was told to bid for all the aircraft or there was no deal. "I could do nothing else but cheekily offer £142,000 for all seven—and it came off. This gave us a replacement short-haul fleet for scheduled services at a bargain price, although with modifications and other refitting work an extra £40,000 or so was built into each aircraft."

The final sums still meant they had a relatively low cost short-haul fleet in mint condition and new scheduled services, including Gatwick-Teesside and East Midlands-Brussels-Amsterdam, were picking up strongly during 1972.

If Mr Bishop was to keep the long-haul Boeings flying, he knew he had to come up with a good idea.

"We decided—and this is what was new compared with the usual inter-airline leasing arrangements—not to fly in our house colours; to submerge our identity. We saw the market especially as airlines needing extra capacity at peak times even if only for short periods, or meeting the often rushed needs of the small third country airlines."



Mr Michael Bishop: British Midland Airways deputy chairman and managing director.

Aircraft were rented on an hourly basis, always with BMA flight deck personnel and other staff as needed. Mr Bishop went on: "Airline people are conservative. We hawked our wares around for four months. Then Sudan Airways signed up in November 1972."

BMA, unlike other leasing airlines which prefer longer-term contracts, can lay on aircraft either in the full colours of an airline or, at a few hours' notice often, fly in what they call their "white tailer". This Boeing, finished in black and white, can be stencilled with the appropriate airline lettering in paint specially made to wipe off in a few minutes ready for the next customer.

Bishop had subsequently found four more 707s which a bank had taken over from a failed airline. The bank had found that it did not have something easily sold—again the Boeings were without the later, more efficient engines.

The BMA Leasing Service was already picking up a reputation and the airline's losses had been reduced from £1m at the end of 1972 to £700,000 at end-1973 and into a marginal operating profit of £10,000 at end-1974. Minster picked up that profit as interest payments and by then its outstanding loans to BMA had also been repaid.

Mr Bishop suggested a deal on the bank's mothballed Boeings under which an aircraft would be flown and serviced by BMA, it remitting cash to the bank according to earnings with an additional arrangement for eventual purchase by BMA. "We were happy because it meant no capital costs, with a profit potential on operating the aircraft and eventually a cheap purchase", Mr Bishop said.

BMA now has a long-haul fleet of six extensively rebuilt 707s, their leasing costs calculated to discount the fuel penalty on the non-fan engines.

Mr Bishop added: "In 1975-76 we shall make a profit after interest is paid to the parent company. We hope to improve the rate of return on investment because this is still not as good as we would like.

"We shall also have to think eventually of fresh replacement aircraft. There may be a case for going back to short-haul jets on our busiest scheduled services."

Whether BMA can find yet another way to keep up with the game while minimizing capital needs is another matter. As Mr Bishop observed: "You usually can't pull the same trick twice."

But Minster's one-time albatross is patently now a bird of a very different feather and ought, even among the squalls of the private airline sector, add lift to Minster's profitability.

Derek Harris

The changing character of the 'brain drain'

An attempt is now being made to quantify that much discussed but under-researched phenomenon—the tendency of British managers to take employment abroad.

For the last couple of years the world of management has been alive with predictions that dire economic circumstances would encourage a new "brain drain" in which the cream of British management would seek overseas the prosperity they were denied at home, and that in consequence British industrial performance would decline still further.

These predictions have until now not been complicated by the availability of any facts against which to test them. However, last July MSL management consultants started monitoring overseas recruitment advertisements in British newspapers and other publications, and in time should be able to produce comparative statistics from which trends can be deduced.

The results of the first six months' monitoring, which appear in the February edition of MSL's *Management Matters*, give a picture of overseas recruiting, but offer no clear evidence on whether the volume is rising or falling.

One factor which emerges is that any brain drain which may exist today is quite different from that of the 1960s. Then the brains were more or less exclusively involved in research and development, usually in the aerospace industry.

Today by contrast the search for British recruits for overseas jobs is largely focused on engineers and skills which are needed in construction work, and the demand is diffused over a much wider range of countries.

MSL believe that by the end of this year the outflow of talent could be of an entirely different order from that of the 1960s and potentially very much more damaging.

This picture is not, of course, by any means wholly negative, for one component of the demand for British skills overseas is provided by, for example, British consulting engineering firms which have seen a big rise in their overseas work.

RC

Disputes: first agree about the ultimate objective

When two groups (or nations) are in dispute, the fine detail becomes confused. Thus, though the issues between Britain and Iceland, for example, are clear and simple, the eventual basis of settlement will require long and painful haggling over technicalities.

The first step is to find a common framework within which the haggling could take place. Once that has been achieved, the exact course of individual incidents, like whose vessel rammed the other's, may remain open to argument but ceases to be important.

In industrial disputes, the same consideration sometimes apply. For example, there is one painful current dispute which is apparently about access to a finite stock of job possibilities. The objective of the managers involved is quite clear: they want to produce the same amount by methods which involve less human labour. The objective of the union is to ensure that as few people as possible lose their employment as a result of whatever decisions the managers make.

The reasons for the "overmanning" are only too familiar. A newly commissioned plant, with advanced technology, had technical difficulties. Labour was comparatively cheap, compared with the loss of potential earnings through not operating as quickly as possible. Flooding this plant with workers therefore made sense in the short term.

Now that there are several other plants with the same technology competing in the world market, and labour is no longer so cheap, the present management finds itself under heavy pressure to achieve a more rational balance.

Originally, there was what was supposed to be an agreed basis for resolving the problems involved. Within the framework of a national collective agreement making recommendations for efficiency bargaining, the managers and stewards worked out a document for plant bargaining which set the objective of increased efficiency.

It included a table of agreed manning levels, and a passage reading: "Work practices and manning... will continue to change as a result of variation in method, new technology and sales requirements."

This does not seem to lack clarity. The parties had agreed on where they were in terms of manning and agreed that there would be change. In addition, there was individual change happening all the time.

In a plant where the work was not particularly agreeable, people came and left regularly. The possibility of achieving a more effective plant with a simple exploitation of natural wastage seemed high.

It has not so far worked that way, because from the beginning the parties diverged on what they meant by the agreement. In particular, the shop stewards considered that they had determined the establishment of the number of employees who should handle the work involved at the plant.

The establishment itself developed, as so often happens, an existence of its own, regardless of the individuals who came and went. And at a time of recession, the existence of job potential, regardless of who the individuals holding the jobs may be, is increasingly important for a trade union which caters for the unemployed as well as the employed.

The plant has been in unresolved dispute for some time, and the dispute is maintained by fine detail as ephemeral in its way as whether the gunboat rammed the frigate or the frigate rammed the gunboat.

There have been union meetings in which two people standing side by side and voting the same way thought that they had voted for completely different proposals for what would happen tomorrow.

And the negotiators on each side have come within an ace of signing an agreed document and then found themselves separated by a single point.

From one meeting to another the single point seems of narrower and narrower range, but it remains enough to impede a resolution of the dispute.

An industrial dispute can be positively exhilarating for some of the participants, at least for a time. Behaviours are reversed: it is notoriously easy for a journalist to collect comments from the trade union side (although its normal tradition is supposed to be "collectivist") compared with getting anything but the most carefully formulated joint statement from managers (who usually see themselves as "individualists").

The idea that one can win or lose is in the ascendant, and compromise naturally attracts the adjective "shabby". Yet in the end the principal participants have to save face and there has to be an agreement, even if it is only temporary.

The absolute quality of this stage of a dispute takes several forms. A good example is the exchange: "If this behaviour continues, we shall have to close the factory", which attracts the reply: "I'd rather have the factory closed than allow my members to go back with nothing to show for what they have been through."

There are obviously situations where a company may have to close a factory without further cooperation from subordinate employees, and an industrial dispute may be one of them—but confrontation with whatever brute reality managers may perceive is not usually the way to achieve cooperation, and all too often awareness of the reality comes too late for cooperation to develop.

In cold print a threat of closure (or from the other side a threat of "blacking" that will put the company out of business) sounds like an aggressive communication. In substance it may be defensive.

There are many seasoned union officials who have seen a threat of closure in a dispute as a sign of management weakening, and often enough they have been right.

If managers have really decided that a factory must close they usually show the symptoms of heavy hearts. Only in small enterprises in fluctuating industries is the decision likely to come suddenly like a bolt from the blue.

The announcement may be precipitate, depending on how long the managers have taken to make up their minds. That may cause a dispute, or one of the factors involved may be unruly industrial relations—but a single dispute by itself is rarely the principle observed cause of the decision to close.

It requires only one small variation in the first assumptions of a mutual argument to produce two completely conflicting diagnoses of the same situation. Sometimes there is no disagreement to speak of about the detail.

More than once I have come across detailed and convincing arguments by each side that the other has been "unfair" on the basis of a chronicle of events that varies very little.

A symptom of this state of affairs is often a comment by managers that unionists are "unreasonable" set against the unionists' claim that the managers are incompetent".

Compiling a dossier to illustrate charges like these is simple and enjoyable in itself, however miserable the surrounding circumstances. But in the end the dossier has to be thrown away.

However bitter the commitment to one side of the argument or the other, however sound the advocacy, in the end the representative quality of the exchanges has to take second place to the establishment of a common objective.

It may be no more of an objective than getting back to work again. The lower the community of objective achieved at each resolution of conflict, the weaker the organization becomes, even if certain groups become stronger, at least for a time.

Innis Macbeath

The author is Plowden Professor of Industrial Relations at London Business School.

Business appointments

George Wimpey chairman

Mr Reginald B. Smith takes over as chairman of George Wimpey today.

Mr A. H. Farquhar has been appointed chairman of Lee Valley Water after the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Todhunter. Mr J. D. Boltun joins the board.

Mr M. C. Findlay is to join the board of Whitbread.

Mr Peter Tett has become a director of TCK Group.

Mr Richard Snow is joining Edward Bates & Sons as a director.

After the resignation of Mr P. O. Scales from the board of Wheelock Marden and from the boards of companies within the group, Mr P. J. Griffiths has been appointed deputy chairman and an executive director. Mr W. J. Lees and Mr H. W. Leung continue as managing directors and will additionally carry out the duties previously delegated to Mr Scales as senior managing director.

Mr D. A. B. Curling has been made a director of Williams de Broe, Hill Chaplin.

Mr G. W. Rufford has been named deputy chairman of the Eastern Electricity Board.

Mr C. A. Hall and Mr D. M. Lubner have joined the board of South African Breweries.

Mr P. J. Barden has been appointed chairman of Term-Consulate in place of Mr D. Bertish. Mr J. Harrington and Mr R. J. S. Howland join the board.

Mr T. F. Poole, of Lloyd's, has been elected chairman of the Joint Cargo Committee. Mr A. E. Maun, of Alliance Assurance, becomes deputy chairman.

Mr Peter Cullen has been made finance director and Mr Neil McKerrow marketing director of Macdonald-Martin Distilleries.

Mr W. A. Barbour has become a director of Coatilwood (Durabella).

Mr D. T. Barnes has been named managing director of The Fine Art Group in place of Mr J. C. Barnes, who continues as a director. Mr W. N. Rigby has been elected a director of the main board.

Mr M. C. Findlay has joined the board of Whitbread.

Mr G. W. Rufford has been named deputy chairman of Eastern Electricity.

Mr Peter C. Felton has been made commercial director of F. A. Hughes & Co.

TURNER

Manufacturing Co. Limited

RESULTS FOR 52 WEEKS TO	27.9.1975	30.9.1974
TURNOVER	£16,685,000	£12,031,000
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£ 1,879,000	£ 1,291,000
PROFIT AFTER TAX	£ 905,000	£ 560,000
DIVIDENDS PER 25p SHARE	3.250p	3.015p
EARNINGS PER 25p SHARE	9.0p	5.6p

".... 1974/75 was a year of considerable improvement.... Demand for our products is still at a satisfactory level with a healthy percentage of direct exports.... This all adds up to a degree of quiet optimism...."

S. V. Lancaster (Chairman)

Turner Manufacturing Co. Limited
Baelz Equipment Limited
Hydraulics & Pneumatics Limited
Earby Light Engineers Limited

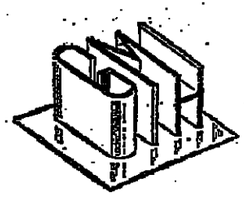
TMC

Glass & Metal HOLDINGS LIMITED

Highlights from Mr. A. Bowman's Review

Profits reach New Record Level

- I am pleased to report that the Group Profit before taxation for the year ended 31st October, 1975 establishes a new Profit record for the Group.
- The results, although satisfactory, would have been even better but for two major factors. Firstly, the cost of glass increased with monotonous regularity. Secondly, overhead costs continued to rise materially despite stringent economies.
- Although prospects for the immediate future are somewhat uncertain, your Directors still consider that capital investment is the keystone to profitability.
- We are constantly on the look out for suitable opportunities for expansion. We have acquired a 100% interest in Applied Art Glass Ltd., a Company specialising in the manufacture of glass components for the Motor and Cosmetic Industries, at a cost of £110,000, which was well below the Net Asset Value.



Financial Results

Year to 31st October	1975	1974
Profit before tax	£673,684	£610,864
Trading Profit after tax	£324,684	£284,018
Dividend	25%	23.5%
Earnings per Share	8.1p	7.0p
Balance Sheet Value per Share	72p	67p

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ending some myths about income tax

From Mr J. R. Hough

Sir, Those of us whose job it is to try to explain the workings of the system of taxation in this country (to university students of economics, in my case) are frequently exasperated by letters such as that from Mr R. M. Berry (February 24), indicating that prominent leaders of industry have little understanding of how the system works. His letter perpetuates some of the myths that are repeated so frequently that they are in danger of being accepted even by people who ought to know better.

The facts are quite simple:

1. All overtime work is normally taxed at the standard rate, currently 35 per cent.

2. Only if it so happened that the effect of working overtime was to take the individual above a *taxable* income of £4,500 pa would he start to pay at the higher rates, initially 40 per cent. As an example: a married man with two children and mortgage interest payments of, say, £40 a month would have tax allowances of £955+240+240+480=£1,915 and would, therefore, need a salary of (approximately) £6,415 before he came within the higher tax bracket.

Is Mr Berry seriously suggesting that many of his employees earn such high salaries?

3. National Insurance contributions are now 5.5 per cent of earnings up to a salary of £3,588. Therefore, for employees below that figure total deductions are 40.5 per cent. For employees on between £3,588 gross pay and £4,500 taxable income *their marginal deductions rate falls from 40.5 per cent to 35 per cent.* No mention of this, Mr Berry? From the tone of your letter this would seem to comprise most of your employees?

4. There are no circumstances whatever in which it can be true that "their take home pay is, in some cases, less than if they had refused normal overtime working" (unless, of course, FIS payments or other social security benefits are involved, in which case Mr Berry's firm is, by definition, not paying its employees a proper living wage for a normal week's work, which I assume is not the case).

5. Whatever internal pension scheme the company may have is dealt with separately, but my experience is that employees rarely object to what is, in effect, saving for their retirement.

Mr Berry asks for solutions: I suggest he makes more effort to educate his workforce. Perhaps a circular letter could be included in their next pay packet pointing out that, as seen above, the state rarely takes more than just over one third of overtime pay, leaving the employee with nearly two thirds? It could also point out that the relative rate of tax was surely taken into consideration by the company when it fixed its rate of overtime pay.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. HOUGH,
Lecturer,
University of Technology,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire LE11 3TU.
February 26.

From Mr A. Kevin Parkin

Sir, Your correspondent Mr R. M. Berry (February 24) has apparently fallen into the trap of repeating "Canteen economics" which have been around since the 1940s.

Will Mr Berry please enlighten us how much his supervisors are currently earning which makes them liable to a tax rate of 101 per cent?

Yours, etc,
A. KEVIN PARKIN,
76, Chelsea Road,
Sheffield S11 9BR.
February 24.

'Fraudulent' wording on a pound note

From Mr I. Lawson

Sir, We have seen a increase of attention fo Scottish bank notes. columns have told w Paris, these may be ex and now, a Private B Bill has had its first re make these notes offic tender.

I am not anxious to perry chauvinistic bicke tween the credibility country's currency, bu worth noting that the le lish bank note perpe massive non-meaning b that it promises to bearer "one pound attempt at all to sp pound of what?

The Scottish note is more specific, though more absurd because of promises to pay the "one pound sterling used to mean 240 silv pennies—which adde exactly to one pound the original meaning pound note in both c (and Ireland and the Man!).

It would be tedious out that the Bank Cha 1844 established a mono standard based on gold view of the concern ex in these columns that should be educated in matters, it seems that w not be exposing them present fraudulent This debases the meanin word "promise".

Or is this a subtle brain-washing our citiz "official" promises do to be kept—such as t over-shoots on public ture by the Government resignations as a result errors—save those in that they are not goin allowed to overshoot in

Yours faithfully,
IAN LAWSON,
Rannoch School,
Rannoch,
Perthshire, PH17 2QQ.

Public spending assumptions challenged

From Mr D. H. Cant

Sir, The Chancellor's proposed cuts in public expenditure seem to me to be based on two assumptions, which are:

(1) That individuals in this country want more material goods relative to non-material goods, by which latter term I mean collective environmental and social goods;

(2) That the world wants material goods and will not buy our collective environmental and social goods.

What reason do I have for saying this? The simple fact is that with these expenditure cuts, resources will go from providing collective environmental and social goods to producing materials goods (this is the only valid distinction, it is not a shift from consumption to investment).

The evidence for assumption (1) seems to be that wage demands have since the explosion of the late 60s been unaffected by increased expenditure on the social wage. It is argued from this doubtful fact that workers count for nothing their social wage, or they would moderate their wage demands when receiving an increasing social wage. There is also the fact that middle management hate tax, and hence, it is implied, count nothing for its benefits.

The fact that increases in the social wage have been unable to suppress all rising expectations should strike no one as surprising. Furthermore, there has been an obsession in industrial wage negotiations in the past with something called "cash on the table", there is currently an obsession about redundancies—the social wage seems to have been regarded as rather outside the scope of these discussions.

What middle management (they like Middle America seem to be huge and long suffering) hate about collective environmental and social goods is that they are not distributed unequally enough—it is not the goods themselves that they dislike. It should be easy to mend our ways in this respect: automatic places at Oxford and Cambridge for the sons of middle management.

In short, there is no evidence that people in this country want material goods before environmental and social goods, so why are we going to produce them? This is where assumption number (2) comes in. "Because foreigners don't want, and can't buy, our collective environmental and social goods". But is this true?

Foreigners do in fact buy a large quantity of our collective environmental and social goods by immigration (from Connecticur as well as the Indian sub-continent), by studying here, by receiving healt ment here, etc.

Unfortunately, until r not even now in som we have not begun t about how to price these goods. The El Bacon thesis (*see The Times*) which centres marketable/non-marketa tinction, gives no rea reducing expenditur environmental and socia but is rather an argun learning how to cha those products we hav away before.

What worries me al effect of Healey ass number (2) is that it mi us back into an area w manifestly have been lo comparative advantages they were. It seems tha have a comparative ad in the provision of som onmental and social goo question is how to exp price them.

Rejection of my argur challenging assumption not bring down this h cards but calls for s transfers for resources port industries only.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CANT,
School of Enviro Studies,
University College,
22 Gordon Street,
London, WC1.
February 22.

Danger of metric oversimplification

From Cmdr D. L. J. Corner

Sir, Mr John Mortimer (February 25) makes a trenchant claim for the general use of millimetres. I am not sure how old he is but he can rest assured that that generation of us who went to school before the war are most unlikely ever to use either millimetres or millipedes in general conversation. Even the French still buy their butter in demilivres after 150 years.

Of more significance is Mr Mortimer's dangerous oversimplification of the equation. Every schoolboy knows that one inch equals 2.54 centimetres. If he buys a 15in shirt the collar with be over half a centimetre too tight and may well strangle him. Certainly my tailor will get short shrift if he makes my trousers over half an inch too short. Perhaps it as well that Mr Mort only writing about eng and not doing any design work.

Yours faithfully,
D. L. J. CORNER,
"Woodcott",
23 Gloucester Road,
Hampton-on-Thames,
Middlesex.
February 25

Jobs for women graduates

From Mr C. Tate

Sir, The debate in your columns on female graduate unemployment is of great importance. Mrs Strangeway (February 25) contributes only arrogant ignorance.

No one disputes a degree is an education, if intrinsic value in itself, not just a job qualification. But to suggest that female graduates should take the first "secretarial and administrative" job that is offered, merely because they are highly paid, is ridiculous. It denies any consideration of talent or ambition—which are presumably the two qualities which won Miss Sargeant a place at Cambridge—and incidentally draws in the kind of overtones that the new Sex Discrimination Act is trying to remove.

I know, as a male graduate of 1975, from comparing notes with female contemporaries that many companies still interview a man, and either employ or reject him. A girl meets the offer of a typewriter "until we have a higher vacancy".

If this seems hard to believe, ask any London art firm how many graduate applications they had this year, the proportion of male to female, and the final proportion of those employed. Then ask them how many were offered secretarial jobs. I know two girls who were, while a man walked into the job.

So perhaps Mrs Strangeway will repent, join me in wishing Miss Sargeant good luck, and trust she joins the happily employed male graduates soon.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER TATE,
23 Ennismore Gardens,
London, SW7.

The Scottish American Investment Company Limited

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

	1975	197
Asset Value per share	68.2p	
Investments at Valuation	£47,916,494	£27,89
Earnings per share (Net)	1.84p	
Ordinary Dividend (Net)	1.80p	
Ordinary Dividend (Gross)	2.77p	

- Stock markets recovered dramatically during 1975 the lows reached at the end of 1974. Our asset value 94.8% over the period, with the U.S. portfolio risin 48.2% and the British portfolio rising by 112.2%.
- Development of the Ninian Field continued during year, and arrangements for permanent finance for the consortium companies, London and Scottish Marine Company Limited and Scottish Canadian Oil Transportation Company Limited, have been made since end of the year. We valued our interest in these compa at £1,940,000.
- Our portfolio was distributed at 31st December, 197 follows:—

U.K. Equities	39.8%
Australian Equities	3.2%
Other Areas Equities	3.8%
U.S.A. and Canadian Equities	32.7%
European and Japanese Equities	2.4%
Preference Shares	5.7%
Government Securities	12.4%

- Our portfolio is now more concentrated in the U.S. in Britain than in earlier years. Part of the U.S. portfol held through dollar loans and to offset the gearing effe these loans part of the portfolio was held in cash Government Securities at the year end. Overall our gea at the end of the year was approximately 3%.
- Copies of the Report and Accounts, which contai list of the Company's equity investments, can be obta from the Secretary.

The Scottish American Investment Company Limited
45 CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH, EH2 4HW.

هكذا من الأصل

EDITOR

'Fraudulen
wording on
pound note

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Watching interest rate trends

er Friday's new quarter
nt drop in Minimum Lending
e to 9¼ per cent, eyes will
in be on the clearing bank
e rates this week. Their
ponse to the previous cut in
R three weeks ago was a
id one, and since then there
been a drop of close to half-
oint in both one-week and
ee-month interbank rates.
Unless there is some further
ing in short rates early this
k, however, the clearers may
w some reluctance to move
t yet, despite the aggressive
d given by some American
ks in the United Kingdom.
ere is always a distaste for
wing base rates by the odd
rter point and the clearers
y not yet feel that the recent
ownward trend is sufficiently
isive to justify a change now.
tarWest, for one, was saying
t week that it thinks the
rom of the cycle is close and
t rates may not have much
re than a half point or so
l to fall, if that. Should its
nking be shared, the banks
likely to require a greater
gree of certainty about the
mediate direction before
cing any steps.
What is likely to be disturb-
them particularly, however,
the quarter point rise in First
tional City Bank's prime rate
6¼ per cent last Friday. Citi-
nk had ventured a quarter
int below the other banks and
s merely moved back into
e. But, coming after a month
unchanged prime rates and
top of evidence that the
erican economy may now be
chering more momentum, it
ll inevitably be viewed as a
ssible herald of things to
ne.
Any general hardening of
ited States rates seems likely
be measured in the strength
the pound fairly quickly and
t in turn could halt any
rther slide in United King-
m rates in its tracks. Last
iday sterling shaded slightly
ainst the dollar, although it
uld be wrong to conclude
uch from that.



Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman of Commercial Union: Coming to grips with US problems.

It therefore pays to keep the agencies sweet, and one way of doing this is the General Accident way of insisting on part of the top slice of business and offering the agents a stable underwriting market as a *quid pro quo*. In short this means guaranteeing that you will not withdraw capacity when the underwriting cycle enters an unprofitable phase overall, as some companies have done.

Royal, for its part, has rationalized its agency relationships by going carefully through all policies to see which are inherently worth retaining and at what premium. Again this policy of planned excision appears to be paying off in terms of present performance, though clearly there is some way to go yet in weeding out lossmakers.

CU, however, appears to be dropping a fair proportion of agents altogether, subject to the run-off of still extant policies. Arguably this might imply losing the chance of cultivating good business as well as weeding out the bad, and could damage the group's competitive position in the United States for some time. Pulling completely out of parts of certain states has made agents elsewhere look over their shoulder and they can hardly be convinced that continuity of underwriting capacity is CU's aim.

Of course agencies are only part of the problem and the view of some CU top management that the United States underwriting scene will not really come right until United States insurance supervision is taken out of the hands of state political appointees and moved to federal level has some relevance.

One fears, however, that this may be shifting blame from the particular to the general particularly as CU has underperformed its rivals not only in this area but also in others such as judgment on reserve provisions and on investment strategies in the recent past.

Associated Fisheries

Problems on two fronts

Without government assistance there is only a limited amount Associated Fisheries can do to restore profitability. For all the measures it took last year to counteract the huge drop in demand in the food processing division, it will be a long haul before this side makes a decent return on capital or makes the sort of profits it should on a turnover of £35m.

Even though food processing is now said to be in the black in the first quarter, the group is still not trading profitably owing to adverse conditions on the trawling side.

With no let-up in the Icelandic situation and a further steep rise in fuel oil costs at the beginning of the year, it is little wonder that chairman, Mr Paul Tapscott sees a government subsidy—as indeed operates in France and Holland—as the only salvation in the short-run.

The deteriorating situation has already put some strain on the balance sheet. Although AF has lowered its working capital requirements over the last year, it gets little benefit from tax relief on stock profits and liquidity has declined by £3.4m. Meanwhile AF maintains that it is well within its borrowing powers but it is clear that it does not have the financial muscle to go on trading unprofitably for any length of time.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £4.39m
Net assets £15.4m (£16.8m)
Borrowings £6.78m (£3.68m)
Pre-tax loss £2.03m (£5.61m*)
Earnings per share Nil (11.6p)
*Profit

Dollar premium

Factors behind the fall

The present disenchantment with South African stocks is one obvious cause behind the continuing slide in the dollar premium rate. While this is a contributory factor, however, the root cause is probably the less obvious one arising out of the strength of Wall Street and other leading international markets.

There are two strands to this argument. Most important is the fact that United Kingdom institutions which were fully invested in Wall Street and elsewhere are known to have been doing some selling into the market as the Dow Jones approached 1,000. This has brought investment dollars back into the United Kingdom and eased the pressure of demand on the premium.

Secondly, because of the rise in overseas markets the value of foreign portfolios has risen to provide more comfortable cover over back-to-back loans used by many institutions to buy United States and other stocks. Consequently, there has been less use of premium dollars to "top up" overseas assets and keep them in line with foreign currency liabilities.

Freed of this expensive topping up requirement, United Kingdom fund managers have apparently been ready to finance further purchases through loans too, rather than go via the premium. Then, of course, there has been the spate of selling of South African stocks, something which has also pushed the value of the securities rand down to a record discount of 25 per cent on the official dollar value of the republic's currency.

The dollar premium now stands at 94½ per cent against a high of 121 per cent last December. At this level the effective rate is around 50 per cent and although rates may drift lower yet, the feeling in the premium market is that they must soon become attractive again to investors. This is particularly true of those trusts whose trustee regulations prevent their incurring foreign currency debt in order to invest abroad.

On the other hand potential premium investors may well hold back for a while in the possibly vain hope that the Chancellor will respond to the representations he has once again received from The Stock Exchange calling for some concessions on the premium, at least on the 25 per cent surrender rule.

Hugh Stephenson

Drawing the oil line the nationalists' way

Some of you may never have heard of the Continental Shelf (Jurisdiction) Order 1968. There was no discussion of it when it was laid before Parliament on June 13, 1968; nor, so far as I have been able to discover, subsequently. The Scottish nationalists, however, pretend it is the legal basis for their claim that all oil and gas found in the British North Sea, north of latitude 55° 50' N, would automatically belong to an independent Scotland. As a fellow traveller, if not yet card carrying member, of the English Backlash Party, I am able to reveal that this assertion is without adequate foundation.

It is, of course, a purely hypothetical question where the dividing line in the area would run, if a sovereign and independent Scotland were to come into existence. All that can be asserted is that the matter was not decided by the aforementioned order, because it had nothing to do with such issues.

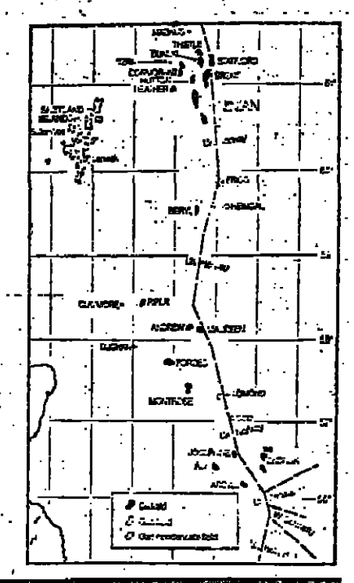
It is true that the said order contains a definition of the "Scottish border" in these parts as the line of latitude 55° 50'—that is to say, a line running due east from the point where the land border reaches the North Sea. The issue, however, is the context in which the "border" was so defined and the purpose of such a definition. On this there is no ambiguity.

The 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf defined such shelves as territorial waters to a depth of 200 metres, and set out the principles on which boundaries should be drawn within which sovereign states should have the exclusive rights to exploit natural resources. The United Kingdom ratified the Convention in 1964 and passed the Continental Shelf Act 1964, giving national effect to its provision.

The 1968 Order (following one made in 1965) was made in relation to three specific matters—the application of civil and criminal law, of the 1949 Wireless Telegraphy Act and of the 1960 Radioactive Substances Act; and nothing else. Thus, for example, if you kill your friend on an oil rig north of the line, you should be tried under Scottish law. There is no suggestion that the order was intended to decide the hypothetical future ownership of natural resources, or anything else.

If there were a break-up of the Union, the matter would have to be settled between the two new countries. Under the original convention, in case of dispute, the line would normally be expected to be one at right angles to the line of the coast at the point where the land boundary ends. On this basis a Continental Shelf boundary would run much more nearly north-east.

The dispute, if it ever came to the point, would be a lawyers' paradise, with international arbitration and the lot. Meanwhile, however, very deft political capital is being made by those who refer to the lot as "Scottish oil" on the basis of an illegitimate interpretation of a statutory instrument with quite another purpose.



Figuring out the future of the British steel industry

Can the steel industry in Britain find a solution to its present problems when world demand for steel is low and workers are simultaneously resisting redundancy payments and demanding higher wages for operating plant which requires fewer people to produce each ton of steel? Will the massive investment programme really pay off in terms of higher productivity?

The second question may be easier to answer than the first, though the two are clearly inter-related.

Punters know that the safest bet is to put your money on a horse with a successful record. Outsiders sometimes win, but experience and breeding are the best criteria. So what is the record of the British steel industry?

An answer can be found by studying the details published

More than 150 industries

in the annual Census of Production which gives information about output, employment, wages and capital expenditure for more than 150 industries. The steel industry can thus be compared with other industries and with itself over a period of time.

In 1963 there were 269,000 employees in the iron and steel industry of whom 213,500 were classed as operatives and the remaining 55,000 were administrative, technical and clerical employees. Between them they produced a net output of £406m. (Net output is sales minus purchases of raw materials, fuel and so on.) By 1973, the latest year for which census figures are available, there were 247,600 employees, but the number of operatives had fallen to 184,700 while the number of other employees had risen to 62,900. Their net output in 1973 was £779m.

Thus net output per head, an internationally recognized index of manpower productivity, rose from 1,506 in 1963 to 3,141 in 1973. However, this apparent increase of 110 per cent was an illusion caused by inflation. When the figures are adjusted to 1970 prices, using the Blue Book deflators, the 1963 and 1973 figures were £1,992 and £2,380 respectively, indicating a real increase of only 20 per cent. Meanwhile, over the same period, net output in the whole of manufacturing industry expressed at 1970 prices rose from £1,800 to £2,552 per head, an increase of over 40 per cent.

Thus net output per head in the steel industry was 11 per cent higher than the average for all industries in 1963, but by 1973 its manpower productivity was 7 per cent below average. This trend does not speak well for a capital-intensive industry.

The census does not provide data about the capital available per worker, but it does show the annual capital expenditure. When this figure is compared with the number of employees we find that, during the decade, the steel industry was investing about £700 per man per year (at 1970 prices) whereas the average for all industries was about £260. So the steel industry was investing about two and a half times as much per employee per year, yet its manpower productivity was rising slower than the national average.

By contrast, the chemical industry invested about the same amount per head as the steel industry but its manpower productivity, expressed as net output per head, was about 70 per cent above average in both 1963 and 1973.

Of course, experts in the steel industry might argue that successive governments have forced them to hold down prices below the market level. This may be true, but if this were the sole explanation of the disparity, it would mean that British Steel prices in 1973 were only 55 per cent of world prices. If so, why were some British steel users still buying foreign steel and why were our steel exports not higher than our main competitors' abroad?

Shop-floor workers might put the blame on the increasing proportion of "non-productive"

Overmanning understated

workers, but if the numbers of other employees had fallen in line with the numbers of operatives, the net output per head in 1973 would still have been only equal to the average for all manufacturing industries.

It seems that Sir Monty Finniston is right about overmanning, but he may be understating the size of the problem. If the steel industry in 1973 had achieved the same net output per head as the chemical industry, it would have needed 110,000 fewer workers, not the 20,000 quoted by Sir Monty.

Of course, the number has already fallen since 1973, but it still seems that his figure is an understatement. Either the number of employees must be halved or total output must be doubled.

Naturally, trade unionists are concerned about the decline in employment opportunities for their members. But, over the decade when manpower productivity in the steel industry rose in real terms by 20 per cent, the real wages and salary bill of the steel industry rose by 24 per cent. Thanks to the decline in numbers employed the real wage per operative rose by 35 per cent and the salaries of the other employees rose by 32 per cent per head.

The rate of increase for operatives was in line with the average for all manufacturing industries, but that for other employees was faster than the 24 per cent increase in salary per head for the whole of industry.

Even more disturbing is the realization that, in 1963, wages absorbed 43.6 per cent of the net output and salaries took another 12.8 per cent, making

League table fall

56.4 per cent all told. By 1973 wages took 47.4 per cent and salaries took 17.9 per cent, making 65.3 per cent all told. What this means is that for each £1 of wages and salaries the steel industry in 1963 produced another 77p to cover expenses and profit; by 1973 the figure had fallen to 53p.

In 1963 the iron and steel industry occupied ninety-seventh place in the industrial league table of net output per £ of wages and salaries. By 1973 it had fallen to 143rd, only 10 places from the bottom, just above such industries as shipbuilding, motor cycles, motor vehicles and railway rolling stock.

If the steel industry is to hold its head up with the chemical industry, it must increase its ratio of net output per £ of wages and salaries from £1.53 to about £2.85.

It seems that the British steel industry has a poor track record when its performance is compared with other British industries. And, because the census data for iron and steel include the special steel manufacturers in Sheffield who are still profitable, the facts about the British Steel Corporation's performance may be even worse than the census shows.

Is Sir Monty's dark horse likely to catch up and pass its competitors who are way ahead in the field or is he riding a dying horse to the knacker's yard? Time alone will tell.

E. G. Wood

The author is the Director of Sheffield Polytechnic's Centre for Innovation and Productivity.

Corruption casts a shadow over IRI

The warrant issued for the arrest of Signor Camillo Crociani in connexion with the Lockheed corruption scandal has shocked Italian public opinion and raised the question whether the IRI formula as such has turned sour.

Until his resignation and disappearance at the weekend, Signor Crociani was one of the most eminent public sector industrialists, first as chairman of Finmare, the IRI group's shipping lines, and since 1974 as chairman of its engineering holding company, Finmeccanica. His departure comes at a time when a number of IRI companies are accumulating increasing losses and the capacity in many cases of IRI managers to cope with the recession is being questioned.

The state-owned IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) consists of over 300 companies with a payroll of half a million people. Its ramifications extend everywhere, from banking to steel, to engineering, electronics, nuclear power equipment, shipping and shipbuilding, motor cars (Alfa Romeo), airlines (Alitalia), telecommunications and television, motorways and food.

Only a few years ago the IRI formula used to be praised as a new dimension in public enterprise. The system whereby public companies operated according to private management standards and raised most of their funds on the market, was held as a happy example of how the techniques and competitiveness of private initiative could be harnessed for the strategic and social objectives of the state. The dynamism of Italian public enterprise influenced thinking in other countries, notably among the Labour Party in Britain.

But now Alfa Romeo (part of Finmeccanica) and Alitalia are more in the red than the more efficient private competitors. The overall losses of Finmeccanica itself nearly doubled from 42,637m lire (£28.4m) in the year ending June, 1974, to 80,360m lire in June, 1975.

The Crociani affair is not the first suspicion of scandal to touch Finmeccanica. After the collapse of Signor Michele Sindona's empire in 1974, reports circulated of secret supplementary interest paid to certain persons on deposits placed with one of the Sindona banks by Finmeccanica.

Signor Guido Viola, the Milan public prosecutor investigating the case, said earlier this month that he passed the papers some time ago to the Rome public prosecutor with a recommendation to look into the possibility of a charge of falsifying the balance sheet.

Another IRI company, Selenia, a manufacturer of radar and sophisticated electronic equipment, has been under attack for alleged payoffs concerning Defence Ministry contracts. Though no allegations have yet been proved, the press has been quick to point out the incongruity of a state-owned company having to pay to third parties "consultancy" fees to be introduced to the state's Defence Ministry.

IRI is not the only parastatal corporation affected by malaise. Last year Signor Mario Einaudi had to resign the chairmanship of the minerals corporation Egam after exceeding his brief in buying for an allegedly inflated price a Genoa shipping company, subsequently revealed to be in serious trouble.

In recent years IRI has also been involved in polemics over certain bank appointments and over the transfer of Signor Ettore Bernabei from being chief executive of the state television corporation RAI—which is nominally under IRI, but in fact subject to political interference—to its public works holding company Italstat.

The last case provides a key to much that has gone wrong with IRI. Few critics demand its abolition, though private enterprise naturally believes that it can always do the job better. But members of all other parties see the chief cause of degeneration in its progressive conditioning by less reputable elements inside the Christian Democrats. IRI's troubles, these opponents assert, are due not to the "IRI formula" as such, so much as to the way in which it has been misused by members of a party grown fat with 30 years of uninterrupted power.

At the least, the IRI management under Professor Giuseppe Petrilli, 65, who has been chairman for the last 16 years, can be accused of complacency and blindness. A champion of European unity and a devout Roman Catholic—he has written a book on Thomas More—Professor Petrilli has not personally been the target of allegations. Significantly, however, he admitted to a journalist in January, well before the Crociani affair broke, that the IRI had never made inquiries into the Finmeccanica secret interest reports. Already some voices are heard in the press that he and those around him should go.

John Earle

insurance

North American underwriting

ommercial Union and Royal
surance will both publish
sults for the final quarter of
75 today and investment
ention will inevitably focus
their respective underwriting
erformance in the key United
ates market during this
riod.
It is almost a foregone conclu-
n that CU will show further
terioration there, while
yal will demonstrate some
ther improvement. However,
e needs to look beyond these
ort term indicators to come
with any meaningful evalua-
on of their United States
covery prospects.
First the view that, in cutting
ack its American business by
round $100m or one sixth of
he total, CU is simply following
ather belatedly behind Royal
s over-simplistic. So is the
orollary that CU's recovery in
he United States will auto-
atically match that of Royal,
scale if not in timing.
This is not just a case of
e two composites having a
mewhat different spread of
siness, by type and geogra-
ical location, in America. It
a matter more of their fun-
mentally different approach
wards the general problem of
tionalizing relations with the
iquitous and almost omnipo-
nt United States underwriting
encies. Both groups probably
rive about 90 per cent of their
tal United States business
om these agencies which
cause of their unique position
serving many masters
omestic as well as foreign
derwriters) are in a position
pick and choose where they
ce their choicest risks.

Business Diary in Europe: Campaigning against the odds

ain's new Subsecretary of
urism, Ignacio Aguirre
rrell, is worried about the
ect of published reports of
kes, demonstrations and
turbances on Spain's major
ustry.
An old friend of many of the
eign correspondents based in
drid, from his days as a
domat and as a member of
team of ousted Liberal In-
mation Minister Pio Cabanil-
, Aguirre Borrell stressed
t he does not want to censor
news or distort the truth
ut what is happening in
ain.
"I just want the holiday-
kers to come", he said at a
cheon with foreign newsmen
Madrid last Friday.
He asked the newsmen for
gestions about "how to con-
ce tourists from abroad that
y are just as safe here, now
t we are on the road to
nocracy, as they ever were
ore. Strikes and demonstra-
ns take place in Düsseldorf
people going to Germany
't even take notice. General
tors has a strike and
ody's vacation is interrupted
the United States. Why
uld it frighten people if
nish workers go on
ke?"
guirre said that a single
to of a policeman beating a
monstrator in Barcelona, pub-
ed in the United States,
the motive for the cancel-
on of 20 charter flights from
erica.
uch events in Spain attract
rnational attention because
country is in a period of
sition after nearly four
ades of rule by Franco. Yet,
said, the amount of actual
ence has been minimal and
it is unlikely that the strikes will interfere with the holidays of tourists.

Appealing to journalists to spread the word that Spain is as safe as ever and a little freer, he said: "The man who cancels his holidays here is trying to tell us something: that he would rather see Spain under authoritarian rule."

Selling Ulster

Paddy Jolley, industrial development director with the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce must have one of the harder jobs going, that of persuading industrialists to invest in Northern Ireland in the face of bombings and political unrest.

This weekend, Jolley flew to the department's Ulster Office in Brussels, headquarters of its



Pictures: Fred Shepherd
Paddy Jolley

European operation. Europe, particularly West Germany and Scandinavia, is now seen as a more promising source of potential investors than the United Kingdom or the United States.

Jolley is this week investigating the potential in France. The Republic of Ireland's Industrial Development Authority, which Jolley sees as one of his main competitors, has had an office in Paris for some years.

Northern Ireland, however, has until now tried to cover France from Montreux, Switzerland. Jolley is going to see if French representation could be strengthened.

He also wants to hammer out a new advertising strategy "to find something to say about investment prospects in Northern Ireland which is credible".

About £300,000 a year is spent on advertising industrial prospects in Ulster, and the department relies heavily on public relations to counteract what Jolley describes as the image of "factories in heaps of smoking ruins" and "people being gunned down in the streets".

Foggon of ILO

A man who probably knows as much about labour movements in foreign lands as anyone else in Britain, George Foggon, leaves the Foreign and Commonwealth Office today to become director of the International Labour Organization's London office whose premises are in the remarkably unplebeian environs of Bond Street.

It's likely that he will be succeeded as Government labour adviser by Harry Hurst, his deputy, though this is not yet official. There is talk of the new No 2 being a member of the TUC international department, an innovation which would give the unions one more small place in the corridors of power.

Foggon began his former job, which involved advising the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary on the political and economic significance of labour developments abroad, in the days of the Colonial Office in 1958 and continued through the changes of title to technical cooperation and to overseas development.

He started in the Ministry of Labour in 1930 at the age of 16 and was there through the depression. During the war he became a wing commander and later spent three years in charge of labour affairs in Berlin.

Foggon then joined the Colonial Office and had two years on the Gold Coast, now Ghana, and four as commissioner of labour in Nigeria. When he took over the advisory job in London he continued to travel the world. He reckons he did 100,000 miles last year, visiting Egypt and Turkey and Iran among other countries, accompanying a delegation of MPs to Sri Lanka and investigating a general strike in the Gilbert Islands.

Life will be more peaceful at the ILO London office, where he succeeds Harold Rossetti, a former deputy secretary at the Ministry of Labour, in which capacity he led the United Kingdom delegation to the Geneva-based ILO—the one United Nations agency based on a tripartite structure of government, employers and workers—and for three years was a member of its governing body. Afterwards he was a deputy secretary at the Department of Education and Science.

Filling the gap

IRI, the vast Italian state conglomerate, has lost little time in filling the gap left at its engineering holding company Finmeccanica by the resignation as chairman and disappearance of Camillo Crociani, for whom an arrest warrant is out in connexion with the Lockheed corruption scandal. The new chairman is to be 54-year-old Alberto Boyer, hitherto managing director, who will combine the two jobs.

Though both Christian Democrat sympathizers, the two men could hardly be more unlike. Crociani opted in the war for Mussolini, working closely with the Nazis and, after a postwar amnesty for collaborators, made his way dealing in American surplus war equipment.

Boyer distinguished himself in the resistance commanding a Catholic partisan group in Genoa. After a period as a Christian Democrat in local government in Genoa, he has spent his career with IRI and, for a time, as president of Intersind, the organization representing public sector companies in negotiations with trade unions.

The Finmeccanica changes could have an impact on Italy's programme for ordering within the next six months eight nuclear power plants. Finmeccanica has a big share of the country's nuclear equipment capacity.

The Lincroft Kilgour Group Ltd

Menswear Manufacturing and Textiles

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

	1973	1974	1975
Turnover	£5,055,143	£9,572,449	£9,466,313
including			
Exports	£2,452,003	£4,730,446	£5,810,760
Profit before taxation	£705,154	£984,732	£726,961
Profit attributable to shareholders	£432,503	£621,170	£455,207
Basic earnings per share	9.44p	11.14p	7.70p
Dividends per share	2.33p	2.64p	2.82p
Shareholders' funds	£1,169,111	£1,587,473	£1,952,544
Equivalent per share to	25.40p	34.18p	40.73p

Extracts from Chairman's Statement:

- Because of its close connections with the mail order trade the clothing division is weathering the recession well and is in a strong position to take advantage of any upturn in trade.
- The cloth merchanting division has suffered from a decline in exports particularly to the Far East. On the other hand the United States market has picked up well and there has been a resurgence of trade in South America.
- The purchase of the stock of Keith & Henderson (Savile Row) Limited and the freehold acquisition of our Group Head Office have involved the outlay of over £900,000. Facilities were negotiated with the Company's bankers to cover these transactions.
- Although many people in the textile industry feel that the recession has bottomed out, there are still no clear indications of a recovery in trade either at home or abroad.
- However, the directors are of the opinion that business should improve towards the end of 1976, particularly in the important Far East market.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, The Lincroft Kilgour Group Ltd., 8 Clarges Street, London, W1A 1HQ.

Bristol, the flourishing port which does not need to rely on the docks

Industry in the regions

There are commuters who would classify modern Bristol as a London suburb. British Rail can propel the traveller over the 120 intervening miles in two hours (hopefully in 1¾ hours when improvements to the track allow the new trains to travel at full speed), and optimistic motorists claim to be able to achieve 1¼ hours on the M4. Anathema though such a point of view may be to every right-thinking Bristolian, it is true that ease of access has been one of the main factors in the recent transfers of business from London to Bristol.

For instance, within the past few years Phoenix Assurance has moved its head offices from London (creating more than 1,000 new jobs in Bristol); National Westminster Bank has transferred its central registry, administrative and insurance departments from London; so has the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society; and Sun Life Assurance Society is moving this year. Several industrial concerns, notably some electronics manufacturers, are following suit.

Bristol, however, has traditionally been a port, and as a port it still flourishes. But a superficial glance would suggest that it ought never have been a port at all, situated as it is six or seven miles inland on the banks of a narrow, muddy river. The redeeming factor, to which it owes its existence, is the prodigious tides which surge up the Bristol Channel and the river Avon, often with a margin of 35 or 40 feet between low and high water.

Throughout its history, Bristol's import trade has exceeded its export. Ocean-going freighters bring in cargoes of grain, timber, refrigerated food, ores, coffee, tea, tobacco, cocoa, fertilizers, metals, oil and petroleum products.

Most of them discharge their wares at Avonmouth (which, as its name implies, is at the mouth of the Avon) rather than venturing up the narrow river to Bristol floating docks. Bristolians are quick to point out, however, that Avonmouth is an integral part of their city.

Avonmouth is one of Britain's largest centres for the production of animal feeding stuff products. More than 300,000 tonnes of imported ingredients annually are processed in the dockside mills. In addition, 366,000 tonnes of grain a year pass through the port's five granaries. Last year more than 2½ million tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products arrived in Avonmouth.

Other imports included 105,000 tonnes of woodpulp, over 130,000 tonnes of zinc concentrates, 380,000 tonnes of fertilizers, 93,000 tonnes of tea, 50,000 tonnes of cocoa and 55,000 tonnes of coffee. Near the docks Imperial Smelting Corporation, a major United Kingdom subsidiary of the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, has the world's largest blast furnace for the smelting of zinc and lead.

Since the completion of the M4 and M5 and their link roads, Avonmouth has unsurpassed road links with the rest of Britain. Work is still proceeding on its great West Dock, which, at a cost of over £21m, is more than doubling the port's capacity. Avonmouth provides jobs for more than 12,000.

Traditionally, Bristol's industries have been largely processing ones, dealing with the raw materials arriving at the port. One of the very earliest which still flourishes is that in Spanish wines. Harveys of Bristol is probably the most celebrated wine merchant in the world, its range of sherries including Bristol Cream, which is claimed to have the biggest sales of any brand anywhere.

Bristol is the home of the tobacco industry, which began in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. W. D. & H. O. Wills began operations in 1786 and has recently moved to a splendid new 57-acre factory site at Hartcliffe, on the edge of the city, where the Imperial Group, of which Wills is now a part and which has enormous diverse interests in food, brewing, packaging, plastics and other industries, has also established its headquarters.

A more recent development in Bristol has been that of the packaging industry. Two of the chief practitioners are E. S. & A. Robinson Ltd and the Mardon Packaging Group. The former has joined forces with Dicksons, the paper people, while the latter, from its Bristol headquarters, controls the activities of more than 20 other companies, with a turnover of £100m and a workforce (in Britain alone) of some 12,000.

One of Bristol's biggest and best-known industries, is the manufacture of aircraft. The industry was established in time to play a leading role during the First World War, when the Bristol F2B fighter was the mainstay of the RAF in its formative years. The Bristol Boxkite was the first aircraft in the world to make a military flight, in 1910. Since then British Aircraft Corporation has developed into a giant, with an order book of £815m.

Two of its main divisions—the Commercial Aircraft Division and the Guided Weapons Division—operate from Filton a site ideal for both rail and road communications. The Commercial Aircraft Division is the one involved with the building of Concorde, a project employing just under 5,000 men and women. In all, the aircraft construction industry and its satellites employ about 25,000 people in and around Bristol.

Ralph Whitlock

FINANCIAL NEWS

Unilever, EMI, and Barclays figures due

Five names dominate the week's diary of routine company results: Unilever, Barclays Bank, Commercial Union, Royal Insurance and EMI. The Unilever twins' full-year figures are expected tomorrow, while the CU and Royal finals are paired together today. Their United States underwriting position is discussed this morning by the Financial Editor.

Today also brings a final profit statement from Sedgwick Forbes, the insurance-broking group. EMI will announce mid-year figures on Thursday, when Barclays Bank unveils its 1975 results, and Provident Financial report at the end of their year. Details:

TODAY: Interims: Campari, Fox's Biscuits, Leisure and General, and Willows Francis. Finals: Commercial Union Assurance, Metalrax, Royal Insurance, Sedgwick Forbes, and Union Corp (UK).

TOMORROW: Interims: F. Austin (Leyton), Diploma Inv, Elder Smith, Goldsbrough Mort. Finals: Bank Leumi (UK), Greenfield Millets, Reardon Smith Line, J. Shakespeare, TCK Group, Unilever Ltd, and Unilever NV.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Black Arrow Grp, Silverthorne, and Utd City Merchants. Finals: BCA, Bonser Eng, Nu-Swift, and Wolverhampton Die-Casting.

THURSDAY: Interims: Ayer Hitam Tin, EMI, Glanfield Secs, Homfray, R. P. Martin, Mitchell Cotts Transport, Peters Stores, and Prestwich, Parker. Finals: Barclays Bank, British Vita, Provident Financial, Stocklake, and Tronoh Mines.

FRIDAY: Interims: Finance and Industrial Tst and HTV.

GRESHAM INDUSTRIES

Pre-tax profit for half-year to December 31, R770,000 (R659,000). Board says outlook appears favourable. It intends to raise interim payment from 5⅓ to 7½ cents to reduce disparity, and to pay total for the year of 18¼ cents (15¼ cents).

ICI favoured but Gen Accident, Cadbury Schweppes, Nthn Foods are also backed

Riding high on belief in a world trade revival, firm-footed majors have few detractors. Wood, MacKenzie says that results from industry so far only serve to confirm their projections of a strong earnings recovery through 1976 and into mid-1977.

At the same time Phillips & Drew report growing confidence in its view that this year will see an advance of 20 to 25 per cent in industrial and financial profits, while net income in the oil sector should recover by at least 30 per cent.

The broker reckons that more than half of industry's profits now come from overseas sales. But it adds that although consumer spending in the United Kingdom is likely to remain depressed the relaxations in the Price Code should ensure a reasonable profits performance from those sectors most dependent on the home market.

ICI is generally considered to be particularly well-placed especially as far as its raw material supply lines are concerned, and progress looks good even on conservative estimates.

For instance, Fielding Newson-Smith which predicted profits of £300m for 1975 compared with the £327m actually reported still feels able to forecast profits in the region of £800m at the peak of the next upturn.

Predictions for 1976 range between £400m and £450m profits with Buckmaster & Moore suggesting that ICI could come close to 1974's £455m on a continuation of recent improvement.

De Zoete & Bevan also go for £400m as the most likely bet with 1977's growth to around £550m a distinct possibility.

Brokers' views

Hart, Morris is even more enthusiastic. It looks for sales up 20 per cent this year and profits 36 per cent better at £444m. These would indicate earnings a share of 50.6p. Still in chemicals, it is interesting to note that Quilter Hilton Goodison are particularly strong about the prospects of Beecham.

Confirmation of rumours in the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry that the imminent "Neddy" report is favourable, particularly on profit margins, should lead to marked improvement in sentiment, it says. And Beecham is one of the main prospective beneficiaries.

Composite insurance companies continue to recapture some of their allure particularly in view of belated improvements in underwriting experience, especially in the United States.

At the same time the bread and butter investment income must be doing well. W. Greenwell has been taking a close look at all seven United Kingdom composites and says that any weakness in prices round the results must offer an attractive opportunity for buyers in view of the potential underwriting recovery.

Greenwell particularly recommend General Accident even though the company might be expected to follow the example of the other six and launch a substantial rights issue.

Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin reckons that foods could benefit from an easing in the rate of cost increases and some relaxation in price and margin controls.

Switching their "hold" recommendation to "buy" on Cadbury Schweppes the broker says the shares are probably undervalued on pro earnings.

Spencer Thornton Ever Ready. The brok dicts a steep upswing and profits in the next tw now that the big capita ing programme at Tanfi is complete. Elsewhere Hilton Goodison back Group, and both La Cruicksbank and de Z Bevan recommend N Foods.

In gilts, Simon & Coa pects that the bearishn a little overdone aft previous week's Public ing White Paper espec the argument runs, as no immediate danger money supply explosio the economy remains dued. But they warn i against looking for exc before the budget.

Kemp Gee, however, the prospect of soaring ture and pressure on Mr to cut income tax m prospective Public Borrowing Requireme next year look alarmi "strongly recommends of mediums and longs t of the Budget.

Richard

Allied Ins makes a fair start

Sales for January were 30 per cent ahead of last year at Allied Insulators, although the year opened with all plants of Mason & Burns and Unilator working below capacity.

Mr Alan Lloyd, the chairman, says that the new success of Unilator in export markets should enable it to return to profits at Ruabon, where the numbers employed have now reached 150. The group will also benefit from the 12 months' trading at Mason & Burns.

Mr Lloyd makes no forecast but does expect profit growth to continue provided that there is no fall off in the recent level of demand.

IMI now well placed for expansion after setback

After suffering a drop in profits for 1975 from £18.9m to £16.3m, pre-tax, Imperial Metal Industries is now well placed to resume profitable expansion—Mr Michael Clapham, the chairman, confirms in his annual statement. This follows an improvement in world trading conditions.

The board of this Birmingham-based metal refining, fabricating and slide fasteners subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries explain that the proposed £20m rights issue is needed to enable the group to implement an efective modernization and investment programme

Mr Clapham points out that the group's recovery during 1975 should not be over-estimated. At half-time, profits were £5.8m, and the second half provided a further £10.6m. Of the improvement between the two halves two factors accounted for £1.5m, and these should continue.

First was the slackening in the rate of inflation in the group's costs, and second was the contribution made by the trimming of overheads.

February 'ne money' £243

"New money" raised United Kingdom in F was £243.3m, according Midland Bank. This v highest monthly total si September (which i the British Leyland iss

Eighteen rights issu month raised a total of £ These took in Lloyds (£76.2m), Ocean Trans Trading (£24.2m) and & Newall (£20.7m). Th by London & Scottish Oil and Scottish Canad & Transportation in co with the financing o North Sea oilfields ra total of £75.8m.

Sidlaw Industries Ltd

Programme of Diversification Progressing Satisfactorily

Extracts from Sir John Carmichael's Statement to Shareholders

THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW 1974/75

The depressed state of the world economy and of the British economy in particular had varying effects within your Company. The effect was most marked in the textile activities based on synthetic yarns and fabrics, both within the wholly-owned activities and in the associate companies, Polytape Ltd., Synthetic Fabrics (Scotland) Ltd., and Colox Corporation Inc. in the U.S.A., all of which suffered severely. On the other hand, there was some improvement from the natural fibre activities. Within the Hardware and Packaging Division, P. & R. Fleming & Co. Ltd., showed improvement, but this failed to compensate for the decrease in packaging, while in the Oil Services and Engineering Division a considerable improvement in the profits of the Aberdeen Service Co. (North Sea) Ltd. was offset in some degree by an increased loss in engineering, much of which occurred in the last quarter of the year.

In summary, by comparison with the figures of the previous year Group Profit was less by £141,000 at trading level. Your Board is fully aware that this comparison is with a year that was in itself disappointing and it accepts the need to achieve over the years a much higher return on the money invested in the Company.

Although the borrowings of the Company and subsidiaries at the end of the year were only marginally higher than a year before, interest charges were £79,000 higher mainly because borrowings in the first half of the previous year were at a lower level. Group profit before tax was thus £555,000. The tax charge for the year was reduced to £218,000 by the release of £52,000 over-provided in previous years, leaving profit earned for shareholders at £337,000. Reserves increased by £226,000. This was made up of retained profits of £52,000 and of other movements resulting in a net increase of £174,000.

In the economic climate which prevailed during the year, your Board was aware that the preservation of cash resources was as important as the achievement of profits. In the course of the year, two medium-term loans of £1m each were negotiated in recognition of the fact that much of the increased borrowing in the last three years had resulted from expenditure on the creation of fixed assets. This brought overdraft facilities down to a level more appropriate to the circumstances of the Company.

These medium-term loans, less a reduction in bank overdrafts of £1,878,000 produced only a small increase of £85,000 in borrowings in the course of the year which was reasonable having regard to the fact that £1,185,000 was spent in the expansion of the business by the creation of new fixed assets. The main part of this expenditure was incurred in bringing close to completion the necessary facilities at your Company's harbour base at Peterhead.

I consider that this situation is satisfactory, bearing in mind the very high rate of inflation which prevailed.

GROUP DEVELOPMENT

As shareholders are aware, your Company has come a long way from its total dependence upon jute. Initial diversification took the form of investment by acquisition in allied textile activities with an emphasis on man-made fibres but still with a close link to the carpet industry. The profits from these new acquisitions, together with those from the traditional business, provided the wider base necessary to support investments outwith textiles altogether: these could not be expected to provide a reasonable profit return immediately.

In the difficult process of diversification, it cannot be assumed that all ventures into new fields will be successful, and indeed there have been one or two setbacks which have necessitated changes of course. Nevertheless, I think it can be claimed that the programme of diversification as a whole has progressed satisfactorily to the present stage where each of the three operating divisions is now making a profit contribution.

The new divisions – the Oil Services and Engineering Division and the Hardware and Packaging Division – should as they continue to develop contribute an increasing share of Group profits and give a satisfactory return on the cash invested in them. The Textiles Division is to some extent in a period of transition also. It has had to anticipate and face up to contraction in the markets for some of its traditional products. It has put an increasing emphasis on new product development and a significant strength in this area is proving to be its knowledge of and expertise in natural fibres, particularly for the field of decorative fabrics. A satisfactory return on the capital employed in textiles is not yet being achieved, but I believe that the relevant and continuing process of self-analysis in this division will in time lead to better results.

DEVOLUTION

It is my considered opinion that the method of devolution as set out in the Government's White Paper will be detrimental to industry in Scotland, and therefore detrimental to employment in Scotland. This opinion is based principally on the fact that industry in Scotland will be subject to an additional burden of taxation by comparison with industry in England because of the authority proposed to be given to the Scottish Assembly to raise additional revenue by a surcharge on local Government rating. The effect of this will be particularly adverse for those Scottish industries whose principal customers are south of the border and so are already at a disadvantage because of ever-increasing transport costs. A further reason, inter alia, is that finance for expansion in Scotland may well become less freely available both from United Kingdom and international sources through the fear that separatism is an inevitable consequence.

THE YEAR 1975/76

Action has been, or is being, taken either by rationalisation or by closure where the experience of last year showed this to be necessary. Your Board is grateful to the Unions concerned for their understanding in the inevitable decisions which regrettably affected some of their members.

The overall results for the first quarter of the current year have been better than had been anticipated and much better than those for the last quarter of last year, but this does not mean that they yet provide a satisfactory return on the capital employed. I am confident that the Aberdeen Service Co. (North Sea) Ltd. will further increase its profits this year now that the provision of the necessary facilities at the Peterhead Harbour base has been nearly completed as also further investment within Aberdeen. However, because of the seasonal nature of its business, by far the greater part of its profits will be in the second half of the year. For your Company's other activities, much will depend on the country's economy, and as I am not sufficiently confident that it will improve, I am not going to give any forecast for the current financial year.

	1975	1974
	£000's	£000's
Turnover	43,497	38,060
Profits before tax	555	800
Profits after tax	337	344
Increase in Reserves	226	2,663
Earnings per Ordinary share	6.17p	6.55p
Dividend per Ordinary share	4.89937p	4.89937p

Above figures include share of associate companies

A copy of the Chairman's full statement can be obtained from the Secretary at Meadow Place Buildings, Dundee, DD1 9QN.

Confident Nthn Foods well ahead this year

After bouncing back with a record profit of £9.3m for the year to September 30—compared with £4.7m for 1974 and £5.6m a year earlier—Northern Foods has started this year well. Profits so far are well ahead and excluding any profit from Clover Dairies—agreed terms have been sent out—a "satisfactory" increase in group profits is seen.

Mr Nicholas Horsley, chairman, says that the recovery at British Credit Trust has been "remarkable". This year a substantially improved profit is expected. This subsidiary saw its profits fall from £1.3m to £171,000 in 1974. But last year saw them recover to £614,000.

Sales of the Northern Dairies subsidiary to Marks & Spencer continue to be good, and the bakery division has a "vigorous" programme of product development.

Jenkin & Purser cuts its loss

The net loss of finance group Jenkin & Purser (Holdings) for the year to July 31, 1975, fell sharply from £167,000 to £28,000 thanks to the absence of extraordinary items which in the preceding year amounted to £117,000.

For the current year the board expects a "substantially" reduced loss, and a possible return to profitability. But it would be some years before it could seek a listing. There is again no dividend.

H. Norrington tumbles

The pre-tax profits of Henry Norrington, the agricultural engineer, merchant and general ironmonger, tumbled 55 per cent to £62,000 in the year to September 30. Though disappointing, the board was expecting profits of around £50,000. Turnover rose from £7.4m to £8.9m.

At the half-way stage the board said that conditions in the wholesale seed and grain division had been difficult, and a fall in world prices had cut profitability. Higher costs had reduced profits in the agricultural and merchanting divisions, but oil distribution held up. The final dividend is down from 0.59p gross to 0.58p.

Bid for Lloyds Hldngs

John McIlwraith Industries has said that it will bid for the 96.5 per cent it does not already hold in the $A5.04m 50-cent share paid capital of the Adelaide-based timber and building materials group, Lloyds Holdings.

The bid is five McIlwraith shares and $A4 cash for every four ordinary Lloyds shares and 50 cents for the 600,000 50-cent 7½ per cent cumulative preference shares.—Reuter.

Cavenham's associate hatching deal

The Paris brokers' association suspended the share quotation of Générale Alimentaire yesterday pending an unspecified financial operation, which is understood to be an imminent deal.

The company, which is part of the Générale Occidentale group through Cavenham Overseas (which own 49.9 per cent of the equity) makes condiments, confectionery and luxury foodstuffs. Net turnover for the nine months to December 31 was £113.1m.—Reuter.

Receiver appointed at Pye Metals

The provisional liquidator of Irish Trust Bank has appointed Mr P. Livesey as receiver to Pye Metals, of Manchester.

A sum of money was advanced to Pye by ITB and secured under a debenture. The receiver was appointed following the failure of Pye to comply with the terms of a notice sent last Monday. Pye's normal trading activities will continue under the direction of the receiver. Meantime, he will investigate the present financial position of the company.

Alloy & Metal

Sales rose 16 per cent to a near peak of £3.3m at independent stainless steel stockholder Alloy & Metal Stockholders last year. Reporting indications of a recovery in the industry, Mr Tom Bendhem, managing director, says there are signs of a hardening in the market for flat stainless steel products and demand for tool steels is rising. He also thinks that the upturn in the economy "could come a lot sooner than people expect".

Algemene Bank

Thanks to an acquisition made last year, Holland's biggest commercial bank, Algemene Bank Nederland NV, is able to report a 55 per cent rise in net profits to 186m florins (£34.5m) for 1975. The maiden contribution comes from Mees En Hope Group, which added 89m florins to the overall figure.

The final dividend is held at 11 florins and can be taken in cash, or through a 2 per cent share premium bonus plus 5.50 florins. This also applies to the 1974 dividend. The total for the year is 21 florins against 20 florins. Earnings a share, adjusted for higher capital, rose from 35.3 florins to 49.3 florins. The board is to pay an additional share premium bonus of 5 per cent, ranking for the 1976 dividend.

Upward trend at Braid Group

An upward trend in sales is reported by Mr D. Bamford, the chairman of Braid Group, for the four months to January 31. He told the annual meeting that the new Vauxhall car range was well received but he added that commercial vehicle sales have been running at a lower level than this time last year.

But for the artificial measures the group used to reduce them, reflecting Government policy, profits so far this year would have again exceeded reference levels.

Lincroft Kilgour

Mr Anthony Holland, chairman of Lincroft Kilgour, the menswear manufacturing and textiles group, says in his annual review that business should improve towards the end of 1976, particularly in the important Far East market. The clothing division is weathering the recession well and is in a strong position to take advantage of any upturn in trade.

Shaw Carpets

Trading activity has picked up at Shaw Carpets and the board has raised the interim dividend from 1.3p to 1.34p gross. When this tufted carpets group announced a fall of 65 per cent in pre-tax profits to £126,000 for the six months to October 31, the board deferred consideration of the dividend for three months.

In spite of the competitive conditions still prevailing in the carpet market, the group's profits are now returning to a more acceptable level.

Mullens-Charinco

Stockbroker Mullens & Co, also the Government broker, has entered the managed funds industry with a fixed-interest fund designed for charities. Charinco will invest in local authority loans, convertibles and gilts—with the latter element predominating.

Shareholders will be able to subscribe either in cash or by offering their existing portfolio in exchange. Charges will be kept to a minimum and it is envisaged that no more than ½ per cent will be levied on cash entries or o drawals.

Cadbury (SA) di and cuts payment

Johannesburg: Feb halved profit and a cut dend are reported by Schweppes (South Afri 1975. Though turnov from R39.93m to (£28.1m), profits before from R2.21m to R1.03m £594,000).

The final dividend go from 8 to 4 cents, redu total from 11 to 7 cent company blamed the the failure of the soft subsidiary to live up tr tations.—AP-Dow Jones.

Matsushita Elec

Lower demand and r exports took a large ch of Matsushita Electrica tries' earnings for 197 board reports that net fell from 53,610m 31,690m yen, on sale from 1,450.9m yen to yen. The board says th an upsurge late in t from the sales of au ducts, leading to an i ment in the fourth Sales during the quart from 396,990m yen to 4 yen, though income was bit from 13,040m yen to yen. Earnings a share full year fell from 54.1 32 yen.

Wm Whittingham

Trimming the group to a more suitable s cope with current e conditions, builders Whittingham is keepin sector under constant This, says Mr W. T. W ham, chairman, is to n the return on funds er and to strengthen furt base for the future.

In house building, dif over obtaining mortgag been largely eliminat adds, while forward s improving at "consid above the level at th period.

River Plate & Ger

A small fall in 1975 from £730,500 to £72 reported by River Plate eral Investment Trust. T figures include a sur £25,000 on the sale and tion of a subsidiary's ments. Net profits, t rose from £370,000 to £ Earnings a share wer against 4.62p, and the rises from 6.2p to 6.8 The net asset value a as high as 143p, agains

Briefly

ANGLO-WELSH INV

Anglo-Welsh Investment Trust (Continuation) reports pre-tax profit of £152,000 (£196,000) for year to January 31. Total payment, 1.54p gross (2.04p, including bonus).

BRIGHTON & HOVE STADIUM

Pre-tax profit for 1975, £121,000 (£98,000). Total payment, 3.25p gross (2.95p gross).

CLARKE COX-JOHNSON

A new financial management company, Clarke Cox-Johnson Limited, has been formed by Mr A. E. P. Clarke and Mr R. M. Cox-Johnson. Teddy Clarke is the founder and controlling shareholder of the commodities and metals broking firm, Commodity Analysis, and of Chart Analysis. Richard Cox-Johnson was for many years a managing director of Leopold Joseph & Sons with particular responsibility for investment clients and quoted trusts. Clarke Cox-Johnson will manage corporate and private assets combining the experience of the founders in banking, United Kingdom and international securities, commodity and metal markets.

CREDIT COMMERCIAL

Credit Commercial de France's non-consolidated accounts for 1975 show after all expenses, amortizations and tax, a profit of 72,993,063 francs compared with 35,679,593 francs. A dividend of 7.00 francs per share plus the tax credit of 3.50 francs per share, which is the same rate as last year, is proposed but is payable on increased capital.

DAIWA HOUSE

One of Japan's largest makers of steel frame houses plans to raise $15m in international capital market through issue of 15 year convertible bonds.

EDWORKS (1936)

Turnover for half-year to December 31, R21.52m (R19.59m). Net trading profit, before tax, R1.52m (R2.08m). Board expects full year's profits to be down. Group's asset position is "very strong".

MONOTYPE CORP

Monotype Corp has increased its holding in Hawthorn Baker to 65,200 ordinary shares (10 per cent).

PATINO NV

Board has agreed to sell its 40 per cent interest in Rio Tinto Patino to Union Explosives Rio Tinto $32.8m cash. Spanish Government approval is expected shortly.

PELDAYNE (HOLDINGS)

Company proposes to change name to Carrington Investments and that share capital be consolidated. They would then be divided into shares of 50p.

PLANTATION HOLDINGS

Plantation Holdings is bringing together its present video communications and consumer subsidiary groups to form a new subsidiary group under a new company Consumer and Video Holdings.

REVLON

Revlon Inc reports record sales, earnings and earnings a share for its fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1975. Net sales for the year rose by 18 per $749,773,000, while pre-ta improved by 19.4 per $118,173,000. Net profit ro per cent to $62,622,000. E share are stated to be $3.82 to $4.35.

RIO ALGOM REVERSE

This company, Rio Tin 51 per cent owned Canad shoot, suffered a 31.5 drop in earnings to $30m £15m) for 1975, after declined from $390.6m to

SMITHS INDUSTRIES

The offer by Phillips & behalf of Smiths Indust George MacLellan Holding ceived acceptances in re the whole of the share (issued and being allotted offer is accordingly uncon as to acceptances. Cash have been made in res 1,052,534 ordinary shares (39.7 per cent).

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOC NEWSPAPERS

Johannesburg.—Final 12 cents (22), making 12 1975. Profit before tax (R3.48m).—Reuter.

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Realism brings down Pancontinental's castles in the air

Mining

ncontinental, that Austra- uranium stock which has so ured the imagination of ulators, is looking a trifle n about the gills. The last I wrote about the company r a month ago—the shares standing at £17¼ compared Friday's closing price of

hile not doubting the com- 's vast uranium reserves, it be hoped that some sense oportion has finally dawned nvestors that Pancontinen- day of actual earnings is a way off, and that the tial profits may be signi- ly less than speculators been dreaming of.

sense of perspective is also ed about the whole uranium , and a timely bucket of water has been poured over supposed Australian ium boom by *Barron's ncial Weekly*, the Ameri- journal which has proved an informed follower of uranium industry.

While conceding the recent rise in uranium prices, *Barron's* says that guesses about the price in 1985 and beyond are wild surmises, based on extensive ignorance of future supply and demand for the commodity, adding that Australian speculators have been notable in advancing suggestions of $100 a pound in 1980 and $200 in 1985.

A month ago I suggested that Pancontinental was likely to be one of the laggards getting into production, while at the same time investors could participate in uranium through companies which at least had other interests to support them—such as Peko-Wallsend and Western Mining.

Taking up both these points, *Barron's* says the Australian government intends to license mines to produce and export on some sort of gradual, phased schedule. This would be "a dead loss" for a stockholder in a mine told to wait two or three years before producing, while diversified concerns would not see their stocks "plunge as sickeningly" as Poseidon's did if the uranium boom turns out to be just another South Sea bubble.

In all the excitement, sight has been lost of the fact that costs as well as prices escalate, particularly where the deposits are very isolated and require high infrastructure costs.

Although there is undoubtedly money to be made from Australian uranium, investors should not allow greed to overrule common sense.

I had intended to mention last week the peculiar attractions of Beralt Tin and Wolfram, but was prevented by reasons of space, which was a pity because the shares have since advanced from 21p to 24p. Even so there is still much to recommend the stock.

The operating company produces tin, copper and, most importantly, wolfram in Portugal. The Portuguese political crisis resulted in the ruling that the 1974 declared dividend could only be repatriated in three equal and yearly tranches. This at least allowed the United Kingdom parent company to declare an interim of 2.69p a share gross last November, which alone gives a yield of 11.2 per cent at 24p.

In the year to the end of last December, Beralt is likely to have made attributable profits of about £1m to give a p/e ratio of about 2.6. Given the easing of Portugal's political crisis and the importance of the operating company's foreign earnings, there is a chance permission will be given to remit any 1975 dividend over and above the presently agreed second 1974 tranche, which would push up the yield substantially. All in all, I think it a good little fun stock.

The dearth of new mining projects which Charter Consolidated has on its hands, has been amply illustrated by the fact that, as Business News reported on Saturday, it has made 150 of its 900 staff redundant, following the suspension of the Tenke-Fungurume copper project in Zaire.

Charter says that all those made redundant were either directly involved in the Tenke project or were involved in back-up work, while insisting that the venture has not been abandoned, but that re-evaluation will take some time. However one reads that, the prospects seem slim for a new development which Charter desperately needs if it is to grow, particularly as the word on Cleveland Potash gets increasingly bleak.

Desmond Quigley

Movement of metals in sympathy with Chicago grains lacks logic

Commodities

In a delayed market review of 1975, Mr R. W. Pick, chairman of produce merchants E. G. Cornelius & Co, touches on a subject which has intrigued many readers—why completely unconnected commodities should move in sympathy with Chicago grains.

Commenting that no logic can be seen in this, he writes: "We have in fact seen gold, silver and other metals move in unison with grains. The only logical explanation for this phenomenon is that the public has lost confidence in currencies and started to speculate in commodities.

"The siren call of the commission houses that an 'investment' in commodities can bring a quick and big profit has been too strong for many private individuals to resist and no doubt some of them have made fortunes. However, it should be a salutary warning that even insiders can be hopelessly wrong in their assessment of the market.

"Unfortunately, the past year brought again some spectacular failures in our trade and it seems probable that other firms also made unpublicized losses as a result of the substantial drop in prices over the past year.

"So long as there are people who enter into speculative commitments which exceed their financial resources if the market moves against their expectations, we shall have to expect traders and even producers and consumers to go bankrupt. Very often the principal cause for this is greed.

"A free market which reflects the supply and demand at a given time should teach people to approach speculative operations with a certain amount of humility, because, in the end, the market which reflects the opinion of a multitude of people and factors knows better than the single speculator, however powerful he may be.

US keeping its option open

Although the United States has signified that it intends to sign the new International Coffee Agreement, it is clear from the official announcement that there is no intention of retreating from the position that quota restrictions are against United States policy.

According to a State Department release, President Ford has authorized the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to sign the pact and will submit the pact, after it is signed, to the Senate for its consent to ratification and will subsequently request implementing legislation from both Houses of Congress authorizing United States participation "at least through September 30, 1979".

The State Department then goes on to say that, although the agreement contains provisions for export quotas whenever supplies are in surplus, "because prices are so high the agreement will enter into force on October 1 with quotas in suspense.

"We expect they will remain in suspense until the late 1970s when the coffee trees now being planted in Brazil and elsewhere yield their first fruit. In the meantime, there will be no interference with the free flow of available coffee to the market.

"On the contrary, in the immediate future the agreement will provide producers with additional incentives to supply available coffee to member consuming country markets.

"Export performance during the next two years will be a significant factor in the eventual calculation of individual exporting country quotas. This and other features of the new agreement will tend to exert a dampening effect on prices."

Although the agreement is intended to run from October 1 this year to September 30, 1982, the State Department points out that during the third year, each member must specify its intention to continue participation or it automatically ceases to participate on October 1, 1979.

"Thus the United States, and other members, have an opportunity to review their continued participation at the midpoint." The department adds that the result of a rigorous review of the new pact's provisions has brought the conclusion that it is a substantial improvement over earlier pacts.

France has become the fourth nation to sign the coffee agreement (having also signed the tin agreement). Other signatories are Brazil, Mexico and Costa Rica. The Ivory Coast has ratified the pact.

However, the International Cocoa Agreement, negotiated in Geneva last year, is not faring well. The Cocoa Producers' Alliance has been meeting in Salvador, Brazil, and of the eight members, seven—Nigeria, Ghana, Gabon, Togo, the Cameroons, Brazil and newly-joined Ecuador—are reported to be in favour of signing, but the Ivory Coast, unhappy about the proposed level of support prices, is not.

Dangers behind low prices

Expressing his views on what needs to be done about commodities, Lord Seebohm, chairman of Finance for Industry, took a wider view than the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and other supporters of commodity pacts, in evidence last week to the House of Lords Select Committee on Commodity Prices.

He expressed the view that the approach to the problem should not only be one of commodity-by-commodity, but country-by-country as well. Probably with the African situation in mind, he pointed out that disillusionment and resentment in developing countries caused by the failure to obtain reasonable prices for crops provided a breeding ground for revolutionary causes.

He saw the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in forming a cartel as a model for the producing countries which might try to obtain by force that which could not be obtained by trading, negotiation or pleading.

Without concessions by the western world to hasten forward fairer distribution of wealth produced by developing countries, he could foresee the West being in a noose more dangerous than anything Opec could tighten round our necks.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Euromarkets

ower yields fail deter buyers

nderwriters reduced yields everal offerings this week quarter or more points, but did not deter investors from rly snapping up the limited ly of new issues, according P-Dow Jones.

hether underwriters will inue to have it easy remains be seen. The supply of duled offerings is beginning crease again. As of Friday noon the amount scheduled offering totalled $334m ut £165m), and several offerings were known to the planning stage.

me New York analysts also predicting that rican short-term interest might edge up another ion as Federal Reserve s try to keep the money ly from expanding too fast. t boom conditions were evident in the market this r. For example, a $40m ar issue of "AAA"-rated bonds was priced at a mium of 100.5 bearing 9 per to yield 8.93 per cent.

hen the offering was sche- d at mid-month, underwriters were thinking in terms of a $30m issue with a 9.25 per cent coupon. Moreover, the Oslo bonds were reoffered in the secondary market on Friday at 101, which lowered the yield to 8.86 per cent.

Similarly, underwriters decided to cut the coupon rate of a still-scheduled offering of $25m, five-year Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co notes to 9 per cent from 9.25.

The British Electricity Council is offering $50m five-year British Treasury guaranteed notes at 8.75 per cent through an Orion Bank-led syndicate. That issue represents a quarter reduction in coupon rate when compared with a similar British Gas Corporation offering in January.

The five-year, 9 per cent Gas Corporation notes were quoted on Friday at 99.88-100.38, suggesting that the Electricity Council notes might have to be priced at a slight discount.

Among other Eurodollar offerings scheduled is a $20m seven-year issue of 9.25 per cent Fruehauf International notes through a Smith Barney syndicate. The notes are guaranteed by Fruehauf Corporation of the United States, whose domestic debt is "BBB" or "BAA"-rated.

A feature of the issue is a purchase fund which will retire up to $800,000 of the notes each year if the market price is below issue price.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer	Redptn
	Price	Yld
AIDC 10¾ 1981	105¾	9.16
Air France 9¾ 1992	105¾	8.79
Alcoa 8¾ 1988	97¾	9.40
ARBS 9¾ 1980	102¾	8.65
Ashland 8 1987	90	9.65
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1983	101⅝	8.23
BFCE 9 1982	103¾	8.64
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	104¾	8.46
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	93	9.80
Burlington 7¾ 1987	95¾	8.45
Carrier 8 1987	93¾	9.81
CECA 8¾ 1983	102¾	8.28
Chevron 7 1980	101	6.93
Conoco 7 1990	100	7.00
Conoco 8 1986	100	8.00
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	92	8.82
CSR 9¾ 1980	103¾	8.79
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	95¾	9.19
Curacao Tokyo 10¾ 1981	101¾	9.38
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	96¾	8.59
Dana 8 1987	96	8.64
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	85¾	9.50
DSM 9¾ 1980	103¾	8.41
EIB 6 1981	100¾	6.00
EIB 9¾ 1985	103¾	8.84
Escom 9¾ 1989	92¾	10.46
Escom 10¾ 1985	100	10.34
Escom Floating Rate 9¾ 1982	97¾	9.73
First Chicago 7 1980	98	7.75
GATX 8¾ 1987	97	8.74
Gould 9¾ 1985	103¾	9.14
Guardian Royal S 1987	80	10.96
Gulf and Western 9¼ 1980	104¾	8.61
ICI 7¾ 1992	90	8.86
International Util 8¼ 1982	95¾	8.46
Motorola 8 1987	98	8.55
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	91	10.11
New Zealand 9 1980	104¾	7.85
New Zealand 9¾ 1983	103¾	8.39
Nippon Fudosan 10¾ 1980	108	9.01
Nippon Steel 9¾ 1980	103¾	8.63
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	95	9.04
Occidental 10 1981	102¾	9.57
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	105¾	7.68
Pacific Lighting 8¾ 1988	95¾	8.56
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	103¾	8.58
Pennwalt 8 1987	97¾	8.45
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	96¾	8.03
Scantrif 7¾ 1990	92¾	8.39
Scantrif 8¾ 1988	99¾	8.72
Shell 7¾ 1987	92¾	7.91
Singer 11 1977	102	10.23
Skandinaviska 10¾ 1981	106¾	8.89
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	101¾	7.24
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	100	8.18
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	102	8.30
Statoregtag 9¾ 1980	102¾	8.77
Syntron 8 1987	92¾	8.42
Temneco 7¾ 1987	91¾	9.04
Textron 7¾ 1987	91¾	9.05
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	99	7.70
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	97¾	7.98
Williams & Glyns 8¾ 1987	91	9.81

DM BONDS

	Offer Price	Redptn Yld
CFP 8¾ 1985	103	8.14
Denmark 9¾ 1989	104¾	8.77
ICI 8¾ 1982	103¾	7.55
Mexico 9 1982	103¾	8.83
National Westminster 6 1988	99¾	8.16
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1982	104	7.79
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	97	7.95

$ CONVERTIBLES

	Offer Price	Prem
AMF 5 1987	73	71.00
American Express 4¾ 1987	88	33.42
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	98	12.69
Beatrice Foods 5¾ 1991	111	0.69
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	106	0.15
Borden 5 1992	99	11.24
Borden 4¾ 1991	111	13.96
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	79	92.19
Carnation 4 1988	85	23.96
Chevron 5 1992	104	3.35
Cummins 6¾ 1986	86	60.08
Dart 4¾ 1987	91	86.26
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	124	6.45
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	84½	19.66
Federated Dept Stores 4½ 1985	138	par
Ford 5 1988	87	18.04
Ford 6 1986	97	16.19
Gillette 4½ 1987	83	56.41
Gould 5 1987	93	9.93
General Electric 4¼ 1987	91½	35.85
Gulf and Western 6 1988	110	0.42 dis
Harris 5 1987	86	15.80
Honeywell 6 1986	87	84.99
ITT 4½ 1987	77½	44.32
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	152	0.31
J. P. Morgan 3¾ 1987	115	3.11
Nabisco 5¼ 1998	93½	25.33
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	109	7.78
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	83	25.80
Revlon 3¾ 1987	103	10.82
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	103	10.83
Squibb 4¼ 1987	86	40.68
Texaco 4¼ 1988	78	34.27
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	135	0.55 dis
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	96	37.66
Xerox Corp 5 1988	80	71.94

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Freight report

For the first time since October, 1973, there appears to be some balance between the VLCC supply and demand in the Persian Gulf oil trades. Cancellations, lay-ups and slow steaming appear to have combined to take out all the surplus supertankers, even in today's still depressed market.

Brokers Galbraith Wrightson noted, however, that it was a fragile balance which could be upset by any marked improvement in rates. Moreover it applied only to VLCCs.

The brokers pointed out that vlccs alone were in short supply throughout the whole of February, a situation which was likely to continue for the first two or three weeks of this month. The second and perhaps most interesting point was that in the past two weeks BP has chartered two ulccs for single voyages.

The first of these two vessels, both in excess of 300,000 tons, achieved Worldscale 24 ($3.88 a ton on Persian Gulf/West voyages) and the second last week got Worldscale 25 ($4.04).

In two weeks BP had hired as much tonnage as it had in the previous two years.

Craig Howard

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1990	89¾	89¾
Beecham 7¾ Deb 1987-97	89¾	89¾
Bowater Inds 8¼ Ln 1993-98	80¾	81
Brown & Tawse 6¾ Deb '87-92	77	77
Burmah Oil 7¾ Ln '85-95	53¼	53¾
Cadbury Schweppes 7¾ Deb 1990-95	80	80
Central Electricity Gen 3¼ Ln '87-'97	53¾	53¾
Courtaulds 6¾ Deb '85-'90	80¾	80¾
Distillers 6 Deb '78-'88	81¾	81¾
Electricity 6 Deb '78-'98	68¾	68¾
Electricity 7 Deb '86-'91	80¾	80¾
Esso 9 Deb 1992-97	84¾	84¾
Ford 9¾ Deb 1992-97	94¾	95¾
Glaxo 9¾ Deb '90-95	98¾	98¾
Imperial Chemical Ind 7¾ Ln '88-'93	73	73
Imperial Tobacco 8¾ Deb '84-'89	87¾	87¾
Int Stores 7¾ Ln '92-97	57¾	58¾
Lesney Prods 7¾ Deb '90-95	58¾	58¾
Lyons (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	57¾	57¾
Marks & Spencer 7¾ Deb 1992-97	64¾	65¾
Metal Box 9¾ Deb '89-94	87¾	87¾
Midland Bank 9¾ Ln '92-97	84¾	84¾
Nat Coal Board 3¾ Ln '77-'97	37¾	37¾
Nat Coal Board 6¾ Ln '77-'97	53¾	53¾
Nat Coal Board 7¾ Ln '77-'97	58¾	58¾
Nat Coal Board 8¾ Ln '77-'97	64¾	64¾
Nat Coal Board 9¾ Ln '77-'97	70¾	70¾
Nat Coal Board 10¾ Ln '77-'97	75¾	75¾
Nat Coal Board 11¾ Ln '77-'97	81¾	81¾
Nat Coal Board 12¾ Ln '77-'97	86¾	86¾
Nat Coal Board 13¾ Ln '77-'97	92¾	92¾
Nat Coal Board 14¾ Ln '77-'97	97¾	97¾
Nat Coal Board 15¾ Ln '77-'97	103¾	103¾
Nat Coal Board 16¾ Ln '77-'97	108¾	108¾
Nat Coal Board 17¾ Ln '77-'97	114¾	114¾
Nat Coal Board 18¾ Ln '77-'97	119¾	119¾
Nat Coal Board 19¾ Ln '77-'97	125¾	125¾
Nat Coal Board 20¾ Ln '77-'97	130¾	130¾
Nat Coal Board 21¾ Ln '77-'97	136¾	136¾
Nat Coal Board 22¾ Ln '77-'97	141¾	141¾
Nat Coal Board 23¾ Ln '77-'97	147¾	147¾
Nat Coal Board 24¾ Ln '77-'97	152¾	152¾
Nat Coal Board 25¾ Ln '77-'97	158¾	158¾
Nat Coal Board 26¾ Ln '77-'97	163¾	163¾
Nat Coal Board 27¾ Ln '77-'97	169¾	169¾
Nat Coal Board 28¾ Ln '77-'97	174¾	174¾
Nat Coal Board 29¾ Ln '77-'97	180¾	180¾
Nat Coal Board 30¾ Ln '77-'97	185¾	185¾
Nat Coal Board 31¾ Ln '77-'97	191¾	191¾
Nat Coal Board 32¾ Ln '77-'97	196¾	196¾
Nat Coal Board 33¾ Ln '77-'97	202¾	202¾
Nat Coal Board 34¾ Ln '77-'97	207¾	207¾
Nat Coal Board 35¾ Ln '77-'97	213¾	213¾
Nat Coal Board 36¾ Ln '77-'97	218¾	218¾
Nat Coal Board 37¾ Ln '77-'97	224¾	224¾
Nat Coal Board 38¾ Ln '77-'97	229¾	229¾
Nat Coal Board 39¾ Ln '77-'97	235¾	235¾
Nat Coal Board 40¾ Ln '77-'97	240¾	240¾
Nat Coal Board 41¾ Ln '77-'97	246¾	246¾
Nat Coal Board 42¾ Ln '77-'97	251¾	251¾
Nat Coal Board 43¾ Ln '77-'97	257¾	257¾
Nat Coal Board 44¾ Ln '77-'97	262¾	262¾
Nat Coal Board 45¾ Ln '77-'97	268¾	268¾
Nat Coal Board 46¾ Ln '77-'97	273¾	273¾
Nat Coal Board 47¾ Ln '77-'97	279¾	279¾
Nat Coal Board 48¾ Ln '77-'97	284¾	284¾
Nat Coal Board 49¾ Ln '77-'97	290¾	290¾
Nat Coal Board 50¾ Ln '77-'97	295¾	295¾
Nat Coal Board 51¾ Ln '77-'97	301¾	301¾
Nat Coal Board 52¾ Ln '77-'97	306¾	306¾
Nat Coal Board 53¾ Ln '77-'97	312¾	312¾
Nat Coal Board 54¾ Ln '77-'97	317¾	317¾
Nat Coal Board 55¾ Ln '77-'97	323¾	323¾
Nat Coal Board 56¾ Ln '77-'97	328¾	328¾
Nat Coal Board 57¾ Ln '77-'97	334¾	334¾
Nat Coal Board 58¾ Ln '77-'97	339¾	339¾
Nat Coal Board 59¾ Ln '77-'97	345¾	345¾
Nat Coal Board 60¾ Ln '77-'97	350¾	350¾
Nat Coal Board 61¾ Ln '77-'97	356¾	356¾
Nat Coal Board 62¾ Ln '77-'97	361¾	361¾
Nat Coal Board 63¾ Ln '77-'97	367¾	367¾
Nat Coal Board 64¾ Ln '77-'97	372¾	372¾
Nat Coal Board 65¾ Ln '77-'97	378¾	378¾
Nat Coal Board 66¾ Ln '77-'97	383¾	383¾
Nat Coal Board 67¾ Ln '77-'97	389¾	389¾
Nat Coal Board 68¾ Ln '77-'97	394¾	394¾
Nat Coal Board 69¾ Ln '77-'97	400¾	400¾
Nat Coal Board 70¾ Ln '77-'97	405¾	405¾
Nat Coal Board 71¾ Ln '77-'97	411¾	411¾
Nat Coal Board 72¾ Ln '77-'97	416¾	416¾
Nat Coal Board 73¾ Ln '77-'97	422¾	422¾
Nat Coal Board 74¾ Ln '77-'97	427¾	427¾
Nat Coal Board 75¾ Ln '77-'97	433¾	433¾
Nat Coal Board 76¾ Ln '77-'97	438¾	438¾
Nat Coal Board 77¾ Ln '77-'97	444¾	444¾
Nat Coal Board 78¾ Ln '77-'97	449¾	449¾
Nat Coal Board 79¾ Ln '77-'97	455¾	455¾
Nat Coal Board 80¾ Ln '77-'97	460¾	460¾
Nat Coal Board 81¾ Ln '77-'97	466¾	466¾
Nat Coal Board 82¾ Ln '77-'97	471¾	471¾
Nat Coal Board 83¾ Ln '77-'97	477¾	477¾
Nat Coal Board 84¾ Ln '77-'97	482¾	482¾
Nat Coal Board 85¾ Ln '77-'97	488¾	488¾
Nat Coal Board 86¾ Ln '77-'97	493¾	493¾
Nat Coal Board 87¾ Ln '77-'97	499¾	499¾
Nat Coal Board 88¾ Ln '77-'97	504¾	504¾
Nat Coal Board 89¾ Ln '77-'97	510¾	510¾
Nat Coal Board 90¾ Ln '77-'97	515¾	515¾
Nat Coal Board 91¾ Ln '77-'97	521¾	521¾
Nat Coal Board 92¾ Ln '77-'97	526¾	526¾
Nat Coal Board 93¾ Ln '77-'97	532¾	532¾
Nat Coal Board 94¾ Ln '77-'97	537¾	537¾
Nat Coal Board 95¾ Ln '77-'97	543¾	543¾
Nat Coal Board 96¾ Ln '77-'97	548¾	548¾
Nat Coal Board 97¾ Ln '77-'97	554¾	554¾
Nat Coal Board 98¾ Ln '77-'97	559¾	559¾
Nat Coal Board 99¾ Ln '77-'97	565¾	565¾
Nat Coal Board 100¾ Ln '77-'97	570¾	570¾
Nat Coal Board 101¾ Ln '77-'97	576¾	576¾
Nat Coal Board 102¾ Ln '77-'97	581¾	581¾
Nat Coal Board 103¾ Ln '77-'97	587¾	587¾
Nat Coal Board 104¾ Ln '77-'97	592¾	592¾
Nat Coal Board 105¾ Ln '77-'97	598¾	598¾
Nat Coal Board 106¾ Ln '77-'97	603¾	603¾
Nat Coal Board 107¾ Ln '77-'97	609¾	609¾
Nat Coal Board 108¾ Ln '77-'97	614¾	614¾
Nat Coal Board 109¾ Ln '77-'97	620¾	620¾
Nat Coal Board 110¾ Ln '77-'97	625¾	625¾
Nat Coal Board 111¾ Ln '77-'97	631¾	631¾
Nat Coal Board 112¾ Ln '77-'97	636¾	636¾
Nat Coal Board 113¾ Ln '77-'97	642¾	642¾
Nat Coal Board 114¾ Ln '77-'97	647¾	647¾
Nat Coal Board 115¾ Ln '77-'97	653¾	653¾
Nat Coal Board 116¾ Ln '77-'97	658¾	658¾
Nat Coal Board 117¾ Ln '77-'97	664¾	664¾
Nat Coal Board 118¾ Ln '77-'97	669¾	669¾
Nat Coal Board 119¾ Ln '77-'97	675¾	675¾
Nat Coal Board 120¾ Ln '77-'97	680¾	680¾
Nat Coal Board 121¾ Ln '77-'97	686¾	686¾
Nat Coal Board 122¾ Ln '77-'97	691¾	691¾
Nat Coal Board 123¾ Ln '77-'97	697¾	697¾
Nat Coal Board 124¾ Ln '77-'97	702¾	702¾
Nat Coal Board 125¾ Ln '77-'97	708¾	708¾
Nat Coal Board 126¾ Ln '77-'97	713¾	713¾
Nat Coal Board 127¾ Ln '77-'97	719¾	719¾
Nat Coal Board 128¾ Ln '77-'97	724¾	724¾
Nat Coal Board 129¾ Ln '77-'97	730¾	730¾
Nat Coal Board 130¾ Ln '77-'97	735¾	735¾
Nat Coal Board 131¾ Ln '77-'97	741¾	741¾
Nat Coal Board 132¾ Ln '77-'97	746¾	746¾
Nat Coal Board 133¾ Ln '77-'97	752¾	752¾
Nat Coal Board 134¾ Ln '77-'97	757¾	757¾
Nat Coal Board 135¾ Ln '77-'97	763¾	763¾
Nat Coal Board 136¾ Ln '77-'97	768¾	768¾
Nat Coal Board 137¾ Ln '77-'97	774¾	774¾
Nat Coal Board 138¾ Ln '77-'97	779¾	779¾
Nat Coal Board 139¾ Ln '77-'97	785¾	785¾
Nat Coal Board 140¾ Ln '77-'97	790¾	790¾
Nat Coal Board 141¾ Ln '77-'97	796¾	796¾
Nat Coal Board 142¾ Ln '77-'97	801¾	801¾
Nat Coal Board 143¾ Ln '77-'97	807¾	807¾
Nat Coal Board 144¾ Ln '77-'97	812¾	812¾
Nat Coal Board 145¾ Ln '77-'97	818¾	818¾
Nat Coal Board 146¾ Ln '77-'97	823¾	823¾
Nat Coal Board 147¾ Ln '77-'97	829¾	829¾
Nat Coal Board 148¾ Ln '77-'97	834¾	834¾
Nat Coal Board 149¾ Ln '77-'97	840¾	840¾
Nat Coal Board 150¾ Ln '77-'97	845¾	845¾
Nat Coal Board 151¾ Ln '77-'97	851¾	851¾
Nat Coal Board 152¾ Ln '77-'97	856¾	856¾
Nat Coal Board 153¾ Ln '77-'97	862¾	862¾
Nat Coal Board 154¾ Ln '77-'97	867¾	867¾
Nat Coal Board 155¾ Ln '77-'97	873¾	873¾
Nat Coal Board 156¾ Ln '77-'97	878¾	878¾
Nat Coal Board 157¾ Ln '77-'97	884¾	884¾
Nat Coal Board 158¾ Ln '77-'97	889¾	889¾
Nat Coal Board 159¾ Ln '77-'97	895¾	895¾
Nat Coal Board 160¾ Ln '77-'97	900¾	900¾
Nat Coal Board 161¾ Ln '77-'97	906¾	906¾
Nat Coal Board 162¾ Ln '77-'97	911¾	911¾
Nat Coal Board 163¾ Ln '77-'97	917¾	917¾
Nat Coal Board 164¾ Ln '77-'97	922¾	922¾
Nat Coal Board 165¾ Ln '77-'97	928¾	928¾
Nat Coal Board 166¾ Ln '77-'97	933¾	933¾
Nat Coal Board 167¾ Ln '77-'97	939¾	939¾
Nat Coal Board 168¾ Ln '77-'97	944¾	944¾
Nat Coal Board 169¾ Ln '77-'97	950¾	950¾
Nat Coal Board 170¾ Ln '77-'97	955¾	955¾
Nat Coal Board 171¾ Ln '77-'97	961¾	961¾
Nat Coal Board 172¾ Ln '77-'97	966¾	966¾
Nat Coal Board 173¾ Ln '77-'97	972¾	972¾
Nat Coal Board 174¾ Ln '77-'97	977¾	977¾
Nat Coal Board 175¾ Ln '77-'97	983¾	983¾
Nat Coal Board 176¾ Ln '77-'97	988¾	988¾
Nat Coal Board 177¾ Ln '77-'97	994¾	994¾
Nat Coal Board 178¾ Ln '77-'97	999¾	999¾
Nat Coal Board 179¾ Ln '77-'97	1005¾	1005¾
Nat Coal Board 180¾ Ln '77-'97	1010¾	1010¾
Nat Coal Board 181¾ Ln '77-'97	1016¾	1016¾
Nat Coal Board 182¾ Ln '77-'97	1021¾	1021¾
Nat Coal Board 183¾ Ln '77-'97	1027¾	1027¾
Nat Coal Board 184¾ Ln '77-'97	1032¾	1032¾
Nat Coal Board 185¾ Ln '77-'97	1038¾	1038¾
Nat Coal Board 186¾ Ln '77-'97	1043¾	1043¾
Nat Coal Board 187¾ Ln '77-'97	1049¾	1049¾
Nat Coal Board 188¾ Ln '77-'97	1054¾	1054¾
Nat Coal Board 189¾ Ln '77-'97	1060¾	1060¾
Nat Coal Board 190¾ Ln '77-'97	1065¾	1065¾
Nat Coal Board 191¾ Ln '77-'97	1071¾	1071¾
Nat Coal Board 192¾ Ln '77-'97	1076¾	1076¾
Nat Coal Board 193¾ Ln '77-'97	1082¾	1082¾
Nat Coal Board 194¾ Ln '77-'97	1087¾	1087¾
Nat Coal Board 195¾ Ln '77-'97	1093¾	1093¾
Nat Coal Board 196¾ Ln '77-'97	1098¾	1098¾
Nat Coal Board 197¾ Ln '77-'97	1104¾	1104¾
Nat Coal Board 198¾ Ln '77-'97	1109¾	1109¾
Nat Coal Board 199¾ Ln '77-'97	1115¾	1115¾
Nat Coal Board 200¾ Ln '77-'97	1120¾	1120¾

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FI Index change on week 405.2+13.3 (3.4%)

Prev Chge Week on Week	Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.
5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex (0277 227300)
Barrett Hse, Tavernon St, Norw 2 — 052-628 9772
+0.1 Capital — 47.4 — 49.9 — 3.57
+0.1 Income — 37.4 — 39.4 — 9.14
+0.1 Growth — 29.1 — 30.6 — 2.49
Do Accum — 29.1 — 30.6 — 2.49
+0.2 Recovery — 31.9 — 33.6 — 3.21
+0.2 Int & Gen Acc — 12.9 — 13.5 — 2.46

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. (0296-394)
+0.5 Abbey Capital — 47.8 — 50.3 — 4.98
+0.5 Abbey General — 34.9 — 36.8 — 3.26
+0.5 Abbey Income — 34.9 — 36.8 — 9.78
+0.4 Do Accum — 47.9 — 50.4 — 9.78

Albert Tract Managers Ltd.
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2 — 01-588 6371
+0.1 Albert Trust — 58.8 — 62.0 — 5.49
Do Income — 58.8 — 62.0 — 5.49

Allied Hambro Group.
Hambro Hse, Hatton Garden, EC1 — 01-588 2851
+0.1 Allied Capital — 57.8 — 60.9 — 5

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7831

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 23. Dealings End, Mar 5. § Comango Day, Mar 8. Settlement Day, Mar 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
400m Treas 6½% 1976	99¹⁄₃₂	+⅛	6.568	8.853
600m Treas 10½% 1976	101¹⁄₃₂	+⅛	10.389	8.836
850m Treas 6½% 1977	98¹⁄₃₂	+1/32	6.368	8.170
100m Elec 3% 1974-77	97¼	+¼	3.089	5.263
600m Treas 11¾% 1977	103⅝	+⅛	11.344	9.263
500m Treas 7½% 1977	93¾	+⅜	8.196	8.858
2412m Treas 7½% 1977-78	94½	+1/32	4.741	7.417
600m Treas 9½% 1978	98⅝	+⅛	9.100	9.610
500m Treas 10½% 1978	101¼	+⅛	10.367	9.830
470m Exch 5% 1976-78	93¾	+1/32	5.388	8.006
400m Treas 9% 1979	98¾	+⅛	9.396	8.737
500m Treas 12½% 1979	107⅝	+⅛	11.702	10.194
725m Elec 4½% 1974-79	68½	+½	4.904	8.815
600m Treas 10½% 1979	100⅝	+⅛	10.489	10.418
850m Elec 3½% 1976-79	87¼	+⅜	4.010	7.501
1400m Treas Cnv 9½% 1980	98⅝	+⅛	9.329	10.005
450m Treas 8½% 1980	92¼	+⅜	9.057	10.597
400m Fund 5½% 1978-80	87¼	+⅛	6.020	9.868
328m Treas 3½% 1977-80	85	+⅜	4.970	7.363
600m Treas 11½% 1981	103⅝	+⅛	11.142	10.638
453m Treas 9½% 1977-81	94¾	+⅛	4.144	7.284
561m Treas 8½% 1980-82	92¼	+⅛	9.239	10.486
600m Treas. 12½% 1983	102⅝	+1/32	11.623	11.333
300m Fund 5½% 1982-84	79⅝	+⅛	7.015	9.441
400m Treas 8¼% 1984-86	86	+⅛	10.024	10.864
550m Fund 6½% 1985-87	74	+⅛	9.000	10.927
500m Treas 9½% 1985-88	75¾	+⅛	10.356	11.868
1052m Treas 3½ 1978-88	49½	+⅛	6.123	10.451
599m Treas 9½% 1992-96	97¾	+⅛	9.583	11.540
400m Treas 8¾% 1997-00	93¾	+⅛	11.451	11.497
600m Treas 13½ 1990	130⅝	+⅜	13.303	13.238
400m Fund 5½% 1987-91	59¾	+⅛	10.304	12.227
600m Treas 12½% 1992	96¾	+⅛	12.372	13.488
600m Treas 12½% 1992	96¾	+⅛	13.498	13.537
600m Treas 9% 1993	82¾	+⅛	11.361	12.753
900m Treas 9% 1994	83	+⅛	12.788	13.325
41m Rdmptn 3½% 1986-96	53	+⅛	9.024	11.571
214m Gas 3½% 1990-95	54¼	+⅛	8.889	11.787
400m Treas 12½% 1995	97¾	+⅛	13.567	13.825
500m Treas 8¾% 1982-96	69¾	+⅛	12.961	13.433
750m Treas 13¾% 1997	98¾	+⅛	13.688	13.708
1000m Treas 8¾% 1995-98	69¾	+⅛	12.668	13.548
800m Treas 8¾% 1997	69¾	+⅛	12.688	13.511
600m Treas 9¾% 1998	72¾	+⅛	13.259	13.530
443m Fund 3½% 1999-04	29¾	+⅛	11.888	12.939
900m Treas 8% 2002-06	63¾	+⅛	13.445	13.622
900m Treas 8¾% 2006-11	67¾	+⅛	13.216	13.371
600m Treas 7¾% 2012-15	57¾	+⅛	13.571	13.622
370m Consols 4%	28¾	+⅛	14.011	—
1909m War Ln 3½%	29¾	+⅛	13.403	—
299m Conv 3½%	29¾	+⅛	13.158	—
88m Treas 3½	29¾	+⅛	13.931	—
276m Consols 2½%	19¾	+⅛	13.608	—
482m Treas. 2½% Ab Tr	17¾	+⅛	13.923	—

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12m	Aust 5½% 76-78	81¾			6.729	11.668
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	81¼			6.617	11.527
20m	Aust 5½% 81-83	72¾			7.567	12.716
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	77½			8.556	12.048
16m	Aust 6% 74-76	99¾			6.164	10.552
14m	Aust 7% 78-81	89¾			8.580	11.916
—	Berlin 6½% Am	93			—	—
—	Chilean Mixed	95			—	—
8m	E Africa 8½% 77-83	63½			9.217	14.211
—	German 4½% 1930	102			—	—
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	28½			—	—
—	Ireland 5½% 86-91	73¾			—	—
3m	Jamaica 7½% 77-78	85			9.209	13.817
—	Japan Ass 4½% 1910	184			—	—
—	Japan 6% 63-83	87½			—	—
—	Japan 6½% 73-93	84¾			7.782	14.630
4m	Malaya 7½% 77-82	97½			9.888	12.534
12m	N Z 6½% 76-80	95¾			7.338	11.868
15m	N Z 7½% 77-81	96¾			12.620	13.934
12m	N Z 7½% 82-86	70¾			10.821	13.011
3m	S Rhd 6½% 76-81	89¾			7.311	11.532
1m	Nyasa 6½% 78-81	80¾			7.511	11.536
—	Peru 6% Ass	15?			—	—
—	S A Gov 5½% 74-75	98¾			—	—
20m	S Rhd 3½% 65-70	72			—	—
8m	S Rhd 4½% 70-80	57			—	—
5m	S Rhd 6½% 78-81	48			—	—
—	Spanish 4½%	56			—	—
4m	Tans 5½% 78-82	67			8.568	14.089
—	Uruguay 3½%	10¾			—	—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

25m	LCC 3½%	1920	21¾	+⅛	13.574	—
15m	LCC 3½%	52-57	37		7.767	12.518
15m	LCC 3½%	57-62	29¾		7.538	12.422
30m	LCC 5½%	53-84	65¾		8.383	12.273
25m	LCC 5½%	55-87	57½		9.783	13.082
20m	LCC 6%	75-78	91¾		6.552	10.941
20m	LCC 6%	76-79	89¾		6.733	10.961
15m	LCC 6%	79-80	87¾		12.043	13.576
50m	GLC 6½%	1978	98¾		6.625	9.325
30m	GLC 6%	1977	89¾		6.733	10.361
40m	GLC 6½%	80-83	56		12.068	12.650
20m	GLC 7%	1977	89¾		7.865	11.545
20m	GLC 8½%	80-83	69¾		10.885	12.858
12m	Co of L 6½%	75-78	90¾		7.189	11.183
16m	Co of L 6½%	80-83	74¾		8.837	12.134
17m	Ag Mt 6½%	81-84	73¾		10.334	12.946
20m	Ag Mt 6½%	82-85	73¾		10.680	13.041
25m	Ag Mt 6½%	83-86	73¾		12.119	13.383
10m	Belfast 6½%	77-80	85¾		8.804	13.746
5m	Brighton 6½%	78-79	89¾		7.838	11.825
15m	Croydon 6½%	77-79	89¾		7.857	11.810
10m	Croydon 6½%	78-80	87¾		7.857	11.810
20m	Edin 6½%	77-79	87		7.470	11.810
20m	Glasgow 9½%	80-83	87¼		10.917	12.781
20m	Gwich 6½%	78-79	90¾		7.483	11.228
10m	Herts 6½%	78-79	85		7.153	10.615
25m	Liverpl 7½%	76-78	90¾		7.375	10.886
27m	Met Water B 3½%		23¼	+⅛	12.736	13.946
15m	N I 6½%	78-80	76		8.547	14.287
20m	N I 6½%	78-84	63		11.249	13.244
25m	N I Elec 6½%	81-83	63¾		10.406	13.586
5m	Notts 6½%	76-78	90¾		7.436	11.143
5m	Shtend 6½%	77-79	89¾		6.957	11.752
10m	Swark 6½%	78-80	87¾		10.580	13.026
12m	Surrey 6½%	78-80	81		7.411	12.053

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
256.1m	Brascan	89¾	+⅛	49.3	5.3	5.0
	BP Canada	19½				
885.7m	Can Pac Ord	41¾	+⅛	41.5	5.3	10.3
273.3m	El Paso	21⅝	+⅛	21.7	4.0	19.5
	Exxon Corp	66¾				
494.6m	Ford	29¾	+⅛	29.7	1.1	19.1
	Hallinger	15⅝				
568.5m	Hud Bay Oil	29½	+⅛	28.9	1.0	56.4
	Husky Oil	11¾				
75.8m	Int Bldg	21⅝	+⅛	22.1	—	—
1,747.2m	Int Nickel	42¾	+⅜	78.9	3.4	12.8
216.2m	IU Int	47½	+⅜	42.0	8.5	6.4
453.8m	Kaiser Alum	29¾	+⅛	30.1	2.3	—
579.4m	Massey Fer	22¾	+⅛	22.8	3.5	—
838.5m	Norton Simon	21⅞	+⅛	26.7	1.4	60.6
	Pacific Petrol	22¾	+⅛	—	—	—
	Pan Canadian	21⅝	+⅛	—	—	—
	Sheep Rock	1.47		—	—	—
	Trans Can P	25¾	+⅛	—	—	—
3,309.5m	US Steel	39¾	+⅜	—	—	—
13.2m	White Pass	19½		15.9	—	—
160.4m	Zapata Corp	29¾	+⅛	14.8g	1.8	6.1

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
71.1m	Alexs Discount	230	..	18.0	7.8	11.9
2,658.000	Allen H & Ross	470	+10	26.3	5.6	5.8
32.7m	Arb-Latham	190	+2	12.7g	6.6	8.3
1250.4m	Anz & NZ	410	+10	24.8	6.0	8.9
78.2m	Bk Hpoalim	30	..	6.9	2.6	10.0
71.2m	Bk of Ireland	260	..	16.0	6.2	6.1
81.2m	Bk Leumi Israel	21	..	6.0	7.0	7.0
4,200.000	Bk Leumi UK	210	..	11.2	5.3	18.9
333.1m	Bk of NSW	200	-10	16.2	2.6	14.0
844.5m	Bk of N Scotia	431½	..	78.2	2.5	16.3
98.2m	Bk of Scotland	242	+5	13.9	4.6	10.6
261.9m	Banks Trst NY	234½	..	12½	5.0	7.1
619.1m	Barclays Bank	309	+6	13.2	4.3	8.3
8,468.000	Bates E Hodge	38	..	—	—	—
9,621.000	Brown Shipley	178	..	11.5	6.5	7.7
50m	Cater Ryder	230	-2	21.8	7.8	—
7,281.000	Cedar Hldgs	13	..	2.0	15.4	6.6
693.2m	Chase Man	221½	..	109	9.1	8.8
2,906.5m	Citicorp	220	-2	24.4	5.1	18.2
5,000.000	Clive Discount	72	+1	8.2	7.3	11.1
106.9m	Com Bk of Aust	270	+6	8.1	3.0	12.2
80.2m	Com Bk of Syd	295	+5	14.4	4.8	13.3
92.5m	CC Int France	240	..	103	3.6	24.4
3,914.000	First Nat Fin	2½	..	—	—	—
5,393.000	Fraser Ans	11	..	1.1	8.5	9.1
22.4m	Gerrard & Nat	280	..	20.5	5.8	8.9
9,825.000	Gillett Bros	50	..	1.9	3.8	—
4,680.000	Gillett Bros	218	..	20.0	9.2	8.2
11.5m	Grindlays Hldgs	34	..	—	—	—
45.8m	Guinness Peat	193	+7	12.9g	6.6	13.4
2,800.000	Hambros Ltd	220	..	11.9	6.0	—
36.8m	Do Ord	215	+10	21.9	10.2	5.5
70.2m	Hill Samuel	230	+3	14.0	6.0	13.3
1,186.9m	Hong K & Shang	325	..	5.7g	1.7	40.1
2,007.000	Israel Brit-	220	..	12.0	6.8	4.5
3,136.000	Jessel Toynbee	82	..	6.2	7.5	—
3,136.000	Joseph L	38	..	10.8	5.1	10.1
	Keyser Ullmann	57	-3	4.7	7.2	10.6
4,200.000	King & Shaxson	65	..	4.7	7.2	10.6
97.5m	Kleinwort Ben	227	-4	19.0	4.0	15.0
366.8m	Lloyds Bank	223	+10	21.4h	4.8	7.8
84.1m	Mercury Secs	128	-3	4.2	3.3	9.9
367.4m	Midland	300	+6	16.6	5.5	8.7
19.2m	Minster Assets	55½	+½	4.5	8.1	9.0
257.1m	Nat of Aust	275	-8	20.5	7.5	8.9
157.5m	Nat Com Bk Grp	79	+1	9.3	4.3	9.7
493.5m	Nat Westminster	270	+20	13.2	4.9	10.1
13.5m	Ottoman	127	+14	14.0	4.6	10.1
2,958.000	Rea Bros	85	..	2.5	2.9	10.1
288.6m	Royal of Can	522½	..	62.9	2.5	28.0
24.1m	Schroders	360	..	13.4	3.7	18.5
2,000.000	Secombs Mar	290	..	19.5	6.9	7.3
18.6m	Slater Walker	22	..	—	—	—
2,800.000	Smith St Aubyn	78	..	3.9	7.9	—
246.3m	Standard Chart	410	-15	24.2p	5.9	7.2
27.2m	Union Discount	363	-7	29.4	7.9	10.1
3,930.000	Wintrust	58	+1	4.6	7.9	10.1

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
733.1m	Allied	69	+2	4.8	7.1	11.4
268.2m	Bass Charrington	165	..	6.1	3.8	12.0
20.8m	Bell A.	143	+7	8.8h	5.7	7.3
10.2m	Boddingtons	76	..	2.9h	3.8	16.1
9,843.000	Brown M.	70	+1	4.3	6.2	10.8
10.6m	Bulmer N.P.	105	+2	5.9	5.6	8.0
2,600.000	Burtonwood	61	+1	3.9	6.4	8.6
22.4m	C of Lds Did	47	+1	3.1	6.6	21.6
4,672.000	Devenish	151	+6	7.4	4.9	9.2
526.5m	Distillers	145	+3	8.3	5.7	11.3
28.2m	Greenall	63	+2	5.7	4.6	11.1
12.4m	Greene King	145	+3	9.8	6.4	8.1
319.7m	Guinness	157	+3	8.5	7.6	6.9
4,600.000	Hardys & H'sons	112	+2	8.3	7.6	8.9
19.3m	Highland	128	..	7.9	6.9	9.7
7,453.000	Inverqordon	29	+3	2.7	9.2	8.2
11.2m	Irish Distillers	62	..	5.2	12.2	6.2
10.2m	Marston	46	..	2.1	5.6	9.5
263.2m	Scot & Newcastle	90	+1	4.2	7.4	11.9
784.8m	Seagram	295½	+1½	26.5	7.5	21.9
141.2m	S A Breweries	65	..	5.3h	8.1	5.8
8,316.000	Teacher	225	+2	12.6	5.7	11.8
2,970.000	Tomatin	55	+2	3.6	6.5	7.0
26.0m	Vaux	255	..	20.5h	7.9	11.1
168.8m	Whitbread 'A'	70	+2	4.6	6.6	15.5
7,744.000	Do B	70	+2	4.6	6.6	15.5
25.7m	Whitbread Inv	126	+2	7.2	5.7	11.3
22.6m	Wolverhampton	140	+2	7.2	5.1	11.3

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
8,288.000	AAH	166	..	14.0h	8.4	7.0
2,196.000	AB Electronic	66	-1	6.3	9.6	12.9
680.000	AC Cars	34	..	1.4	4.0	9.9
12.8m	AD Intl	83	..	3.6	4.3	8.5
2,392.000	AGB Research	44	..	2.2	7.5	7.8
30.6m	APV Hldgs	262	+12	13.7	5.2	10.1
13.1m	AVP Ind	69	+2½	3.3g	4.8	5.8
11.8m	Aaronson Bros	60	+3	2.5	4.1	13.5
360.000	Abrasives Int	15	..	2.3h	14.3	5.2
2,288.000	Acrow	130	..	6.1	4.7	14.1
33.9m	Do A	128	..	6.1	4.7	13.9
4,805.000	Adams Food	57	+2	3.6	6.0	4.6
1,777.000	Adda Int	10	-½	—	—	—
10.5m	Advsen Group	152	+2	9.7	6.4	7.2
230.000	Aerton'A & Gen.	17½	..	1.5	8.6	—
816.000	Airfix Ind	136	..	4.4	3.2	12.8
9,976.000	Do NV	85	+3	3.6	4.3	8.8
108.1m	Albright & W	92	+3	8.5	6.3	9.8
5,960.000	Alcan 10½%	87½	..	1050	14.1	—
3,880.000	Do 9% Cnv	74	+1	900	12.2	—
10.9m	Algmatz Ind	200	+3	19.3	9.7	12.9
14.8m	Allen E. Balfour	78	+3½	6.1h	8.1	7.5
1,128.000	Allen W. G.	32	..	2.6	8.7	8.5
11.8m	Allianze Alders	47½	..	1.8	3.8	11.8
12.6m	Allied Colloids	110	+2	1.9	1.7	13.7
2,730.000	Allied Insulators	31	+1	2.9	9.2	6.7
980.000	Allied Plant	21	+2	1.0h	4.8	22.1
12.6m	Allied Polymer	77	+2	6.9h	9.0	8.3
9,976.000	Allied Retailers	120	-8	7.4h	6.2	6.5
2,400.000	Alpine Hldgs	24	..	1.3	5.2	14.4
13.3m	Amal Metal	216	+9	18.5	8.6	9.4
5,980.000	Amal Power	85	..	4.7	5.5	6.4
2,725.000	Amber Day	27	+½	2.2h	11.9	6.2
182.000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.8	8.9	2.5
1,348.000	Anchor Chem	81	+½	8.2	10.1	—
12.5m	Anderson Strath	42	..	3.1	5.5	8.8
2,990.000	Anglo Am Asph	170	+2	10.8	5.8	11.6
123.8m	Anglo Amer Ind	478	-100	39.5	8.4	7.3
777.000	Anz Swiss Hldgs	20	..	—	—	—
969.000	Anglowest	23	..	2.5	10.9	9.0
2,725.000	Apollo Ord	50	+½	3.7	7.4	7.3
2,325.000	Aquascutum 'A'	28	..	1.7	6.7	6.5
2,769.000	Arlington Mtr	24	+2	10.6h	11.9	8.0
14.9m	Armitage Shanks	72	+4	6.8h	9.3	16.6
15.5m	Armor Equip	41	+4	2.5	11.7	8.5
369.000	Asprey 6½% Pf	41	..	6.5	15.8	—
21.5m	Ass Biscuit	68	+2	4.0	5.7	10.2
5,603.000	Do A	67	+3	4.0	5.9	9.8
200.8m	Ass Brit Food	61	+1½	2.5	4.1	10.2
64.0m	Ass Engineer	97½	+4	5.8m	6.4	10.5
4,393.000	Ass Fisheries	25	..	0.3	1.0	—
37.5m	Ass Paper	38½	..	4.0	10.4	15.8
149.3m	Ass Port Cement	185	+15	11.0	5.9	15.7
30.9m	Ass Tel 'A'	75	+2	6.0	8.0	8.2
471.0m	Ass Tooling	21	..	2.0	11.1	4.2
846.000	Astbury & Sidley	27	..	1.4	6.5	4.4
420.000	Atwood Garage	30	..	2.2	11.2	15.4
4,530.000	Audiotronic	48	..	5.0	12.5	9.5
6,135.000	Aula & Wiborg	214	..	13.0	6.1	7.4
3,230.000	Aurora Hldgs	63	..	6.0	9.5	10.4
424.000	Austin E.	40	..	4.0	11.4	2.8
5,210.000	Automotive Pd	54	..	2.5	4.3	10.2
42.4m	Averys	115	+½	6.6	5.8	11.6
2,288.000	Avon Rubber	80	..	4.6	5.7	7.1
20.3m	BBA Grp	98	..	3.9h	4.0	8.3
142.6m	BICC	129	..	10.2	8.5	8.8
162.8m	BOC Int	63½	..	3.7	5.9	7.3
65.9m	BPB Ind	151	..	9.6h	6.3	10.3
1,800.000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	30	..	3.9	13.1	9.7
8,970.000	BSG Int	85	..	2.5	2.9	10.8
85.3m	BSR Ltd	115	..	9.5	8.2	8.3
71.4m	BTR Ltd	177	..	10.5h	5.9	13.2
68.3m	Babcock & W	73	..	3.0m	4.0	9.0
1,161.000	Bacal Const	28	..	2.1	7.5	7.2
1,060.000	Baggeridge Brk	37	..	2.9	10.5	10.0
1,844.000	Bailey C.H. Grd	4	..	0.3	6.5	2.1
12.3m	Baird W.	110	..	11.8	10.5	7.7
16.0m	Baker Perkins	68	+5	5.4h	7.9	21.7
4,834.000	Barclay Secs	82	+2	2.7	3.3	6.8
3,360.000	Barker & Dixon	5	..	—	—	—
178.5m	Barlow Rand	178	-26	13.1	7.3	4.6
810.000	Barr & Wallace	51	..	4.2	8.3	44.4
1,472.000	Barrett	58	..	4.2	7.2	43.5
22.5m	Barratt Devs	119	..	9.3	7.8	7.7
8,822.000	Barrow Hepbn	51	..	4.4h	8.7	6.4
6,354.000	Barton & Sons	42	..	3.8	9.1	4.3
9,353.000	Bassett G.	77	..	6.5	8.4	7.4
6,386.000	Bath & P'land	44	..	4.1	9.3	5.5
1,561.000	Baxter Fell	95	..	8.1	8.5	3.2
381.000	Beales J.	23	..	—	—	—
3,483.000	Beatson Clark	82	..	5.9	7.2	16.8
1,170.000	Beauford Grp	36	..	3.9	10.9	13.1
1,785.000	Beaverbrook	110	..	2.5	2.3	15.2
5,200.000	Do A	38	..	2.5	6.6	8.8
5,772.000	Beckman A.	69½	..	6.6	9.5	5.0
512.4m	Beecham Grp	351	..	8.1	2.3	13.5
18.7m	Bejam Grp	55	..	3.1	5.6	24.3
221.0m	Belmont Hldgs	77	..	5.5	7.1	10.9
1,475.000	Benn Bros	26	..	2.6	12.5	11.1
37.7m	Berisf'ds S. & W.	141	..	9.1h	6.5	7.1
1,200.000	Berkshirs	34	..	3.1	9.0	5.4
3,247.000	Berwick Timpo	99½	+½	8.2h	8.2	6.2
20.9m	Bestobell	194	..	11.2	5.8	8.8
6,378.000	Bett Bros	85	..	4.3m	5.0	8.0
6,882.000	Bibby J.	80	..	7.7	9.6	7.5
465.000	Billson J.	31	..	4.8m	15.5	7.7
12,880.000	Birdall Qualcst	46	..	6.3h	8.8	8.7
1,280.000	Birm'ham Mint	63	..	3.5	5.7	7.7
2,422.000	Bishops Stores	140	..	9.0	2.1	15.9
2,202.000	Do A NV	68	..	3.0	4.4	7.5
5,997.000	Black & Edg'n	220	..	8.0	3.6	6.1
3,082.000	Blackman & C	75	..	4.4	5.9	12.3
37.7m	Blackwd Hodge	141½	..	6.0	4.2	18.0
2,180.000	Blackwood Mt	27	..	—	—	—
4,782.000	Blagden & N	107	..	8.4	7.9	4.3
3,687.000	Blundell Perm	48	..	3.5	7.3	8.0
1,521.000	Boardman E. O.	9	..	1.2	13.6	4.6
4,481.000	Bodycote	77	..	11.1	7.4	9.3
1,128.000	Bolton Textile	13½	..	1.8	14.2	8.1
456.000	Bonas Webb	37	..	—	—	—
2,820.000	Bonser Eng	77	-3	6.4	7.0	—
37.8m	Booker McCon	137	-3	8.9	6.5	8.6
3,296.000	B'ley & Rwkes	54	..	8.0	7.2	5.4
7,432.000	Boot H.	240	..	20.3	8.5	7.1
477.2m	Boots	134	..	3.6	2.7	15.2
3,896.000	Bostings W.	20	+½	1.6	7.9	8.4
237.6m	Bowater Corp	182	+4	10.9h	5.7	9.1
15.2m	Bowthorpe Hldgs	38	+1	3.0	7.7	7.1
3,374.000	Bpray Lesiie	71	+1	4.8h	6.5	4.7
452.000	Brady Ind	75	..	6.0	10.7	4.9
2,220.000	Do A	75	..	6.0	10.7	4.9
2,500.000	Brahsm Millar	35	..	3.2m	9.1	6.2
1,485.000	Brake Grp	122	..	8.2	6.7	8.1
2,594.000	Braithwaite	110	..	10.7	9.7	7.1
6,041.000	Brammer H.	93	..	6.6	7.1	5.9
2,594.000	Brenner	47	..	5.1	10.8	8.5
4,080.000	Brent Chem Int	102	+1	2.6	2.5	13.4
2,290.000	Brent Walker	40	..	2.9	7.2	5.7
4,845.000	Brickhouse Dud	27	..	2.8	10.2	6.0
77.2m	Bridon	156	..	9.5h	5.4	7.5
1,870.000	Brierley	44	..	3.2	7.2	10.3
3,288.000	Bright J. Grp	31	..	3.2	10.2	5.9
1,000.000	Bristol Plant	75	..	—	—	—
910.7m	Brit Am Tob	326	+12	17.5	5.0	7.5
2,639.000	Brit Car Auctn	44	..	3.3	7.5	9.3
6,773.000	Brit Enkalon	24	+1	0.4	1.6	—
168.8m	Brit Home Strs	366	+13	15.7h	4.3	19.4
2,648.000	Brit Ind Hldgs	29	..	2.3	10.8	9.6
81.9m	Brit Leyland	30	..	3.9	13.1	2.7
3,446.000	Brit Mohair	30	..	1.9	6.5	8.9
15.1m	Brit Printing	58½	+½	4.9	9.7	8.1
9,135.000	Brit Rollmakers	41½	+½	3.7	9.8	11.5
6,135.000	Brit Sisal Spnn	72	..	11.1h	9.8	7.3
38.0m	Br					

retarial and Non-secretarial
ointments also on page 10

SECRETARIAL

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's getting into. He needs a
loc to get him through the
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are a must although your
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ting the boss in the run-
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SECRETARIAL

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(Continued on page 22)

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... Envy thou not the oppressor and choose none of his ways." —Proverbs 3: 31.

BIRTHS

BRADLEY: On February 28th, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford to Felicity Elizabeth and Michael John Bradley (formerly of Malawi, Botswana and Antigua)—a son (Michael James).

CLEMENTS.—On February 27th, at 27 Welbeck Street, to Charlotte and Roger Clements—a daughter (Lucy), a sister for Charles.

EVETTS.—On February 27th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Sara (nee Weldon) and Richard —a son (Benjamin George).

GARDNER.—On February 26th at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Phyllida (nee Barrow) and David—a son, Richard Charles Wilson.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, 26th February, at West London Hospital, to Amanda and Johnny —a daughter.

PINSENT.—On February 26th, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Clare and Antony Pinsent —a daughter.

PLAYER.—On 28th February, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to John and Vicky—a son.

SMITH.—On February 27th, to Barbara (nee McCallum) and Michael—a daughter (Isabel Claire).

BIRTHDAYS

BLUE JADE.—Happy birthday darling—long may our love last.—Pirate.

KOKOSCHKA, C.B.E., at 90 you ought to create something worthy of the "Tate". Always Kortokrals.

MARRIAGES

GIBSON: SHEA.—On Friday, 27th February, 1976, quietly in St. Albans, Robert Gibson to Audrey Shea.

DEATHS

ARCHDALL.—On February 27th, Henry Kingsley, M.A., Th.SOC., LL.D., of 51 Victoria Avenue, Porthcawl, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Canon Emeritus of St. David's Cathedral. One time Principal of St David's College, Lampeter, formerly served in Australia, New Zealand, America, and Germany. Funeral Wednesday 3rd March, at 2.30 p.m. Saint Church, Porthcawl, 10.30 a.m. Interment Lampeter Parish Church 2 p.m.

BATTEN.—On February 27th at Southampton General Hospital, George Cuthbert, of 34 Woodville Road, Fawley, Hants, aged 72. Beloved husband of Gladys and dear father of Joan and Alan. Service at Fawley Parish Church on Thursday, March 4th at 1.30 p.m. followed by cremation at Southampton Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. Donations in lieu on this if so desired to the Aged Poor c.f. Free Post 37 London W1E 6UZ.

BOOKER, GEORGE JOHN CLIVE.—Passed away at his house, 13, Gwenda Rd., West Kensington, on February 22nd. Wife Clerk. Funeral to take place at St. Peter's Church, West Fife, Sussex on Tuesday, 9th March at 12 noon. Flowers to Barratts, 268, High Rd., Chiswick, W.4.

BUTLER-STONEY.—On 26th February, Isabel Beatrice, peacefully at home. Funeral at Milson 12 noon Tuesday, 2nd March.

COBBETT.—On February 26th, 1976, at Woodcote, Grove House, Coulsdon, Hilary Dyicie, aged 91, (formerly of Richmond, Surrey). Last surviving child of the late William Wilson Mort Cobbett. Funeral service at St. Matthias Church, Richmond (top of Church Rd.), on Wednesday, March 10th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers and enquiries to T. H. Sanders & Sons Ltd., 28 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

CORYTON.—On February 23th, Augustus Frederick, at Guleigh Farm, Greatham, aged 85, dearly loved husband of Violet. Funeral St. John the Baptist Church, Greatham, Friday, March 5th, at 12 o'clock. Please no letters.

CROWTHERS.—On February 27th, 1976, in hospital at Nelowna, B.C. Canada, Lettice Monica (nee Bankes), widow of William Patrick Crowthers.

DEMETRIADE.—On February 28th, 1976, at her home at Sutton Waldron, Dorset, Agatha Helen (Nellie) widow of George Demetriadi and very dearly loved mother and grandmother. Funeral private. No letters or flowers please.

FALCON.—Suddenly, and peacefully, on February 27th, at 10 The Close, Norwich, Norfolk, Michael, aged 87 years. Beloved husband of Kathleen. Funeral service in Norwich Cathedral at 12 noon on Wednesday, March 3rd. Followed by private cremation. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to The Community of All Hallows', Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk.

FINNIE.—On February 27th, 1976, peacefully at home Norah, dearly beloved wife of David Finnie and mother of Eleanor and Marcie. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1.10 p.m., Bedford Chapel. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 153 Preston Rd., London, W.10.

GILLESPIE.—On February 28th, at Charlton, Kent. Douglas, aged 90. Funeral service at 11.00 on Thursday, March 4th, at Egerton.

GRAHAM.—On 27th February, peacefully at house 2 The Paddock, Lanchester, co. Durham, and formerly of Gilden Park, Essex, James Graham C.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B. Dearly loved brother of Catherine Lillian. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Durham, 11.20 a.m., 2nd March. No flowers please.

HARPER.—On 26th February, Iris Mary Frances, of 20 Argyle Road, Ealing, beloved mother of Elizabeth and Alan. Funeral at Sherrow Methodist Church, Guildford, at 11.45 a.m. Tuesday, 2nd March. Flowers to James & Thomas Ltd., 43 East Lane, West Horsley, near Leatherhead, Surrey.

HOLDEN.—On 28th February, at Beech Farm, Neatishead, Norfolk, Anthony Charles Stilesworth. Funeral service St Peter's Church, Neatishead, Wednesday 3rd March, at 3.30 p.m. Cut flowers only please to F. A. Coman and Son, Chapel Lane, Coltishall, by 11.30 a.m.

HYATT.—On 27 February, 1976, in hospital, after a brief illness, Edith May, of 5 The Grove, Burnham-on-Sea. Born 1897, wife of the late Colonel J. W. Hyatt, C.M.G., beloved mother of Rachel and James, grandmother of Selina, James and Thomas. Cremation at Taunton, 12 noon, Thursday, followed by memorial service, Evercreech, Friday, March 5th, 1.00 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations to Cancer Research, c/o Hatchers, Taunton.

JONES.—On 27th February, peacefully at St. Katharines, Wantage, Alice M. L. Jones, aged 92, late of Weston-super-Mare and Windsor. Much loved by Jim, Nora and the family. Private funeral. No flowers.

McIVOR.—On 28th February, 1976, peacefully, at her home, Woodcock, Tower Rd., Hindhead, Vi McIvor, aged 84, widow of Jack and beloved mother of June Yates. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium on Friday, 5th March, at 4 p.m. Family flowers only but donations if desired to The National Trust.

ODLING.—On February 27th, 1976, peacefully, in a Sevenoaks nursing home, Myrtle Agnes, beloved wife of the late Harold Robert Odling and much loved mother of Michael, Guy, Christopher and Sharon. Funeral at the Guildford Crematorium, Wednesday, March 3rd at 3.00 p.m. Flowers to the crematorium or to W. Hodges & Co., Sevenoaks. Tel. 54457.

PETLEY.—On 26th February, 1976, Hugh Henry, peacefully in his sleep at his home, Heathfield House, aged 71. Beloved husband of Sheila and father of Roddy, Angela and Diana. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Old Heathfield, at 11 a.m. on Friday, 5th March, followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to R. Jarvis, High Street, Horam.

PINSENT.—On 27th February, peacefully, at Saffron Walden Hospital, in his 88th year, Gerald Horne Severle Pinsent, C.B., C.M.G., husband of Jane and father of Chloe and Jane. Funeral service at Cambridge City Crematorium at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 4th March.

PLYMEN.—On February 27th, Kathleen Marjorie (Kitty), late of Beacon Hill, Hindhead. Dearly loved mother of Rosalind. Funeral service at St. Albans, Hindhead, on Thursday, March 4th, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only. Gifts in lieu to Haslemere Museum.

PORTER.—On Feb. 28th, suddenly at home, Captain Ludovic Ernest (Rugh) Porter, Royal Navy at Warrenhurst, Farnham. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

STAINTON.—On February 27th, at a nursing home, in Sevenoaks, Williamina Harriet, in her 98th year, wife of the late Evelyn Stainton, of Barham Court, Canterbury. Much loved mother of Anthony, Jacqueline, Lavinia and Thomas and grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral at St. Peter's and St. Paul Church, Seal, near Sevenoaks, Tuesday, March 2nd at 1.45 p.m., followed by cremation. Inquiries to W. Hodges and Co., Sevenoaks. Tel. 54457.

STANLEY.—On February 29th, 1976, suddenly at home, Susan, beloved wife of The Honourable Richard Stanley.

TRUST.—On 26th February, 1976, Yolande Beryl (Lala) peacefully at the home of her son Desmond. Widow of Captain T. H. Trust, R.N., of the Killick Hill Mead, Fareham. Much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Cremation private, memorial service at Holy Rood, Stubbington on March 8th, at 2 p.m.

WYNNE-JONES.—On February 24th, peacefully, at Guilford, Morforwyn, daughter of the late Dr Vaughan Owen of Llanidloes and widow of Edward Irvine Wynne-Jones, late of Hong Kong. Much loved by Molly, John, and Rosemary and all her relations and friends. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Rudgwick on Tuesday, March 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to the church please.

YOUNG.—On 26th February, 1976, at Cape Osgood Hope, Plumley, near Knutsford, Whitfred, dearly loved wife of William Alfred Young (Director of Manchester United) and loving mother of Lorraine, Sonia and Aileen. Service and interment at Lower Peover Parish Church, Tuesday, 2nd March, at 1.30. Inquiries: George Hall, 57 Lostock Crem, Northwich. Telephone 62364.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FERGUSON.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Kathleen Mary Ferguson will be held at All Hallows-by-the-Tower on Thursday, 4th March, at 12.30 p.m.

FERRIS.—A Memorial Service for Ronald E. Ferris, for many years on the staff of Dulwich College Preparatory School, who died on 26th February, will be held at St. Stephen's Church, College Rd., Dulwich, on Monday 15th March, at 4.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BEDDY, PETER.—March 1, 1974, in loving memory of a beloved husband. Barbara.

HOAR, PETER ISNELL.—Died March 1st, 1975.
"Love gathers all".
—April, Stephen and Rilly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MRS. F. R. OLIVER wishes to thank all relatives and friends who have so kindly written to her on the death of her husband. She hopes to answer all letters personally in due course.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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AGE ACTION YEAR 1976. Please help to improve the quality of life of some needy and lonely old people, by making a donation or bequest to National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

THE LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS is one of the leading societies campaigning for the protection of wild animals. Members' donations, legacies and gifts of land for sanctuaries welcomed. ... Write to the Secretary at 1 Return Row, London, N17 9TW.

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SALES RIGHTS.—Opportunities for organisations/individuals. — See Sales & Marketing Appts.
RUGBY TICKETS.—Will swop 2 Eng./Ireland for 4 Wales/France. Tel. 01-555 6309.
BALLET RAMBERT 50TH ANNIVERSARY: would anyone with any interesting mementoes of the company which could be loaned for exhibition purposes please contact Prudence Skene, 94 Chiswick High Road, London W4. (01-994 1236.
GOOD KNOWLEDGE of German essential. See Secretarial.
HARRIS, Lawren ... information regarding the work of this artist urgently required. Box 2353 S, The Times.
H.S. DIAMOND. Thanks for a strange and wonderful love. Ess and Ess 21.
FRENCH FAMILY wishes 15-year-old daughter to spend time of 3 months in England during the summer as paying guest to improve her English. Either in London or by the sea. Preferably with daughter of similar age. Dicquemare, 128 Boulevard Wilson, 06 Jean-Mas, France.
THE SELF-HELP organization believes that certain legal steps can be taken over the closed-shop issue. It will be run by and for people who have lost their jobs, or are threatened with dismissal, because of their refusal to join a trade-union. Write to the Chairman, The Dowager Lady Birdwood, Self-Help, 59 Kestake Road, London, N.W.6.
ANOREXIA, compulsive fasting/stuffing, agoraphobia. 748 4587.
ESP. Study Process, Chemist read. See Science and Technology Appts.
VERSIER. Girl wanted to help cook-shop, chalet. See Hols. & Villas.
OUT-OF-TOWN businessmen, use of small office, Marble Arch. See Business Services.
LADY'S ROLEX OYSTER 18 ct Gold Watch.—See Sales.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tuesday, 2nd March

PANCAKE DAY

Asterix and Obelix Restaurants are organising a pancake day. Bicycle/Pancake Race (Case of champers for the winner) and an Asterix character Fancy Dress Party in the evening. Great prizes for every competitor. Phone: Obelix Restaurant for details 01-839 1877

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MONTY MODLYN made a radio appeal yesterday for the Association to Combat Huntington's Chorea. Help research defeat this incurable hereditary disease and send your donations to 2 Wildcombe Court, Lyndon Road, London, N2.

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SKI-EASY with young mixed groups to Austria. 1 or 2 wks., from £69. Yentrek, Chislehurst, Kent. 01-467 9417.

SKI-INC. AUSTRIA.—Few places available 5 & 12 March departures, £69, Tentrek, 01-467 9139.

PROFESSIONALLY RUN informal overland trips to Nepal. Interested? Contact: Sundowners, 6 Hogarth Pl., S.W.5. 01-370 4217/8.
AUSTRALASIA BOUND? Trail Finders offers every combination of overland routes, economy flights and island hopping from £198. Consult the specialist. Australasia. Trail Finders Ltd., 42 Earls Court Rd., London W8 6EJ. 01-937 9631.
GREECE.—Why luxury coach service. 01-408 3556. Eurotours Ltd.
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CRETE: Our reviews are idyllically situated on sandy beaches. Prices from £98 also a few villas still available. Boadicea Travel Ltd., 16 Hanover St., London, W.1. 01-637 4321 (24 hrs Answering) (ATOL 758BC).
PARIS.—British Airways jet flights from £36.60 inc. Hotels 01-580 6265, ATOL 0B3.
TRANS AFRICA to Jo'burg 16 wks. £653. 3rd April and 14th Aug. Also Scan/Russia/C. Europe camping tours—brochures from Overseas Travel Ltd., 627 6516.
UNMARRIED ? Ring Time, 01-937 5805, for Singles Holidays two-centre.
FLIGHTS AND EXPEDITIONS to Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia at realistic prices.—Venture Centre (AG), 177, Kensington High St., W.8. 01-937 6082/6072 (Airline Agents).
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